The New-York Times.

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## CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

### *LOUISIANA.*

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS SINCE THE WAR—CAUSES OF THE PRESENT DISORDER—EXCESSIVE TAXATION AND HOW IT WORKS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1874.

The condition of the Southern States has, for some time past, been such as to warrant the gravest suspicions of extreme misrule. The traveler who, passing along the skirt of a wood, is encountered by a hideous smell of corruption, and sees wheeling above the tops of the trees a swarm of carrion birds, mentally exclaims, "There is a dead body in there." So it is with the South. Nowhere is this more prominent than in Louisiana, and more especially in New-Orleans, which is not only the capital of the State, but the Metropolitan city of the Southern tier of States. For here, in former years, were gathered all the staples of the South, and from its magazines, in exchange, the planters received not only their necessities, but all the luxuries which they loved. This gave to New-Orleans a marked and special appearance. The stores were enormous, the banks numerous, the offices fitted up with an elegance and splendor which more than rivaled New-York, and the merchants, who were accustomed to a very lucrative business, lived in what may fairly be termed a princely manner.

The war changed very greatly this aspect of things. The planters, who were the source of all this wealth, were for the moment ruined. It had been their practice always to exceed their means, to live up to the revenue of a full year, and to fall into debt whenever the crops fell below their highest average. They had, therefore, no savings. They owned no bank stock, no buildings save what were on their plantations, they had shares in no railways, they had no bonds, in short, they had no money. Their sole possessions were land and negroes. The triumph of the Union arms having dispossessed them of the latter, they had nothing remaining but the land. There is a proverb that you cannot teach new tricks to an old dog, and hence the planters, knowing no other way of living than their old one, did what they could with their lands under the new régime. They had always been kind to their slaves. And the new-born freemen, quite as incapable as their masters of learning new tricks, and having absolute confidence in them, remained on the plantations and worked as formerly. But, being free, they had to be paid, and they at first worked on shares and then for wages, and then on shares again. Having no capacity for calculation, and not being very steady workers at the best, at the end of the year they were always surprised to find how little they had earned. Therefore, no way of payment satisfied them. If they had been working on shares, they thought that wages was the better way of payment. If they had been receiving wages, when the crops were gathered and they had no share in them, then they thought working on shares more lucrative. But the result was always the same: they were dissatisfied and discontented, and constantly thought "ole massa" cheated them.

The consequence was that there was a gradual drifting away of the discontented ones from the plantations to the large towns, and here they came in contact with white men of the most unscrupulous character, who immediately made use of them for their own needs of political advancement. These scoundrels taught them all the Tammany mysteries of stuffing ballot-boxes, and, I very much fear, of rowdy violence also. In Louisiana, under the régime of Warmoth, the tactics with which the rowdy followers of Tweed made us familiar were carried out to the fullest extent, and the whole unhappy State was as it were enveloped in a net, whose meshes were composed of unscrupulous officials. At first these were principally white men, but as time progressed the colored people insisted on their share of the spoils, just as in New-York the Plug-uglies and Shoulder-hitters, after helping their employers in their villainies, suddenly turned round and insisted on the best part of the plunder for themselves. Thus we had Mike Norton as a State Senator, Cox for a Police Justice, and a whole train of pimps, blacklegs, burglars, pickpockets, and garroters for the minor municipal offices; and that is exactly what has come to pass in Lousiana, only that these scoundrels do their villainies under the cover of the Republican Party mantle.

Politically the consequences of this state of things has been to unite the well-disposed whites of the community with the small dastardly element of intractables who are now conspicuous as the White Leaguers, who have been Kukluxes, and who, under different names, have filled the land with horror at their atrocities. This element is composed of men of ruined fortunes, who joined the Confederate armies not from any special motives of patriotism, but as a means of promotion, an opportunity of possible plunder. In the North these men would belong to the criminal classes, and would graduate at Sing Sing. Here they are considered patriots, because the anger of the respectables has been so intensified by their pecuniary difficulties that they look upon these men as well-meaning but rash. These Captains and Colonels of the lost cause live upon the sentimental feelings with which the community regard their beaten flag. Some of them are nominally farmers, having taken up small farms of fifty acres where large plantations have been broken up, and pretend to cultivate cotton. If they chose to work at their cotton fields they might do well, but they are no more workers than the panel thieves of New-York. Their profession is terrorism, their vocation to look out for thriving negroes and to murder them and rob them under the pretext of irreconcilable race feeling.

It would be thought that public sentiment would operate so powerfully against these men that their occupation would be gone. But the political situation which gave them birth sustains them. The Creole population of Louisiana, both by tradition and inclination, is well disposed to the colored race, and the idea of irreconcilable race-feeling between them is most preposterous. But they have been bitterly incensed not only by the pecuniary condition of the State, but also by having been in a manner expelled from the small local offices which they were accustomed to hold. These are now held by colored men, who are in almost every instance utterly unqualified for the positions. Putting aside the justiceships, judgeships, assessorships, &c., and taking the police jury boards alone, we can manage to understand how the feelings of this powerful element of the population have been wrought upon. The police juries have functions precisely similar to those of the judges of county courts. The counties in Louisiana are known as parishes, and all the internal finance and police government of the parish are in the hands of the police jury. The Creoles love office not so much for the sake of its emoluments as for the consequence it gives them in the eyes of their own population. Offices are often handed down from father to son, for though the theory of the United States may make them elective, yet the Creole traditions among a population almost exclusively Creole are overwhelmingly more potent. These positions have been taken from them and have been given to colored men in every district where the ballot stuffing of the Administration party could obtain a majority. The effect of this has been to throw the Creole element into the arms of the White Leaguers, giving to these ruffians a prestige which otherwise they could not have gained.

There remains to be considered the effect of maladministration upon the American whites. The planters, who hold large estates, are, like the Creoles, very warm friends of the colored race, and as to any race feeling between them, the notion is absurd. They are used to the negroes; they like them; they make allowances for their shortcomings, humor their waywardness, and try and promote their interests in every way. One would have thought that the rulers would have endeavored to conciliate men who were so disposed to be their allies, and whose interests, moreover, marched hand in hand with their natural inclinations. But such has been the spirit of rapine of the men who have governed Louisiana, that no class has been more plundered than the planters. I have before me, as I write, the items of parish taxation, as furnished by a Police Jury to a gentleman who owned land in the town of Natchitoches. The assessed value of the land was $1,350. The taxes were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special parish tax | $54 00 | Kearney | $2 70 |
| Parish | 27 00 | Serving notice | 25 |
| School | 3 38 | | |
| Total | | | $87 33 |

This is between 6 and 7 per cent. on land unimproved, and from which the owner will not for years and years receive any income. Here is another tax claim for another piece of land in the same parish, valued at $11,605:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special parish tax | $464 20 | Kearney | $23 21 |
| Parish | 232 10 | Serving notice | 25 |
| School | 29 02 | | |
| Total | | | $748 78 |

This land was a small plantation which has barely paid expenses since the war, and has never returned any income. Add to this the State tax of $168 28, and the average of taxation is over eight per cent. How can men pay this under all the disadvantages of a changed system of labor? And the manner in which the special parish tax is often increased would be laughable if it were not so iniquitous. Invariably there is some white scoundrel in the Police Jury Board, either as a member or as a clerk, and he teaches the negroes how the thing is to be done *à la* Tweed. One case which was told me of another parish I will repeat. A lawyer had occasion for a map of the parish, and as there was not one he paid a surveyor $100 to make one. Afterward he determined to settle in business elsewhere, and be made the town a present of his map. The Police Jury, after consultation, determined to have a larger one made, so they found a man who agreed to make an enlarged copy for a small sum, and they boldly charged $7,500 for it. This reminds me forcibly of a little incident in Tweed's career. One of his henchmen invested about $163 in the purchase of thermometers at a bankrupt sale, bought additional instruments from Tagliabue, the famous New-York maker, for $150, and supplied them to the Department of Public Works, which charged the City $7,300. Point for point, item for item, the Tweed system has been reproduced down here with startling fidelity.

Can it be wondered at that the planters who could and who would root out the White Leaguers in a week sit still with folded hands and hear without indignation of their exploits? The insolence and rapacity of the negro officials without their check, diabolical as it is, would know no bounds. Hence it is that this element, which has been paraded before the country as a proof of irreconcilable race animosity, has been accepted as the pervading one of the State. Whatever may be the case elsewhere I am not prepared to say, but this much is certain with regard to Louisiana, that the irreconcilable whites would have had neither local habitation nor existence if the State Government had not made them strong. They exist only because the land is so grievously misgoverned. It required some ingenuity to make enemies of the planters, and to prevent their friendly influence from being felt by the colored race. Those who allowed the crime will have to answer for it before the bar of public opinion.

Besides the planters and the irreconcilable whites are the commercial and financial classes. Money has no opinions, and hence it is sure to be impartial. Bankers and cotton brokers, store-keepers, provision merchants, and dry goods dealers would be friendly to any administration that would render the country prosperous. They are a unit against the present Government. But as their political sentiments are governed by the financial situation entirely, I shall consider the political position discussed and pass to matters of finance. Although the classes of whom I have spoken do not hesitate to put everything on the shoulders of the Government, it is quite clear that the City of New-Orleans is pecuniarily depressed from other causes also. It is true that they are still handling much cotton, but the manner in which it is raised is different, and those who send it to market are no longer lavish purchasers as of old. Then, again, rivals have taken away from New-Orleans much of her old Texan trade, and the Red River business has shrunk to very small proportions. Had the Morgan Railroad been completed, had its affairs been conducted in good faith, it is impossible to doubt that the pecuniary aspect here would be much brighter. But the line has only been completed to Donaldsonville, just half way to Houston, and its affairs are in an inextricable snarl. If it could be completed a brighter day would dawn for this unhappy city. But, under the diabolical system of taxation, under the laws of penalties for non-payment, with the short time given for recovery, (only six months,) it is utterly impossible to raise money by mortgage on real estate. Nominally the depression in this particular is only fifty per cent. Actually sales are impossible except under special conditions. Let us go into particulars.

Since the war certain sections of the city have greatly increased in population, and the prices of property here are higher than before the war. But, if compared with the prices in 1868, before Warmoth became Governor, they show a terrible decrease, even when sold under favorable circumstances. When sold to satisfy legal demands they are simply sacrificed. In the Sixth District, for example, on St. Charles avenue—the Fifth avenue of New-Orleans—lots of 30 by 120 were worth from $1,000 to $1,500, and at present they are not salable, though held nominally for $600. In the month of March of this present year the leading real estate man of this city sold a lot 300 feet square, with a handsome three-story brick mansion, splendid gardens, &c., belonging to a family formerly very wealthy, for $27,000. The cost of the house and lot was over $75,000. Another piece of property on the same avenue, 150 by 150, with handsome mansion, which had been sold in 1868 for $25,000, realized only $6,000. This is almost tantamount to confiscation, and it is clear that when values are falling like this men will not lend upon mortgage. In the business part of the city things are no better. There is the property of the Louisiana State Bank, now in course of liquidation. It was sold in March, 1874, under bankrupt proceedings for $12,800. It had a front on Royal street of 140 feet, and on Conti street of 120 feet. It was a magnificent three-story brick building, splendidly fitted up, which could not be erected to-day for $40,000, and the ground alone was worth in 1868 $50,000, a total of $90,000. Yet it fetched only $12,800. Canal street is the principal avenue of commerce. In the latter part of December a four-story brick store, between Charles and Dorsiré, sold for $30,000, though it was at the time leased for $5,000 per annum to a good-paying tenant, and though two years before $55,000 had been refused for it. Ruin is the only name for such a state of things.

Taxation on real estate for the city is nominally 2⅝ per cent., and for the State 1.45. The State Assessing Board is composed of from seven to ten individuals, appointed by the Governor, who have sole jurisdiction, and they are paid by a commission of five per cent. upon their assessments. They refuse to take the certificates of leading real estate men (sworn to) as to market value, and fix the valuation entirely according to their fantasy, which, being influenced by five per cent. motives, never by any means fixes the value at less than double the amount. Of course there is the grossest favoritism shown by the assessors. The ring do not pay at all, and the public generally is ferociously pursued. But there is a general inability to pay their taxes, and at the present moment five millions are unpaid. Just as, in New-York under the Tweed régime, it became the business of certain lawyers to vacate assessments, so here in New-Orlans there are tax-brokers with whom arrangements can be made for the discharge of dues at an enormous reduction upon payment of a handsome commission. Recalcitrant and rebellious individuals who wickedly have not the money to pay their taxes, and scorn to compound them, are simply sold up. But nobody will buy their property, and the State is at this moment the purchaser of real estate in the city and country in hundreds of instances. The law regulating the payment is infamous. There is no other word for it. If a man does not pay within the prescribed time (twenty days) he is punished by a penalty of 100 per cent., besides costs of process, (heavy.) Thirty days after if he does not pay up taxes, penalty, and costs, the tax collector has power to seize and sell the property. This can be redeemed within six months by payment of double the amount, and if this is not done, then a good and valid title is vested in the purchaser. What is this but spoliation? Moreover no one can redeem the property so lost save the veritable owner. It cannot be done by power of attorney, but the transaction must be done by the owner in person. If this state of things is permitted much longer all the real estate of the country will be in the hands of the Government, and we may expect a revival of feudal tenure, the land being granted to carpet-baggers under promise of military service.

GAR.

## *SOUTH CAROLINA.*

A CHAMBERLAIN MEETING TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY INDEPENDENTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 25.—A mass-meeting of colored Republicans was called for last evening to ratify the nomination of Chamberlain for Governor. Congressman Elliott, Chamberlain, and others were announced to speak, but when the meeting assembled it became apparent that its sentiment was strongly against Chamberlain. Congressman Ransier, one of the Independent Republican leaders, was elected Chairman over the nominee of the regulars, and Elliott, Chamberlain, and others tried vainly to be heard, their voices being drowned by the cheering for Judge Green, the Independent Republican candidate for Governor. The meeting adjourned about midnight. The expected resolutions ratifying the nomination of Chamberlain were not offered.

## *CANADA.*

THE ROWING MATCH POSTPONED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 25.—In consequence of the dense fog the race between Brown and Morris has been postponed until 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

FIRE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—A fire broke out yesterday in the store of W. D. Youle, on St. Paul street. The stock consisted mostly of oils and paints. Several explosions occurred during the fire. The loss is estimated at $25,000, partially covered by insurance.

FIRE AT ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 25.—A fire here last night destroyed the house of Hon. Mr. Anglin, Speaker of the Dominion Parliament; also a house occupied by three families, three barns, and two sheds, all situated on Waterloo street. The night was calm, otherwise the fire might have been very disastrous. The loss is about $8,000; insurance $3,000.

CHANGE OF GAUGE ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—The changing of the gauge, from broad to narrow, commenced this afternoon on the Grand Trunk Railway, east of this city. Six hundred men arrived last evening from the Western Division, to assist in the work. Narrow-gauge trains will run next Monday on the entire line from Portland to Sarnia, with the exception of the Riviere Du Loup Branch, which will not be open for traffic till Tuesday.

THE RACES AT WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

WATERLOO, Ontario, Sept. 25.—The third day's races opened with a hurdle handicap race, two miles dash, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $200. Kelso came in first, and Mignonette second.

Second race, $250, for horses that never beat 2:30.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Draper | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Erastus | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

Time—2:34, 2:33¾, 2:34¾, 2:42.

The meeting closed with a handicap dash of two miles, for a purse of $350. Vespucius won by half a head; Pleasantville came in second, and Galt Reporter third. Time, 3:46.

## *CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.*

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 25.—In the case of Thomas Farrel, on trial here for the murder of Edward Bradley, near Minersville, last January, by shooting him with a shot gun, then cutting his body in two and throwing it in an air hole of a mine, the jury, after being out twenty-seven hours, returned a verdict this evening of guilty in the second degree.

## *THE ODD-FELLOWS.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—The petition of the Grand Lodge for a charter for Montreal Encampment, No. 1, was granted. The following amendment to the constitution was offered: To strike out "United States" so that the lodge be styled "Supreme Grand Lodge of American Odd-fellowship." Eulogies on deceased members were delivered. To-day the Grand Lodge visited the Supreme Court of Georgia, and were entertained at a banquet by the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

## WASHINGTON.

### *THE BOSTON CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.*

MEETING OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—AN EXAMINING BOARD AGREED ON—BUTLER AND THE BOSTON OFFICES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Civil Service Commission held a meeting to-day and will meet again next week. It has been arranged that one examining board shall be appointed to have charge of all the examinations in Boston and the grouping of the offices, and many matters of detail in carrying into effect the President's recent order have been considered. The appointment of the board will soon be made. Various other matters were considered by the commission, and it is probable that arrangements will soon be made to apply the rules to the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department, organized under the new currency act. This bureau had to be organized so rapidly as to leave no time for examinations, and for various reasons it has been permitted to run on till the present time, outside of the operation of the rules. It is understood that Gen. Spinner is less opposed to the competitive method of selection than formery. The order extending the operation of the rules to Boston was determined upon by the President about a month ago, and previous to his visit to the Martha's Vineyard camp-meeting. The form of the order was suggested by the Chairman of the commission, and was unchanged by the President, who signed it precisely as it was drawn. The order would have been signed and promulgated at the date it bears, Aug. 31, except for accidental delays in its reaching the President. By accident, also, the order was promulgated on the same day that Gen. Butler arrived in Washington, and with the usual Butlerian tactics it was whispered around that he favored and procured it, and that it would operate to create vacancies, which would be filled by his friends. The fact is that the only effect of the application of the rules in Boston upon Massachusetts political affairs will be to prevent any of the persons or parties from making use of the Federal offices. The order is regarded as a complete answer to the charges of last Spring, that Gen. Butler dictated the appointment of Simmons, for it cuts off absolutely his power to use the offices for the political advancement of Butler's interests. The order is to be carried out in good faith. It was approved by the Civil Service Commission, who deem that sufficient good results have been secured in other places to warrant the extension of the rules to Boston and elsewhere, as fast as is possible and practicable.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

POWER TO REMIT REVENUE FINES.

The Attorney General has decided that under section 5,293 of the Revised Statutes the Secretary of the Treasury has power to remit fines, penalties, and forfeitures arising under any revenue law where the amount does not exceed $1,000, where there has been no summary inquiry and statement by a Judge; and also to remit fines, penalties, and forfeitures arising under laws relating to the registering, recording, enrolling, or licensing of vessels when the amount does not exceed $50.

THE WHITE HOUSE AGAIN OCCUPIED.

The repairs to the Executive Mansion having been completed, the President and Mrs. Grant have resumed their residence therein. The two eldest sons of the President, Frederick and Ulysses, are now on a visit to their parents.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,286,533; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,380,000; coin, $73.937,775, including in coin certificates, $27,196,300; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $319,549.

THE REMAINS OF MR. BRADFORD, MAIL AGENT.

A letter received at the Post Office Department to-day from Grafton, West Va., says all that is left of the remains of late Mail Agent Bradford, who was burned in the railroad accident yesterday, are there awaiting orders from his friends. The poor fellow was terribly mangled. He was regarded as one of the most efficient mail agents in the service.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The following appointments of Postmasters were made to-day: John L. Bissell, at Waterville, N. Y.; Alexander H. Lamb, at Butler, Mo.; Charles W. Borara, at Chenoa, Ill.

NAVY ORDERS.

Commander E. A. K. Benham is ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Rendezvous at New-York; Ensign William M. Wood, to the Hydrographic Office; Midshipman John C. Colwell to the Asiatic Station per steamer of Oct. 17, from San Francisco; Commander Henry Erben, Jr., is detached from the Naval Rendezvous at New-York and ordered to command the Tuscarora, at the Mare Island Navy-yard, on the 5th of October next; Commander George E. Belknap is detached from the command of the Tuscarora, and ordered home to wait orders. Lieut. Commander A. A. Batcheller is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Franklin, on the European station, as executive officer; Ensigns S. A. Staunton and Perrin Bushbee are detached from the Sabine and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The account of an alleged interview, as published in a Sioux City paper of Sept. 20, between Charley Collins and the Secretary of the Interior, is a pure fabrication. Collins has never had an interview with the Secretary in reference to the Black Hills, and the Secretary never expressed to him, or anybody else, such opinions as are contained in the article. The Secretary was not in Washington at the time Collins pretends to have been there.

EXTENSION OF POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General has ordered an extension of the railway postal service on the Berks County Railroad, from Reading to Slatington.

ACQUITTAL IN THE CASE FOR FORGERY OF PAY CERTIFICATES.

Underwood and Hall, indicted on a charge of forging firemen's certificates, were acquitted to-day, the court directing the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty." The District Attorney previously declared he had utterly failed to prove his allegations.

THE CERTIFICATES OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.

It was stated at the Contractors' Association to-day that the aggregate amount of certificates of the late Board of Public Works now on file in the office of the Auditing Commission is about $1,000,000, and that there is also nearly twice that amount in unmeasured work and accounts now due them on unfinished contracts, many of the latter being under suspension.

A NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION.

A. E. Redstone, President of the National Labor Council, announces that the time for holding State Conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to a National Convention has been extended to the 17th October.

## *THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—At the convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Germantown to-day, the usual committees were announced. The Secretary of the International Committee stated that there are now 940 associations in the Union, forty-eight of which have buildings valued at $2,000,000, and fifty-six are accumulating funds, amounting to $500,000. There are seventy-eight general Secretaries employed by individual societies to give their time and effort to this work. The international work is really the missionary work of the association. Last year, at the Dayton convention, the report of the committee having this work in charge indicated progress in Alabama, Indiana, and Illinois. The present year there is a loud call for work in Virginia. The banner State of the association is Pennsylvania, and it is to her that we must look for contributions to this missionary work.

At the afternoon session reports were read from various associations. The attractiveness of Christian services was then discussed at length. The report of the Executive Committee showed that there were 125 associations in the State, 12 of which were formed last year; 220 meetings were held; 80 places visited; 8,000 documents, circulars, and letters sent out, and 25,000 miles traveled in the interest of the cause. The membership of these associations is 12,000.

In the evening an open-air meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered, &c.

## *CHICAGO FIRE RISKS.*

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The officers of the National Board of Underwriters having stated that the larger foreign and domestic companies will withdraw their agencies from Chicago if the requirements of the board are not complied with, a reporter of the *Traveller* made inquiries to-day at the offices of the Boston companies taking risks in Chicago, with the following result:

Mr. Gould, of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, proposed to continue the agency of this company at Chicago and take all risks offered. He believes that each company should have a policy of its own, and that its action should be independent of the position taken by others.

Another company could not tell yet what would be done, but thought it would be well for the Boston companies interested to consult in the matter, and believed joint action might be advisable.

Still another company thought that it would be difficult to tell much about what would be done. As for a meeting, the central body had taken definite action, and it remained to be seen what the result would be so far as different companies belonging to it are concerned. Two other companies have agencies in Chicago, but do not appear to have decided on the course to be pursued. The opinion is entertained by them that some consultation must be had among Boston offices before taking definite action.

The Faneuil Hall Insurance Company did not propose to withdraw their agency from Chicago, but to continue business, and to charge for risks there what they thought was fair under the circumstances, making their premiums correspond with any extra risks. This, they thought, was the true policy, and would place things on a right basis, very similar to that adopted toward Boston after the great fire.

## *THE HOSTILE INDIANS.*

ATTACK ON A HAY CAMP OF THE SIXTH CAVALRY—TROOPS IN PURSUIT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The following telegrams have been forwarded here by Capt. Madden, of the Sixth Cavalry:

BUFFALO, Kan., Sept. 14.

*To the Commanding Officer, Fort Hays:*

My hay camp was attacked this afternoon by a band of Indians, about twenty-five in number, and one mule and one gun taken. They also attacked the camp of a bone-picking outfit at a crossing of the Saline, three miles from here, taking one horse, one mule, and a boy with them, and destroying their camp and camp equipage. They shot at one man several times, also at a boy. I think a party should be sent out at once, as the trail is very plain and can easily be followed.

(Signed.) J. S. THOMPSON.

Capt. Madden detailed Lieut. Kerr, with Second Lieut. Rucker and twenty-five men of Company C, Sixth Cavalry, to proceed to the scene of the attack.

A later dispatch from Capt. Madden, dated Fort Hays, Kansas, Sept. 15, mentions that the body of the boy captured by the Indians on the night of the 14th was found on the 15th about 300 yards from the destroyed camp. Lieut. Kerr and his detail left the station at 2:20 o'clock P. M., and was last heard from at 5:30 P. M. They were on the trail of the Indians, following it up the Saline.

## *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer remains highest off the Middle Atlantic States, with southerly winds and generally clear weather over New-England, and rising barometer, north-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional coast rains on the South Atlantic Coast. Falling barometer, easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather are reported from the lower Mississippi Valley, and the same, with southerly winds, in the upper Mississippi Valley. The rivers have risen at Cincinnati, Cairo, St. Louis, and Shreveport, and fallen at Keokuk and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

During Saturday, over the South Atlantic States, stationary and rising barometer, lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and local rains will prevail.

Over the Eastern Gulf States, rising barometer, south-east winds, stationary temperature and cloudy weather, with light rain.

Over the lower lakes falling barometer and temperature, increasing cloudiness veering to south-west winds, stationary temperatures, cloudy and rainy weather.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary and rising barometer, south and east winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly rain, followed by clearing weather.

Over the Western Gulf States, rising barometer, north-easterly winds veering to south-east, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with higher temperature.

Over the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, and the North-west, south-west to north-west winds, higher temperature, rising barometer, and cloudy or clearing weather.

*Over New-England and the Middle States, stationary or falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, somewhat higher temperature, and south-east to south-west winds.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

| | 1873. | 1874. | | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 63° | 62° | 3:30 P. M. | 79° | 81° |
| 6 A. | 62° | 60° | 6 P. M. | 72° | 76° |
| 9 A. M. | 65° | 64° | 9 P. M. | 68° | 71° |
| 12 M. | 72° | 72° | 12 P. M. | 65° | 67° |

Average temperature yesterday.......69⅛°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......68¼°

## *LARGE DONATIONS FOR CHARITABLE OBJECTS.*

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The will of the late Mrs. Sarah L. King, of Taunton, Mass., devises the following for charitable institutions:

To the American Unitarian Association, located in Boston, for the support of preachers in weak Unitarian societies in New-England and the Western States, $10,000; to the Boston Female Orphan Asylum and the Old Ladies' Home of Taunton, $5,000 each; also to the latter, two lots of land in Taunton. To the Unitarian Society in Taunton worshiping in the stone meeting-house, to be expended in the care of said building and the grounds adjacent, $10,000, and to Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, $20,000. Private legacies exceeding $10,000 are also bequeathed. The estate is estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000.

## *THE ALABAMA RAILROAD ACCIDENT—DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.*

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Sept. 25.—A telegram from the scene of the railroad disaster in Alabama brings intelligence of the instant death of Rev. N. E. Willis, of this town, who, with his wife and only son, were on their way to Marion, Ala., where he has been located as agent of the American Missionary Association for the past year. His wife was seriously injured. His son escaped. Mr. Willis was a short time since teacher in one of the Boston schools, and was a man of fine talents.

## *THE FALL RIVER DISASTER.*

EVIDENCE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—STATEMENTS BY OTHER WITNESSES.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Sept. 25.—The jury of inquest met at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, as per adjournment. Alderman Liscomb, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, concluded his testimony. He testified that he had examined the box at the Granite Mill; there had been three alarms rung from that box; four boxes were pulled on account of this fire; was positive box 72 struck first; remained in his office on account of interference with the alarm until he heard box 74 strike two rounds; from what he could learn aside from the interference in striking the alarm was all right.

Rachael Ridings and Mary Ashworth were the next witnesses. They disclosed nothing new or interesting.

Thomas Walker, slasher-tender in Granite Mill No. 1, testified as follows: I was at work last Saturday morning; arrived at the mill at 6:25 A. M.; was at my machine when the mill started; got machine all ready for starting; looked at the clock at the mill, which was ten minutes of seven; started my machine, and as I had hold of the handle Mr. Turner, a slasher-tender, came into the room and said the mill was on fire; I ran for my clothes, and left my machine running, put on my clothes, and ran to the tower. When I got to the tower door, the help was all round there, both girls and men. Some one opened the door, smoke came in very thick, and I could see a blaze right on the stairs. The door was closed again. I ran to the north end, where rope-bandings were stored. As I was going, met Thomas Gibson and another man, unknown, with a coil of rim band; I said to Gibson: "That is too small, you ought to have taken a coil of that thick rope;" I went and got a coil of scroll band; then I made for the south end again; when I got as far as the slashers I saw fire coming through the belt holes, and immediately the room was filled with smoke; could not see any one in the room then except Mr. Keavney and myself. The smoke was very thick; said to Keavney, "We will have to get out of here." Witness follows with a description of his escape through the skylight, and descent to the ground by ropes, and the failure of Keavney to gain the roof, through exhaustion, and continues: It was not possible for me to go down the lower stairs when I opened the lower door; did not see or hear McCreery in the sixth story; the step-ladder was about seven feet high; when Keavney stood on it his chin came to the edge of the window in the roof; there was a longer ladder at the elevator, but there was so much fire there he did not think he could have procured it; should think not more than three minutes elapsed from the time we got the alarm of fire to the time I was on the roof; there was one staircase and two elevators in the sixth story; the elevators could not be worked unless the engine was running.

Moses G. Gray, living in Linden street, testified that the first alarm was struck at five minutes to 7.

George H. Kelley, foreman of the Reindeer Hook and Ladder Company, testified as to the time the first alarm was struck, which agreed with the testimony of many other witnesses in placing the time at four or five minutes to 7. He stated that it seemed impossible to him, if they had arrived at the fire, to have saved any life with the ladders. He considers the extension ladders in use in this department inefficient, and had notified the proper authorities of this fact. He thought if the ladders had been spliced to a sufficient length to reach the sixth story, their own weight would have been as much as they would bear. He has often spoken to the Board of Engineers of this, telling them that the department had no ladders that would reach higher than a four-story building, and be serviceable.

James Sutcliffe, assistant foreman of the Reindeer Hook and Ladder Company, testified substantially the same as Foreman Kelley.

Col. Thomas J. Borden was the next witness called: He testified to hearing the alarm, but could not state the precise time. When he arrived at the fire all jumping from the windows had ceased, and the fire was well under way. From that time until about 10 o'clock, he rendered what assistance he could in extinguishing the fire; saw the Chief Engineer but once, and then just passed him; had no opportunity of noticing whether he was actively engaged in attending to the fire; thought this investigation referred to the loss of life, and not to the efficiency of the Fire Department; thought the entire department was doing its best. Was formerly Chief Engineer of the department. Was not asked to take charge last Saturday morning. Considered in my judgment the department was in good working order. Did not give or send advice to the chief. Did not give any orders; when he saw where anything could be done he made suggestions to the highest one in authority near him; considered that the department was well handled at this fire; as to the department being able to save life it would depend on two things, viz.: whether there was sufficient time after it was ascertained that there were people in the mill to the moment all had jumped out, or whether there were windows where the firemen could enter and not be suffocated or driven back by the thick smoke; thought if ladders had been spliced to a sufficient length to reach the sixth story they could not have been raised; agreed with the other witnesses that if the extension ladder had been extended to its utmost it would not be safe for more than one or two persons to go on at a time; thought that every mill should have stationary ladders at the outside, by which people could escape from the highest windows; thought if the mill had had a stairway at each end all would have escaped; thought it not surprising that there was no water in the stand-pipes for three or four minutes after the hose was tried; the small pump was tried, and it would take three or four minutes for this pump to have filled the large quantity of pipe; the large pump was broken by somebody trying to start it who did not know how.

Mr. Borden, in speaking of the elevator, said that it could have been sent down even if the engine had stopped, by cutting the belt, but it would not have been safe for any one to descend on it, as it would go down with great force, but those in the sixth story could have availed themselves of the large rope attached to the elevator.

The jury adjourned until 9:15 o'clock Saturday forenoon.

## *THE STATE FAIR AT LEWISTON, ME.—TROTTING.*

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 25.—The closing exercises of the State Fair occurred to-day, and the attendance, though not so large as yesterday, was full. In the fornoon the "baby show" took place, there being seventeen entries. The successful contestants were: Mrs. J. M. Bidwell, of Mount Vernon, first; Mrs. L. B. Blake, of New-Gloucester, second; and Mrs. S. D. Wakefield, of Lewiston, third. The crowd in the hall during the exhibition was great.

At the park, this afternoon, the races postponed from yesterday were completed. The 2:37 race was won, after eight heats, by A. M. Reed's stallion Knox Boy; best time, 2:34. The 2:52 race was won by Honest Harry, after six heats; best time, 2:35½. The State Sweepstakes was won in three straight heats by Messenger Knox; best time 2:33½. The first premium for gentlemen's driving horses was taken by G. W. Hawke's Col. De Witt. The four-year olds purse was won by A. C. Marston's Count; best time 2:51½.

The fair has been a decided success, and it is understood to have freed the State society from a weight of indebtedness.

## *THE FRIGATE BROOKLYN ASHORE AND OFF AGAIN.*

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 24.—As the fleet under Admiral Mullany was getting under way for New-Orleans on Tuesday, the frigate Brooklyn ran ashore in the south-west channel. It was at first feared that she would be obliged to unship her guns before she could be got off, but by the united efforts of the Wachusett, Gettysburg, Geranium, Arbutus, and the revenue cutter William H. Seward, she was hauled off the reef last night.

## *THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF MANCHESTER, N. H.*

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 25.—The four Republican Aldermen absented themselves last night from the meeting of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to prevent the four Democratic Aldermen and the Mayor from electing Moderators, Selectmen, and Ward Clerks for the various wards as provided for in the late act of the Legislature redistricting this city. It is probable, however, that existing differences will be adjusted harmoniously.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### *THE POSTAL CONGRESS.*

UNIFORMITY IN POSTAGE—ITS EFFECT ON OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

BERNE, Sept. 25.—The United States having joined the Postal Union, its delegates in the International Congress are enabled to introduce a uniform rate of postage for the whole territory embraced by the union. Should England refuse to join the union, German and American vessels will carry the mails to and from the United States.

### *GREAT BRITAIN.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE FREE-MASONS—RELAPSE OF MR. LAIRD—AMNESTY.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Prince of Wales has accepted the Grand Mastership of the Order of Free-masons.

Mr. Laird has had a relapse of his recent illness, and his relatives have been summoned to his bedside.

The officers of the Amnesty Association at Dublin say they have not been advised of the intended release of political convicts.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

### *FRANCE.*

M. THIERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ISERE—POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Ex-President Thiers arrived yesterday at Vizille in the Department of Isere. He was warmly received by the citizens and made a speech, in the course of which he expressed his conviction that the Republic would ultimately be founded, and he hoped, with the assistance of M. Casimir-Perier and other friends, to contribute to that grand result.

GAMBETTA ON A SPEECH-MAKING TOUR.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—M. Gambetta is announced to deliver political speeches at various places in the Southern Department.

### *SPAIN.*

A LETTER OF SYMPATHY TO DON CARLOS FROM THE CZAR.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The existence of a cordial and sympathetic letter from the Czar to Don Carlos, which has hitherto been denied at Berlin and elsewhere, is now acknowledged. The letter was written in reply to one from Don Carlos thanking the Czar for his refusal to recognize President Serrano.

THE CARLISTS ATTACK A NEUTRAL TOWN.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The town of Andorra, capital of the neutral country of that name, lying between France and Spain, has been attacked by the Carlists because the authorities refused to surrender a quantity of arms, which were seized while in transit across the frontier for the insurgents.

GEN. MORIONES' EFFORT TO RELIEVE PAMPELUNA—HARD FIGHTING.

HENDAYE, Sept. 25.—Gen. Moriones has begun a series of operations with the object of relieving Pampeluna, and fighting has been going on for three days. The engagement of the first day was indecisive. On the second day the Republican artillery gained an advantage, and inflicted heavy losses on the Carlists. Yesterday, Gen. Moriones resumed the offensive, and dispersed several insurgent battalions, but failed to follow up the advantages he had gained.

### *AUSTRIA.*

ARRIVAL OF THE POLAR EXPEDITION AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—The members of the Austrian Arctic Expedition arrived at Vienna to-day. They had a public reception, and were escorted in triumph through the principal streets, which were decorated with flags. Immense crowds witnessed the procession, and cheered the explorers with great enthusiasm.

### *CUBA.*

MUTINY OF CHINAMEN—OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Ninety Chinamen, employed in the gas-works here, mutinied to-day. Nine were wounded, one seriously, before the revolt was suppressed.

Brig. Gen. Marin, commanding the forces in the Eastern Department, has arrived in Havana.

Captain General Concha has determined to reduce the income tax from ten to five per cent. during the current year.

An officer and eight soldiers from Sagua la Grande surprised and dispersed a band of insurgents, under the command of the negro Caoba, in the mountains near Viana. One of the latter was killed. A flying column has gone in pursuit of the band.

A BRISK CAVALRY "AFFAIR" IN CINCO VILLAS DISTRICT.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—An official dispatch reports a fight with the insurgents at Sabana del Cupey, in the Cinco Villas District. A Spanish cavalry force numbering 150 men encountered 200 mounted insurgents. The latter began firing at long range, when the Spaniards charged at full speed and dispersed them, killing five, taking one prisoner, and capturing eighty horses with their accoutrements. The Spaniards lost one man killed and one wounded.

## *A FIGHT WITH STRIKING MINERS—INCENDIARISM AT THE MINES.*

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 25.—Last evening an affray occurred at the Laurel Hill mines, at McDonald's Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, between some Italians and striking coal miners. Fire-arms were freely used, but as far as ascertained only two of the striking miners were slightly wounded.

At 9 o'clock nine frame dwellings at the Fort Pitt mines were burned and twelve others were on fire, but were extinguished before doing any damage. The weather-boarding on the houses was saturated with carbon oil. No clue has been obtained to the incendiaries. All is quiet now, and the Italians will commence work in the pits to-morrow.

## *THE CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—This afternoon the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association had a conference with the Board of Fire Commissioners with reference to a reorganization of the Fire Department. It was admitted by the Commissioners that certain reforms were desirable, but they deem it best to be assured that the changes will be for the better before making them. The committee of the Citizens' Association suggested that Gen. Shaler, of New-York, be invited to come to Chicago and make a thorough examination of all matters connected with the Fire Department and bearing upon the insurance question. The suggestion was readily accepted by the Fire Commissioners, and an invitation will be forwarded immediately to Gen. Shaler.

## *CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—The Democrats of the Tenth District have nominated Judge E. A. De Bolt for Congress.

## *THE CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.*

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—The Director General and members of the Finance and Executive Boards of the Centennial Commission visited the Exposition to-day, and will visit the suburbs to-morrow and return to Philadelphia to-morrow night. The attendance at the Exposition has averaged 8,000 daily during the week. The receipts to-night were $3,500.

# THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

## *VOICE OF THE PRESS.*

### HEARTY COMMENDATIONS OF THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

As far as they have yet reached us the Republican newspapers of the State greet with much enthusiasm the results of the Republican State Convention at Utica on Wednesday. They accept and indorse the full ticket and the platform, and unite in predicting that it is the ticket that is to win. We present below brief extracts from the utterances of interior Republican papers received at this office by yesterday's mails:

THE PARTY RENEWS ITS YOUTH.

*From the Utica Herald.*

The convention represented not a party whose mission is ended, but one engaged in important duties and charged with grave responsibilities. It seemed to be aroused to new energies by the fresh blood shed in the Southern States, and to step forward to the added labors with the courage and determination which put an end to the great war. The Republican Party renews its youth. It is inspired again by the spirit of 1856 and 1860, and the vow it records is that the old battle of equal rights and a Union wholly free shall be fought out by the ballot, and that any attempt at resistance to law and the Government shall be crushed out absolutely and at once.

NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.

*From the Rochester Democrat.*

The Republican Party may well felicitate itself and confidently appeal to the people upon the work which has been accomplished at Utica. Never has a convention assembled in the Empire State stronger in the material of which it was composed, nor one animated by loftier purposes, than that which yesterday affirmed the principles of Republicanism and presented for the consideration of the electors the ticket headed by John A. Dix. It was remarkable for the harmony which characterized its deliberations; and this not the harmony of lukewarmness or of despair, for there was among all the delegates an abiding conviction that victory at the polls would crown their efforts. The platform is a brave, manly enunciation of vital principles. Upon the Southern outrages and upon financial topics it is particularly explicit and outspoken. There is no weak silence like that exhibited by the Democratic Party—the silence of the platform having rightful interpretation, however, in the cheers of Democracy attending the blatant demagogism of Bourbon orators, denouncing the President as a usurper in one breath and apologizing for banded revolutionists in the next. Republicans say that the laws must be obeyed by all citizens, and that they must be enforced by the States if possible, and this failing, by the General Government. This is the doctrine of peace, corresponding with the civil rights of every citizen under the flag. This declaration, with the utterances in favor of the preservation of the public credit unimpaired, the payment of our debts in coin, and the adoption of immediate measures in the direction of specie payments, are the main features of the Republican platform. They are indeed cognate and subordinate affirmations, to which we shall hereafter allude; but these alone are inspiriting war cries for the campaign, and sound planks upon which to stand. Ticket and platform! We unhesitatingly commit them to the people for their verdict, confident in the character of our candidates, and confident in the conquering power of our principles. If to deserve success is to achieve it the edict of triumph is already registered.

A WORK TO BE INDORSED WITH VICTORY.

*From the Elmira Advertiser.*

No State convention ever gathered together under more cheering circumstances or with greater harmony. For months the demand of public opinion has been manifest for the renomination of Gov. Dix, and the convention met this demand with a unanimity and heartiness which are worthy of all praise. With one voice and by acclamation he is again put in the field as the standard-bearer of the Republican Party in the State, and he will, as of old, lead it to certain victory. With the same unanimous verdict of "well done, good and faithful servant," with which the convention presented Gov. Dix, it hailed as his associates on the ticket the name of the gallant soldier John C. Robinson. By a majority quite as decisive, if not so large as before, they will carry the State, and be returned for another term to the places they now so worthily fill. The renomination of Alexander Barclay for Canal Commissioner, and Thomas Kirkpatrick for Inspector of State Prisons, is a well-deserved compliment to both those gentlemen. They have been good officers, Mr. Kirkpatrick being by all odds, and by common consent, the best Prison Inspector the State ever had. For Judge of the Court of Appeals everybody knows that Alexander S. Johnson is without a peer. If there is any virtue in fitness and merit his calling and election is sure. Last, but not least, the appointment of Ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan to the Chairmanship of the State Committee, shows that there is to be no "tom-foolery" about this canvass. When he puts his hand to the wheel it means success. Right heartily do we welcome him to this post of responsibility and duty. The State Convention has done well. It could not have done better. Its work will be indorsed with victory.

AN INVINCIBLE TICKET.

*From the Troy Times.*

We regard the ticket as invincible, and expect, on the day after the election in November next, to record its triumph by a very large majority. The platform and address adopted are as unexceptionable as the nominations. On all important matters of State and national policy they are sound and explicit. There is no shuffling, no evasion in regard to any question that properly comes within the domain of political action at the present juncture.

PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES ALL RIGHT.

*From the Newburg Journal.*

The resolutions fully meet the general expectation, omitting nothing that would have been desirable and containing no questionable enunciation. The renomination of the old ticket will meet the cordial approval of the party, and we have no doubt that it will in November receive the indorsement of a large majority of the voters of the State. The interests of the State have for two years been cared for by Dix, Robinson, and their associates in a manner which is highly satisfactory. With this record before them the Republican masses of the State were pervaded by a sentiment which demanded that the public servants who had shown themselves so faithful should be retained at their posts for another term. Yielding hearty and cheerful obedience to this demand of their constituents, the Republican State Convention, without the formality of a vote and by acclamation, have again placed the standard of the party in the hands of Dix and Robinson. That it will be once more borne to victory there is no doubt.

THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE.

*From the Troy Whig.*

No greater praise can be bestowed upon the ticket which we place at the head of our columns this morning than the united and harmonious action of the Convention; and as the record of the nominees is already before the people most conspicuously, in the official action of the gentlemen themselves, we need not speak of them in detail. If Gen. Dix is not the strongest candidate that could be offered to the people of the Empire State for the next Governor, the Republicans are wonderfully mistaken, and our own judgment is greatly at fault. Of the gentlemen associated on the Republican ticket with Gov. Dix, it is enough for us to say that they deserve to be again placed with their distinguished head, to stand or fall with him. But neither he nor they will fall. The word is victory.

TWO YEARS' FAITHFUL SERVICE.

*From the Albany Express.*

The candidates are too well known to need any introduction to our readers. They have served the State faithfully for two years, and will continue in office two years longer.

A HARMONIOUS CONVENTION.

*From the Binghamton Times.*

With a spirit of harmony almost unknown in the history of political conventions in this or in any other State, it has nominated the old ticket by acclamation, and the general sentiment of the Republican Party throughout the State will be to echo the unanimous voice of the convention. During the past two years the Republican Party of this State has carried on a work of reform which redounds lasting credit to its name. To those gentlemen who were yesterday renominated at Utica the principal credit of this work belongs, and to them more than to any one else should it be intrusted to continue the work so well begun. Were other men to continue it, the results would of necessity be inferior to those which Dix, Robinson, and the other nominees will work out.

UNRESERVED APPROBATION OF THE TICKET.

*From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

As a whole, the ticket which we joyfully place at the head of our columns to-day commands the unreserved approbation, as it will have the cordial united support, not only of the leading men and journals of the Republican Party, but of the rank and file as well. The Utica Convention fulfilled its mission perfectly. The declaration of principles it put forth is briefly discussed in another article. They are such principles as any political party might be proud to own. They are such principles as the people of New-York will do well to maintain. The candidates are worthy of the principles. Success is the assured reward of an honest united effort to elect them.

THE KEY-NOTE OF VICTORY.

*From the Albany Journal.*

The Republican Convention has struck the key-note of victory. No one could look upon its unanimity, earnestness, and enthusiasm without feeling that it had the glowing inspiration of coming triumph. Such a convention has seldom been seen in our history—a convention of representative men from every district of the State, with not a single contested seat, not a jarring note of discord, not a shade of a difference, and with every name upon the ticket nominated by acclamation. The reason of this extraordinary harmony and zeal was plain. The people had spoken for the convention and the convention spoke for the people.

NAMES TO BE PROUD OF.

*From the Rochester Express.*

The ticket at the head of these columns to-day, nominated by acclamation and amid great enthusiasm at Utica yesterday, is one of which every citizen of the Empire State should be proud. These names represent not honorable and distinguished citizens only, nor only the choice of a great party for the leading executive and judicial offices of the State, but additional to these merits, of great importance in themselves, they stand for an administration whose two years' record is fresh in our annals and illustrious with honor.

CHARACTER OF THE CONVENTION.

*From the Ithaca Journal.*

We attended the convention, and can truly say that in all our political experience we never saw a body of men, convened for the selection of candidates to be presented to the people for their suffrages, who were animated by a like unanimity, or who entertained equal assurances of success. With a ticket nominated by acclamation, with a platform of principles which commends itself to the electors, with a belief in the justice and integrity of their cause, the Republican Party of New-York will sweep the State in November.

WORK TO BE DONE, OF COURSE.

*From the Syracuse Standard.*

The Republicans, met in State Convention at Utica yesterday, did a splendid day's work. We have never witnessed a more harmonious and enthusiastic gathering of representative men. It was but a short time in session, but that time was well and profitably spent. It nominated a ticket which cannot fail to win, if our friends throughout the State go to work and do their duty. Our only danger lies in overestimating our own strength and in underestimating that of our opponents, who are prepared to work as they seldom have worked before.

A DESERVED RECOGNITION.

*From the Syracuse Journal.*

One of the grandest tributes which has ever been paid to an Administration was rendered yesterday, by the Republican State Convention, when it renominated the whole of the State ticket by acclamation. It was such a spontaneous expression of the people's appreciation of official integrity and efficiency as has rarely, if ever, been witnessed. It was the voice of the multitude commending honesty and worth in high places. And, moreover, it was in every way deserved.

ONE FOR DEFEAT, ONE FOR VICTORY.

*From the Binghamton Republican.*

The Democratic ticket was put up to be defeated and the Republican ticket to be elected, and the verdict of the people will be so recorded.

EVERYTHING SATISFACTORY.

*From the Lyons Republican.*

With a ticket such as was nominated yesterday, and with such a declaration of principles as is embodied in the platform adopted by the convention, there is no fear for the success of the Republican Party at the polls this Fall. Harmony prevails in its ranks, and it presents a solid phalanx against the enemy. Ticket and platform are alike unexceptionable, and only the most inexcusable blundering on our side can fail of giving us the State in November by a majority of at least 30,000.

THE PEOPLE TRUST THE CANDIDATES.

*From the Buffalo Express.*

The ticket has won before and will win again, because the people know, trust, and honor the men at the head of it. We say that more striking testimony to the character and services of a Governor and his Administration was never given than that unwillingly given by the late Democratic Convention at Syracuse. The official record of our noble Governor was so clear and satisfactory, and his character so irreproachable, that a convention of his enemies could not find one flaw to pick in either. The simple fact is, there never was a more popular and successful Administration in this State than that of Gov. Dix, and his opponents know it.

CONGRESS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

*From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

The Republican candidates have proved to be faithful and honorable officers, and we are mistaken if they do not receive the emphatic indorsement of the people. It will not do to be too confident, for something is always to be done to secure success, but if the Republican electors will attend to their local organization, place strong and trustworthy men in the field for Congress, the Legislature, and other offices, and will make an effort worthy of the time and the questions at stake, a certain and gratifying victory is before them.

THE TICKET A STRONG ONE.

*From the Albany Express.*

The ticket is a strong one, and will commend itself to the people. We can see no reason why it should not have from 20,000 to 30,000 majority in the State.

## *THE PROPAGATION OF SHAD.*

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Mr. Frederick Mather seeks for information through your columns as to the Chinese methods of fish culture. I can only repeat my advice, as conveyed in your issue of Sept. 10—visit China and find out. The Chinese for forty centuries have studied the subject, therefore it is fair to assume they have had a wide experience, and can teach even our own people, who have an extraordinary concern about their own knowledge and sources of information.

I had the honor to represent the United States at three different ports on the Yang-tse-Kiang during a period of nearly eight years. On this great river, 3,000 miles long, are found thousands of nurseries devoted to the artificial production of fish. The river is only open for trade with the treaty powers at Chin Tsing, Kin Kian, and Honkow, but I have explored the river as far as Yochow and the Yung-Tsing Lake, the great lake of the Empire. The Chinese are pre-eminently a fish-eating people, and when you consider that the population is estimated by some geographers at 500,000,000 souls, imagine the vast demand for fish which can only be supplied by artificials means. The shad is called by the Chinese "Sam-li;" it is of superior flavor and great size. I can only repeat the information given me on the great river, that "they are produced by artificial means and conveyed in 'congs,' large vessels made of coarse earthenware, to all parts of the Empire."

The dense population of China has stimulated human ingenuity to the highest degree so as to provide means of subsistence. Take the subject of artificial incubation for instance. How little we know of it in this country, although we assume that we know everything. The traveler in China may see in every village flocks of tiny chickens, ducks, and geese, say 500 at a time, led by a mere boy with a little wand of the familiar bamboo, and all hatched by the artificial process! As a natural sequence of this system, they are very cheap, and you can purchase from five to ten good fowls for 1,000 copper cash, say $1 gold! Eggs are equally cheap, because the people possess secrets to increase the fecundity of the birds, and you can buy, even in the cities, five eggs for the equivalent of our cent!

Our people are profoundly ignorant about the resources of this wonderful country, only twenty days' sail from San Francisco by a swift steamer. An illustration: The *Intermediate Geography*, bearing the imprint of the Appletons, A. D. 1874, and selected by the Board of Education for the City of New-York as a text-book, has a picture on page No. 73, "Marketing in Pekin," a rat-catcher bringing his night's catch to the rat merchant! I have visited every street in the business portion of Peking, (not "Pekin,") and never saw a rat exposed for sale. Why should such trash be offered when fish, eggs, and poultry are so cheap? This same *Intermediate Geography* gravely informs the children of the public schools that "Canton is the commercial emporium of China." The opening of the great river, Yang-tse-Kiang, has so diverted trade from this once-famous city that, commercially speaking, it is only a third-rate port. Honkow, 700 miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang, has a larger volume of trade. If the compiler had studied the annual report of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, he would not have made so gross an error.

Perhaps, however, I weary your readers with these details. The subject is a fruitful one, and would fill a heavy tome.

E. H. COLTON-SALTER,
Ex-United States Consul, Honkow, China.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1874.

## *A LARGE AND LONG MORTGAGE.*

A mortgage has lately been placed in the Recorder's office, in Reading, Penn., for record, given by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the immense sum of $30,000,000. Mr. E. G. Fisher, the clerk in the office, has completed his task in recording this instrument after having been engaged writing word after word for twenty-three days. It comprises 257 pages of printed matter, and occupies in the Mortgage Book 158 pages, or 8,058 lines, which a man who has computed it says, if extended in a straight line, would equal one and one-seventh miles.

## *ANOTHER "ROMANTIC" MARRIAGE.*

Eastern papers are speaking of a marriage which is to take place in one of the villages in Rockingham County, N. H., next Wednesday. The bridegroom left Portsmouth some twenty years ago, while quite a young man, for California, and finally located in one of the extreme frontier States, where he has accumulated a fortune. Some of his Eastern acquaintances hearing of his good success, and learning that he remained single, sportively wrote to him and suggested the name of a lady friend as a good person for a wife. The frontiersman replied, asking for a photograph of the fair one, which was forwarded. A short correspondence sprang up, and a day or two since the gentleman came East for the first time for more than twenty years; was introduced to the lady in question, and became pleased with her. She also liked him, and next Wednesday they are to be married, and will leave for his home in the West.

# THE TURF.

## *TROTTING.*

### LAST DAY OF THE PROSPECT PARK FALL MEETING — KITTY D., ARTHUR, AND FLEETY GOLDDUST THE WINNERS.

The Fall meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association terminated yesterday in a very successful manner. A finer day for the sport could not have been desired, and as the great race of the meeting was to be decided, the attendance at the course was much larger than any of the preceding days. The sport of the day began with the 2:27 purse, which was postponed from the preceding day in consequence of darkness coming on. Kitty D. and Mystic had each won two heats, and the speculation on the deciding heat was heavy. Those who had got their money in the pool-box on the wrong horses endeavored to place themselves right. Kitty D. sold the favorite against the field at $50 to $40, and she won the deciding heat after a close contest.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, LONG ISLAND.—Thursday and Friday, Sept. 24 and 25; purse $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:27; mile heats, best three in five, in harness—$550 to first, $350 to second, and $100 to third horse.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Falk's b. m. Kitty D. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| J. H. Phillips' b. g. Mystic | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| W. W. Comee's b. g. Comee | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| G. N. Ferguson's br. g. Frank Ferguson | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| W. E. Weeks' gr. g. Tanner Boy | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| W. H. Crawford's b. m. Annie Collins | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | dr. |
| D. Mace's br. g. Vanity Fair | dr. | | | | |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 38½ | 1:13 | 2:27 |
| Second heat | 36½ | 1:12 | 2:25¾ |
| Third heat | 36¾ | 1:12¾ | 2:27½ |
| Fourth heat | 38 | 1:13¼ | 2:27½ |
| Fifth heat | 36 | 1:11½ | 2:27¼ |

THE 2:45 PURSE.

The first regular event was the purse of $600 for horses that had never beaten 2:45, in which there were twenty entries, and nine of them answered the call of the Judges, viz.: D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur; H. Woodruff's b. g. Falmouth Boy; G. D. Harris' b. m. Linnie Case; John Moore's b. m. Effie Dean; John Murphy's b. g. Matt. Tanner; W. H. Whipple's b. m. Adelaide; F. J. Nodine's b. m. Volunteer Maid; J. H. Phillips' br. s. Compeer, and C. S. Green's r. m. Tidy. Of these Falmouth Boy and Arthur alternated as favorites, with Adelaide as third choice. After the first score Tidy was withdrawn, by consent of the judges. The first heat was won by Falmouth Boy, who took the lead at the start and was never headed. The second heat was closely contested, and Arthur forced Falmouth Boy to trot at his utmost speed, the latter winning in 2:29½. The next heat Falmouth Boy broke badly, and became very tired, and this gave Arthur the race, as the latter won the next three heats and the race, thus scoring his third victory during the meeting, proving himself a stout trotter and a promising candidate for the big purses next season.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.—Fourth day of the Fall meeting, Friday, Sept. 25. Purse of $600 for horses that had never beaten 2:45; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $350 to first horse, $150 to second, and $100 to third.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Hiram Woodruff's b. g. Falmouth Boy | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| G. D. Harris' b. m. Linnie Case | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| John Moore's b. m. Effie Dean | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| John Murphy's b. g. Matt. Tanner | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| W. H. Whipple's b. m. Adelaide | 7 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| F. J. Nodine's b. m. Volunteer Maid | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| J. H. Phillips' br. s. Compeer | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| C. S. Green's r. m. Tidy | dr. | | | | |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 37½ | 1:14 | 2:32¼ |
| Second heat | 37 | 1:12¾ | 2:29½ |
| Third heat | 39¼ | 1:15¾ | 2:35½ |
| Fourth heat | 39½ | 1:16¼ | 2:33¼ |
| Fifth heat | 38½ | 1:15½ | 2:34¼ |

THE 2:20 PURSE.

The great race of the day was now called, it being the purse of $2,000 for the 2:20 horses, in which there were three contestants—Charles S. Green's gr. m. Fleety Golddust, Ben Mace's b. g. Sensation, and A. Goldsmith's b. m. Huntress. The knowing ones concentrated on Sensation, as it was known that the master reinsman, Dan Mace, was to drive; but Fleety Golddust had proved herself so game and fast during the season that she had many supporters. The betting was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sensation | $200 | $200 | $170 |
| Fleety Golddust | 70 | 125 | 100 |
| Huntress | 41 | 70 | 50 |
| Total | $311 | $395 | $320 |

The contest proved to be a remarkable one, and occasioned the utmost enthusiasm during its progress. Between the third and fourth heats Green and Doble, the drivers of Fleety Golddust and Huntress, were fined $25 each for not appearing promptly when the bell rang, a punishment that brought them to time for the succeeding heat. The particulars of the contest are given below:

*First Heat.*—After four false attempts they received the word, with Fleety Golddust leading half a length, Sensation second, the same distance before Huntress. As they went round the turn Fleety Golddust got away two lengths, which she speedily increased to three lengths. When they reached the quarter pole Fleety Golddust was showing the way by five lengths, Sensation second, three lengths in advance of Huntress. In this manner they journeyed along the backstretch, and Huntress fell further away. At the half-mile pole in 1:11 there was five lengths between each. As they came round the lower turn Mace urged Sensation, and he closed to within three lengths of Fleety, while Huntress fell away a dozen lengths behind. Thus they passed the three-quarter pole; but coming into the homestretch, Sensation made a great effort, but Fleety had plenty of speed left, and won the heat by a length and a half in 2:23—Huntress just saving her distance.

*Second Heat.*—They received the "go" on the third trial, and Fleety Golddust was leading a length and a half, Sensation second, and Huntress third. Going round the turn Huntress left her feet and fell back four lengths in the rear. They passed the quarter-pole in 36 seconds, and Fleety was a length and a half in advance of Sensation, who was four lengths in front of Huntress. Going along the backstretch Sensation got a little closer to Fleety, and Huntress was six lengths behind. Approaching the half-mile pole Fleety outfooted Sensation, and when they passed that point in 1:09¾ she was leading her competitor two lengths, who left his feet under the pressure. As they came round the lower turn Sensation closed rapidly, and finally lapped Fleety, and then crept up to her neck. When they passed the three-quarter pole Fleety showed a neck in front of Sensation, and Huntress about seventy-five yards behind. A fine struggle ensued on the homestretch, but Fleety kept to the front, and won the heat by a length in 2:23, Huntress about fifteen length's behind.

*Third Heat.*—After scoring three times they were sent away, with Huntress in the lead half a length, Sensation second, a neck ahead of Golddust. On rounding the turn, Fleety Golddust having the inside, shot to the front and was soon showing a length before Sensation, who was the same distance in advance of Huntress. The pace was terrific, and at the quarter-pole in 34¼ seconds Fleety was a full length in advance of Sensation, who was two lengths before Huntress. Going along the backstretch Huntress broke badly, and away four lengths before she settled. Sensation forced the pace, and kept Fleety going very fast. At the half-mile pole in 1:09, Fleety led a length, but coming round the lower turn Sensation began to lap the mare, but broke, and ran for some distance by the side of Fleety, and then fell back four lengths. At the three-quarter pole Fleety was four lengths ahead; but Sensation's break rested him, and he came down upon the mare with a rush. They came up the homestretch together, and the excitement was intense, Fleety getting the whip, and trotting gamely. They were now together, and passed under the wire simultaneously, but the judges gave the heat to Sensation, to the delight of his backers, Huntress six lengths behind. Time, 2:23½.

*Fourth Heat.*—Sensation was the favorite at $100 to $35. They were sent on their journey in the third attempt with Sensation and Huntress on even terms, and Fleety in the centre half a length behind. Going round the turn Sensation assumed the lead, and by the time he reached the quarter-pole, in 36½ seconds, he was leading a length and a half in front of Huntress, who was three lengths before Fleety, who was evidently laid up for the heat. Beginning to go along the backstretch Huntress broke, but soon settled down and closed to within three-quarters of a length of Sensation at the half-mile pole, and Fleety Golddust six lengths behind. As they came round the lower turn Huntress again broke, and Sensation got two lengths from her, but at the three-quarter pole she got half a length closer to him, and then got at his wheel when turning into the homestretch, but she again left her feet, and Sensation was taken in hand, winning the heat by three-quarters of a length in 2:29. Fleety Golddust ten lengths behind. The judges then distanced Huntress for running, and Golddust given the second place.

*Fifth Heat.*—Sensation the favorite at five to one. The second time they were sent away together, but on the turn Fleety forged to the front, and reached the quarter pole 35¼ seconds, a short length before her competitor. Down the backstretch she began to leave Sensation, and led him three lengths at the half-mile pole in 1:10. The pace was too strong for Sensation, and he left his feet on the lower turn, but he quickly settled and closed gradually upon the mare until a length of daylight separated them at the three-quarter pole. The greatest excitement ensued as they came up the homestretch, but Sensation broke once more, and Fleety won the heat and race by a length and a half amid great cheering. Time 2:25¾.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $2,000; for horses that had never beaten 2:20; mile heats; best three in five, in harness; $1,000 to first, $750 to second, and $250 to third horse.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. S. Green's gr. m. Fleety Golddust | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Dan Mace's b. g. Sensation | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| A. Goldsmith's b. m. Huntress | 3 | 3 | dis. | | |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 35¾ | 1:11 | 2:23 |
| Second heat | 36 | 1:09¾ | 2:23 |
| Third heat | 34¼ | 1:09 | 2:23½ |
| Fourth heat | 36½ | 1:13¼ | 2:29 |
| Fifth heat | 35¼ | 1:10 | 2:25¾ |

TROTTING RACE AT SACRAMENTO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—There was an immense attendance at Sacramento this afternoon to witness a trotting race for a purse of $5,000 between Occident, Sam Purdy, and Blackbird. The latter drew the pole, Sam Purdy second place, and Occident outside. The order was given at 1:40 P. M. to clear the track. The horses were brought out, and, after scoring three or four times, a start was made, Occident took the first heat in 2:21, Sam Purdy coming in second, and Blackbird third.

## *MUNICIPAL COURTESIES.*

### RECEPTION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN BY THE COMMON COUNCIL AT THE CITY HALL YESTERDAY.

A public reception was tendered yesterday to the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Alderman Manning at the City Hall. The affair came off in the Governor's Room, and was at the best a grim joke. Still Mayor Havemeyer appeared to enjoy it, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin pretended to like it immensely. Although the matter has been called a reception to his Lordship, that description of it might as well have been reversed, for it was he who went through the process of receiving and shaking hands with many hundreds of gentlemen of various degrees of personal favor and habits of cleanliness. Mayor Havemeyer in a little introductory speech said that all this was done by way of seconding the Lord Mayor's desire, but assuredly if this be so his lordship's tastes are a little eccentric. The Lord Mayor and Alderman Manning arrived at 2 o'clock. They were accompanied by Mr. E. T. Lefroy, special correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, of Dublin; but he, with a good show of common sense, left the room after a brief observance of the ceremonial. The party were conducted to the Governor's room by Mayor Havemeyer, Alderman Billings, and several members of the Common Council, preceded by the Sergeants-at-arms of the two Boards of Aldermen. At first it appeared as if the Lord Mayor had been brought there merely to be looked at, for he was confronted with a large crowd who regarded him possibly with great admiration, but certainly, very scrutinizingly. After a brief pause matters were put in train by Mayor Havemeyer, who said that it gave him great pleasure to introduce the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who was spending a short time in the City, and receiving its hospitalities through the Municipal authorities. Seconding the Lord Mayor's desire, he introduced him in this public manner to the citizens, that they might have the privilege of indorsing by their friendly and cordial recognition, the attentions which he had received from the authorities of the City. This was the signal for some lusty cheering, and then the seemingly interminable hand-shaking commenced. The motley procession poured in amain, and everybody shook hands with the Lord Mayor, and his Lordship with everybody. The crowd was a very mixed one, and each one went through his salutations according to his lights. Of course it was necessary to have a body of Police in the room to keep matters in perfect working order. The inevitable carriage which blocks the way turned up now and then in the shape of some loquacious person who wanted to have a good long talk with his Lordship, but this could not be tolerated, and so the obstruction was removed and the procession was set moving again. Occasionally there was a break, and it seemed as if the affair was coming to an end, but presently fresh arrivals poured in at the doors, and the ceremonial went forward as briskly as ever. Mayor Havemeyer grew tired of standing, and took a seat on a table behind the Lord Mayor, from which point of ease and vantage he smiled on the labors of his victim. The Lord Mayor bore it bravely for an hour and a quarter, after which he is supposed to have succumbed, for the doors were closed, (although the processionists had not come to the end of their long array,) and the affair brought to an end. A band, which was stationed in an adjoining room, supplied numerous selections of Irish music during the progress of the levee. The Lord Mayor and party left the City Hall shortly after 4 o'clock. Among those who paid their respects to his Lordship were Gen. Franz Sigel, Gen. Cochrane, Emigration Commissioner Lynch, Commissioner Van Nort, Henry L. Hoguet; Mr. Barker, Public Works Department; Edward L. Carey, Capt. McIntyre, Col. Marshall, Marshal Conkling, Col. Farrell, Elwood E. Thorne, Grand Master of the Masonic Order in the City of New-York, Mr. Van Buskirk. A few ladies were also presented.

## *A WARNING TO ROWDIES.*

### SHOOTING AFFRAY IN AMITY STREET—AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

William Donaldson, of No. 144 Amity street, who gave his occupation as that of an iron roller, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with felonious assault with intent to kill. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 25th of July, Robert W. Wallace, a colored steward attached to the United States steamer Frolic, was walking along Amity street in full naval uniform, when he was attacked by Donaldson and three other men, who attempted to rob him. Wallace resisted, and in self-protection struck Donaldson and one of his confederates with a walking-cane, felling the ruffians to the ground. Donaldson and his associates were about to renew the attack on Wallace, but seeing a police officer approaching, desisted and sneaked off. The colored man walked around the streets for about twenty minutes, and being ignorant of the locality, strayed back to the corner of Amity and Greene streets, where he was seen by Donaldson, who was in a saloon drinking. Donaldson immediately rushed out, and, with a threat that he would murder the colored man, drew a seven-chambered revolver and fired two shots. Wallace ran behind a truck for protection, but was pursued by Donaldson, who fired two additional shots at him. Fortunately, none of the shots took effect, and before the prisoner had had time to discharge all the chambers he was arrested by Officer Warren, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who had been attracted to the scene by the report of the firing. Counsel for the prisoner contended that the colored man had unjustifiably assaulted his client, who was apprehensive of a second attack, and fired the pistol in order to scare off his assailant. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in replying for the prosecution, commented on the absurdity of such a defense, and showed that the prisoner had committed an act of reckless and outrageous rowdyism, for which he deserved the severest punishment in the power of the court to inflict. The safety of the public, both black and white, demanded that society should be protected from the attacks of the gangs of roughs who infested the streets for purposes of robbery. In conclusion, the District Attorney urged on the jury the importance of teaching the rowdy element a practical lesson by convicting the prisoner. Judge Sutherland in his charge, clearly reviewed the testimony and explained the law in the case, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty. His Honor referred to the frequency of such outrageous offenses as that of which Donaldson had been convicted, and regrettted that the severe penalties imposed did not have a more perceptible effect in reducing crime. Donaldson was then sentenced to the maximum punishment—ten years in State Prison at hard labor.

## *A FIGHT FOR A CHILD.*

Jane Murphy was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with abducting a child of eight years of age from Philomena Hengel, of No. 170 Suffolk street. The facts of the case, as developed before the Justice, are as follows, and are worthy of attention: Some eight years ago the woman Murphy, who was a domestic servant working out, gave birth to the child in question, and had her christened Susanna Murphy. Being unable to take care of the infant, she confided it to the care of Mrs. Hengel, who lives with her husband at No. 170 Suffolk street, and agreed to pay a small sum monthly for its support. The mother continued to pay the monthly sum regularly for about six months, after which time she stopped and took no further interest in the child. Mrs. Hengel and her husband, however, took a deep interest in the little waif, and adopted it as their own. They heard nothing further from Miss Murphy, the mother, until some two years ago, when she turned up and demanded possession of her child. Mr. and Mrs. Hengel refused to give up the little girl, to whom they had become greatly attached. The mother brought the case into court, and lawyers were engaged on both sides. It was finally decided by the Supreme Court that the mother was not fit to have charge of her child, inasmuch as she had neglected it for six years. The custody of the child was then given to the Hengel family. Another lull in the affair then occurred, which was only broken by Miss Murphy forcibly carrying off the little girl on Thursday to her domicile, No. 244 East Houston street. Officer Batemen, of the Tenth Precinct, having heard of the case, arrested Miss Murphy and brought her to court yesterday. Justice Otterbourg remanded the prisoner until this morning, when he will expect Mrs. Hengel to produce her papers showing the award made to her by the Supreme Court of the custody of the child.

## *A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.*

On Thursday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the residence of Mr. Jacob Henzgeler, at Hicksville, west of the village, between the Long Island Railroad track and the South Road, was discovered to be on fire, and before assistance arrived the flames had gained such headway that they communicated to the barn, and both buildings were totally consumed, with a portion of the contents of the house and all the contents of the barn. At the time the fire broke out the family, with the exception of Mrs. Henzgeler, were away from home, and she was confined to her room, where the fire is believed to have originated. Strange as it may appear, although most of the furniture, trunks, and wearing apparel were saved from the burning dwelling, the unfortunate woman perished in the flames, her charred remains being found in the cellar after the building fell in. She was about sixty years of age, and had been confined to her room for some time. It is supposed that she must have been immediately suffocated by the smoke, and was unable to give any alarm. Coroner Baylis, of Oyster Bay, will hold an inquest on the body to-day. The loss on house and barn will not fall far short of $3,000.

# SPANISH BULL-FIGHTS.

## *THE NEW MADRID BULL-RING.*

### A SCENE OF HORRORS—SPANISH PASTIMES—A NATIONAL SPECTACLE.

*Correspondence of the London Daily News.*

MADRID, Sept. 3.

The civil war, the atrocities of the Carlists, their audacity, the inertness of Marshal Zabala, his resignation, his probable successor, the Ministerial crisis from which we have just emerged, and every other topic are entirely lost sight of, and are as things of nought before the impending inauguration of the nation's delight, the new "Plaza de Toros." For the last few days the streets of Madrid have not been abandoned during the midday glare to the proverbial mad-dogs and Englishmen. The heat, which has been intense, has not prevented the lethargic Spaniard from venturing out of his darkened and closely-shut rooms to take an excited interest in all that goes on relating to the wonderful *corrida de toros* which is to attend the all-engrossing ceremony. Every train brings back to the seething capital whole families from the sea-side and other comparatively cool places of Summer resort. Strangers are flocking in from all parts. Tickets have risen to such prices that no sane individual would care to admit he had been weak enough to invest in one.

Before describing the magnificent building which has just been completed, it may be as well to give a few particulars of the old one. Happily for the rest of mankind, bull-fighting has never taken root in any other nation except the Spanish, but it will require a far stronger hand than has ever yet ruled here to cause its abolition. The soul of the most truly noble monarch that ever ruled over the country, Isabella the Catholic, revolted against its degrading cruelty in an age when such matters were not regarded with too nice an eye. But even she, all-powerful as she was in other respects, found its suppression impossible. To the credit of the Bourbons, the first of their race—Philip V.—made similar efforts, but in vain. Not only did he fail, but the building which is now fast disappearing had to be erected by his successor as the only means of regaining the popular favor which was sacrificed in the attempt. The old bull-ring reflected no credit upon its architect, for a more hideous building was never raised. Built on a site then distant from the thronged resorts of the Imperial city, its position was well chosen, and interfered with no one. Charles III., however, erected adjoining it the triumphal arch of the Puerta de Alcala, in honor of his entry into the capital which he did so much to improve and beautify, to the disgust of his subjects, of whom the King remarked, "My people have the same dislike to improvements that children have to being washed." In the present day the old bull-ring finds itself the central object of the most fashionable quarter of the metropolis. Palaces of the newly enriched have sprung up (considering the ruined state of the country) with magical growth, and the neighborhood has become a sort of South Kensington. Its removal was indispensable, and has become a fact. However unattractive its exterior, the interior found favor with the *aficionados*, for the two main objects of ample space for viewing the scene, and at the same time taking away as little as possible of the glare of the sun, coexisted in the old plaza. In the new, even with floor higher, no greater number can be accommodated, and (in the estimation of the performers) the far more important feature of throwing the utmost rays of sunshine into the dazzled eye of the bull is wanting. The scenes enacted within its arena have been depicted in every book of travel, good, bad, and indifferent, which has been written any time within the last hundred years and more. Not a few matadores have met with the death which they sought to inflict while endeavoring deftly to bury deep their well-posed swords in the carcass of the savage animal confronting them, and many a gored and mangled human form has been borne out of the blood-stained circus to drag out a life-long misery. Time alone, with its accompanying march of enlightenment and the softening influence of humane feeling, can overcome the deeply-rooted attachment to this peculiar institution which exists in the country of the Cid. With the abolition of the bull-ring a renovated spirit will spread among the people, and the blood-thirsty love for civil strife, which has never been absent from their breasts, will cease to be a reproach to the nation that once could lay fair claims to be the most chivalrous of the world. No Government which advocated its abolition could now exist for a day; least of all could that which owes its existence to a *coup d'état*.

Let us now, however, inspect the new building, destined to prolong the reign of cruelty, and to a certain extent to dash away the hope of its suppression which had arisen in the breasts of neighboring nations. Half a mile further on the same road, in which the materials alone of the old ring now mark the spot where it stood so long, the new "Plaza" rises, a most graceful object on the desert scene. It is of Moorish architecture. The monotony of its indispensable circular shape is broken by the polygonal form of its sixty sides, and opportunity is given for relief in the ornamentation of its numerous windows and doors. Upward of 12,000 people can plainly see every act in its wide area—the light iron pillars which support its tiers of galleries not in the least impeding the view. Eighty thousand pounds sterling has been expended upon it and the out-buildings for the reception of the bulls connected with it. The exterior is built of brick, well cemented, thus giving good scope for the rich and elegant designs of the Moorish style. The thousands of seats in the vast amphitheatre are of granite, and the façades of the boxes are formed of the most delicate ironwork. The whole erection, with its accommodation for the occupants, reflects great credit upon the architects, two young Spaniards, Señors Ayuso and Capra.

Immediately on my arrival I was hurried off by an obliging official to witness a sight only next in interest to the "corrida" itself—namely, that of unearthing the bulls on being brought direct from their pastures fresh and wild into the corral of the new Plaza. Two of their constant companions (bullocks who are trained to act as a species of keeper of these untamed brutes, and of whose sagacity marvelous stories are told) had been placed there previously, and their presence tranquilly feeding at the well-filled stalls had a soothing influence on the excited beasts being uncarted into the yard. Were it not for the adoption of this plan, the bulls, in their fury, would in all probability hurt themselves and each other in their unwonted confinement. As it was, the greatest precautions were taken that every one should be kept out of sight in order not to provoke them by the mere presence of strangers. Two which were brought in were magnificent animals, and their appearance to the initiated augured well for the next day's "sport." The highest ladies in the land make it a matter of pride to present them to the people. On this occasion the Dutchess of Fernan Nunez heads the list, followed by the Junta of Ladies of Honor and Merit, a society whose appearance on such an occasion seems somewhat incongruous. The descendant of Columbus also figures in the list, his pastures of Veragua being, perhaps, the finest training ground in Spain. To-morrow will put the qualities of the animals to the test.

MADRID, Sept. 4.

The eventful day has come; the last trainful of spectators (many from the remotest parts of the country, and even distant Cuba) has arrived, that of the Northern line being eight hours behind time, thanks to the Carlists, who have been wreaking their unprovoked vengeance on the unfortunate shareholders by destroying another of the stations and committing much additional damage besides. The weather up to yesterday was tropical, what little wind there was fanning the scorching air into one's very system. The "*aficionados*" were delighted; but for other mortals, especially those from more temperate climes, the heat was stifling. Last night all was changed, the wind veered round to the north, and one breathed a totally different atmosphere. This morning a grateful rain fell, but although ceasing before midday, the clouds looked so ominous that many people declared the inauguration would of necessity be postponed. The disappointment if this had happened would have been so great that the excitement of the populace might have proved dangerous to the ruling powers in these troubled times. Luckily for them, however, the clouds dropped no more rain; and although the sun was hidden, the ceremony was proceeded with. Long before the appointed time the streets were totally deserted. Indeed, if the Carlist chief, Villalain, with his active followers from the neighboring province of Guadalajara, had chosen "to take fortune at its tide," and to have co-operated with the two Royalist battalions who, it is whispered, are now disguised in Madrid with their arms concealed, he might have taken quiet possession of the capital on behalf of his august master. Every one would have been too much engrossed to have offered resistance, but his greatest difficulty would have been caused by his own men, who would assuredly have hurried off to the bull fight too. He did not make his appearance, however, neither did the two battalions, and matters consequently went off peaceably.

Everything on wheels was on its way to the Plaza which many were destined never to reach. The approaches were thronged with the mob, and yet every individual was as orderly in behavior as if going to a funeral. Of the Spaniards, as well as of another nation, it may be said in this respect that they "take their pleasures sadly." The broad road leading direct to the Plaza was planted with rows of poles striped with the gaudy national colors, and looking like enormous sticks of barley sugar. The very beggars ceased to ask charity in their eagerness to watch the crowd go by, especially when a glimpse of anything in the nature, however remote, of a "Torero" could be descried. Thanks to the numerous entrances, no difficulty was experienced in taking seats. When once within the vast space, filled with human beings, one's first feelings were much the same as the bulls' upon their being suddenly thrust into the arena. The sight of such a multitude, every one greatly excited, is so different from what is to be met with under any other circumstances as to be positively bewildering, and it takes several minutes before the scene can be realized to its full extent. In the projecting central and royal box is the Duke De la Torre, surrounded by the newly-reconstructed homogeneous Ministry, all of whom are to-day (whatever they may be to-morrow) of one opinion, namely, that the State may take care of itself for the time being, and they mean to enjoy the bull-fight. The whole assembly thoroughly agrees with them for once, and the ceremony begins. Unlike any other Spanish institution, punctuality is observed to the letter. In this case delay would be doubly dangerous, for it so happens that no less than ten bulls are to be sacrificed, if time permits, but only eight if it does not. Consequently not a moment is lost—indeed, the usual State procession of the entire company of actors (bulls excepted) is hurried over, and the Alcalde of Madrid, the Marquis of Sardoal, wastes no time in flinging into the hat of the mounted Alguacil beneath him the key of the portal from which the bulls emerge. The "toreros" having taken up their accustomed positions, the door opens without delay, and an enraged beast plunges out and pauses thunderstruck, as it were, by such an unexpected scene. He is a magnificent animal, black and white in color, the gift of the Duchess of Fernan Nunez. Rapidly recovering himself, he rushes at the first object which catches his eye, and an unfortunate horse is instantly lifted up with its rider clean into the air, horribly gored by the animal's sharp horns. The "picador" falls off, the bull's attention is adroitly diverted by the vigilant "chulos," while the man, incumbered with his species of armor as he is, is picked up. He has sustained so little injury that he immediately remounts his wretched and half-dead steed, which is trembling from the shock, and the blood of which is oozing from its frightful wound. Meanwhile the bull continues its mad career, and scatters its tormentors in all directions with marvelous rapidity. Another picador engages his attention, but only for a moment, and the animal, even when pricked by the lance, declines the attack. A third horse is next encountered, and at one rush the bull's horn reaches the heart, instant death kindly relieving the animal from further misery. The turn of the "banderilleros" now comes. Theirs is the dangerous duty of transfixing pairs of barbed arrows into the hide of the already infuriated animal, but too well do they succeed, as the roars of the brute testify. After this treatment has lasted sufficiently long a signal is given, and forward advances the celebrated "Espada" "Bocanegra," (appropriately nicknamed from his swarthy bull-dog mouth,) and craves permission to give the death-stroke to the bull. This is readily granted, and with the accustomed ceremony the man begins to give proof of his skill. The art is to seize the proper moment when the animal is face to face with his persecutor, one false step of whom is almost certain death. After several passes and nimble leaps aside, the sword is thrust into the animal's shoulders—half-way to its hilt. The brute, thus rendered trebly furious, rushes wildly about, evidently suffering torment at every instant by each fresh movement of the sword in its body. Suddenly, enraged to madness, it tears wildly to the wooden barrier, inside which several of its active adversaries have leaped, and are calmly looking on. To their intense surprise and the fright of the spectators, whose excitement is at the highest pitch, he clears the barrier, the sword still in his carcass, and over he is. A clear course is left for him, but, quick as lightning, a door, hanging flat back against the sides of the narrow passage along which he is rushing, is flung across his path and bars his way, while at the same moment another door adjoining opens directly into the ring, and through it he turns. He is in his proper place again, and all danger is over. Another sword is handed to the "matador," and the bull, being after this adventure somewhat exhausted, as well as he may, a better opportunity is afforded. The thrust this time goes to a vital part; the blood pours out from his mouth, and he drops dead. The mob is not altogether satisfied with "Bocanegra's" skill. He is not a native of Madrid. The favorite "Frascuelo" is, and the applause of his fellow-citizens are withheld for him. This he subsequently received amid torrents of cigars and numberless hats, which latter, happily for their owners, are promptly returned. The next bull was not disposed of so well as the last, but one incident relating to it I must recount, though I only do so with extreme disgust. My object is to present a truthful picture of what really occurs at these spectacles, leaving it to your readers to pass over the subject if they prefer not to become acquainted with it. That to which I allude was the case of a poor horse. After being ripped open, a large portion of its entrails obtruded, and the animal, in its agony, galloped wildly about, treading upon them, and at each step drawing out still more. At length it madly dashed itself against the barrier, and dropped dead. This is too common an occurrence to give concern to any one. Even the ladies who crowd the boxes do not turn aside their fans. One scene reflected credit upon some Englishmen who were witnesses of it. A wretched horse had been badly gored in the fore leg at a previous encounter—so lame was it that it could scarcely reach the gate, and go out to be killed, as was naturally expected. Not so, however, for, to the astonishment of all, the animal reappeared in the following corrida, holding up its leg as would a wounded dog, and yet a monster in the shape of a picador was mounted upon the miserable creature and spurring it forward. This was too much for Englishmen to endure—a shout arose of "Fuera," "out with it." Even the Spaniards joined, and the ruffian dismounted and the poor animal was sent to the stable to die in peace. But enough of such horses. Worse, far worse, than I have attempted to relate occurred on this day, and yet nothing to what is too frequently the case. Two of the bulls were evidently more fit for the pasture than the ring, and terribly they had to pay for it. The cry of "Fuego" for the fiery banderillos was twice raised, and was readily complied with, to the delight of the mob, who enjoyed to the full the intensified agony of the bull upon whose hide exploded the detonating balls. Four of these fearful fire-works were at the same moment going off with reports which loudly echoed in the vast arena against one of the unfortunate animals, and yet after they had ceased he would not face his tormentors. He fell an easy sacrifice to the matador's sword. One redeeming feature was, however, presented. The custom is for the streaming colors of the ladies by whom the bulls are presented to be affixed to the animals' shoulders. On one occasion a horse was attacked, and the bull got entangled in the reins; the horse was unhurt, the picador bravely kept his seat, and during the struggle literally "grasped the nettle danger," drew out his guerdon off the bull's back, extricated his horse, and galloped with the well-won prize to opposite the Duchess De la Torre's box, presented the ribbons to her, and received a complimentary acknowledgment. In the days of royalty a purse of gold was thrown down to the fortunate individual, but those days, alas! for him, are past—at all events at present. The only palliation for these exhibitions is that the proceeds, which are devoted to charitable purposes, are a modicum of good to a power of evil. On the present occasion the Hospital of Madrid derives the benefit. The general opinion prevails that the bulls, the full number—ten of whom were killed—were not sufficiently savage to suit the popular taste. Madrid reverses the proverb, and does look a gift (bull) in the mouth. On Sunday the bulls are to be paid for, and thus everybody ought to be satisfied.

## *TWO PICTURES IN THE MONTPENSIER COLLECTION.*

*From the Boston Advertiser, Sept. 25.*

There are two pictures among those which have been brought from Seville to Boston to grace the walls of the Athenæum gallery which cannot fail to charm and delight all who see them. These are Murillo's "Madonna" and Zurbaran's "Adoration of the Magi." We do not mean to say that these are the only fine pictures in the museum, but that they are the gems—so admirable, indeed, that if the Duke De Montpensier had sent us nothing else we should feel ourselves much indebted to him.

The Murillo is filled with a soft, golden light, in the midst of which sits a gentle mother tenderly bending over the new-born Savior, who lies upon her lap listening to the celestial music of two lovely angels. As one looks at this charming picture one feels the truth of Keats' line:

"Heard tones are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter."

When we examine it as a work of art we find in it many perfections—such as harmony and richness of color, grace and flow of line, wonderful aerial perspective, and an indescribable charm of tone. Instead of rendering the shadows black and opaque, time has deepened them into a rich and mellow transparency, and made them like those which lie hid in the heart of a precious stone.

The Zurbaran is very different, but even finer as a picture. Who but some of the great Venetians ever painted a grander, broader, more imposing figure than the kneeling King! How splendidly his rich, orange-colored mantel tells against the dark figure of his royal brother, who stands, a typical Spaniard, in the very centre of the picture! And how skillfully the light is focused in that delicate, tender, lily-like child, who sits so gravely upon the Madonna's knee to receive the homage and the gifts of Caspar, Melchior, and Balthasar.

## *OPENING OF THE TORONTO GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.*

On Monday evening next will be opened at Toronto a Grand Opera-house, which is spoken of in the highest terms by the local papers. The comfort of the audience and of the actors alike is equally provided for. For the former a vestible, so capacious that it can never become choked by a crowd, affords easy entrance into the auditorium and egress from it. The balcony and parquet are on the same elevation, and the dress circle is approached by broad and easy stairs. This part of the building is said to be singularly handsome and very comfortable. Behind the scenes, besides a well-furnished "property-room," are the actors' dressing-rooms, which are well furnished with toilet apparatus, wardrobes, &c. There is also an elegant set of drawing-rooms, from which ladies can enter and leave the theatre. The architect is Mr. T. R. Jackson, of New-York, who also planned THE TIMES building. The play for the opening night is the version of the "School for Scandal" now running so successfully at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

## *ROBBING A SCHOONER.*

Michael Blanchard and John Bryson were arrested on Thursday evening on West street by Officer Munson, having in their possession a large coil of rope, which they stole from the schooner Amelia, lying at Pier No. 45 North River. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Murray committed them for trial, and commented on the number of ship and canal-boat robberies occurring of late.

## *PIGEON SHOOTING.*

On Monday the pigeon-shooting match for $1,000 and the championship of America, between A. H. Bogardus, of Chicago, Ill., and Ira A. Paine, of this City, is to take place at Deerfoot Park, Long Island. The match is for $500 a side and the championship diamond badge given by Mr. Lorillard. The contestants are to shoot at fifty single birds each, thirty-five yards rise, from five traps, English rules, and the championship of America. All the stakes were posted yesterday, and the *Spirit of the Times* appointed stake-holder. The contest is creating unusual interest and Bogardus is the favorite, owing to his recent victory over Ward.

# THE NORTH-WEST.

## *A CHANGE IN BUSINESS PROSPECTS.*

### A FALL IN THE PRICE OF GRAIN—DEPRESSION OF PRICES CAUSED BY THE EUROPEAN CROP REPORTS—FARMERS HOLDING THEIR WHEAT—THE PROSPECT AHEAD.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Sept. 21, 1874.

Since my letter dated June 30, devoted to the prospects of business for the Autumn and Winter season, a material change has taken place throughout the North-west. At the time mentioned crop prospects were comparatively favorable, while prices ruling left a fair profit to the producer, whose purchasing ability for the usual quantity of supplies was confidently anticipated by our merchants, and the general outlook for a prosperous Fall trade could not have been more encouraging. But now the favorable crop reports from all Europe and America have caused a material decline in wheat—seven pence per cental since Aug. 1 in Liverpool, resulting in a corresponding depreciation in our market, while the unusual drought prevalent during the most critical period of the growth of the wheat berry—while "in milk"—caused a premature ripening of the grain in this State and a great portion of Minnesota. This partial failure, however unimportant it may be in the grand total of the crop in this country, seriously affects the section tributary to Milwaukee, and, together with the decline of about fifteen to twenty cents per bushel in prices, has caused farmers to hold their wheat in order to realize better figures hereafter—a very doubtful remedy in this case. It must be remembered that England will not require more than about seventy-five millions of bushels this year, or until the harvesting of the next crop, and some English authorities name even less. According to all accounts, Russia will be able to furnish fifty or sixty millions of that amount, and, leaving Germany, Hungary, and France out of the question, America, with a full average crop, must prepare herself to accept ruling prices for a share of the English requirements or hold her surplus for another season. This may be an unpleasant picture for our Western farmers, but it is nevertheless a true statement of the case, and I think those who may hold their produce until next Spring, in the hope of realizing higher prices, will meet with a serious disappointment. And here permit me to call attention to the pernicious advice given by some of the self-constituted champions of commerce, who, through the *Journal of Commerce*, of this city, and other papers, tell farmers that the decline in prices is caused by a combination of Eastern and Canadian capitalists, and counsel the Grangers to hold their wheat, meanwhile giving European producers ample time to avail themselves of the opportunity to market their surplus before the closing of navigation. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of last Friday even went so far as to reproduce an article from the New-York *Bulletin*, of a year ago, in which an account of the almost entire failure of the Russian wheat crop was announced. The result of all this is seen in the falling off in receipts here, which have ranged from one-fourth to one-half the amount marketed during the corresponding time last year. The following table will exhibit the comparative movement of wheat and flour at this point since the 1st of August, when the character of the new wheat crop had become pretty well known. Since the new crop movement, which commenced about the 15th ult., receipts have fallen off steadily, and particularly so since the marked decline in prices.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND WHEAT AT MILWAUKEE FROM AUG. 1 TO SEPT. 19, 1874 AND 1873.

*Receipts.*

| | Flour, bbls. | | Wheat, bushels. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week ending. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. |
| Aug. 8 | 19,051 | 20,349 | 73,238 | 218,850 |
| Aug. 15 | 20,400 | 20,716 | 170,220 | 174,670 |
| Aug. 22 | 20,044 | 15,555 | 469,025 | 442,250 |
| Aug. 29 | 23,470 | 10,380 | 746,716 | 1,114,321 |
| Sept. 5 | 22,716 | 13,729 | 360,730 | 1,455,960 |
| Sept. 12 | 18,539 | 20,533 | 390,083 | 1,520,941 |
| Sept. 19 | 18,469 | 19,860 | 438,355 | 1,374,466 |
| Total | 142,698 | 121,122 | 2,648,367 | 6,301,464 |

*Shipments.*

| | Flour, bbls. | | Wheat, bushels. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week ending. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. |
| Aug. 8 | 29,014 | 39,779 | 237,275 | 472,158 |
| Aug. 15 | 22,155 | 29,897 | 287,383 | 200,286 |
| Aug. 22 | 30,306 | 32,638 | 536,802 | 335,608 |
| Aug. 29 | 35,820 | 23,931 | 595,999 | 717,503 |
| Sept. 5 | 26,654 | 26,416 | 540,778 | 1,236,254 |
| Sept. 12 | 36,663 | 36,232 | 282,104 | 1,880,844 |
| Sept. 19 | 24,636 | 32,715 | 439,087 | 1,284,244 |
| Total | 205,748 | 221,608 | 2,919,358 | 6,126,909 |

The season has now so far advanced that no very marked increase in receipts is to be expected before the closing of lake navigation, and farmers will be too much occupied with their Fall plowing to market much produce before the advent of the frost. This will, of course, involve a repetition of last Fall's experience, when the September panic checked the movement of produce during the closing months of lake navigation, and threw the business into the season following. This brief statement of the condition of our grain trade contains the key to the existing commercial depression in the North-west. Our merchants report a light Fall trade as compared with former seasons; goods are sold at a much smaller profit, and occasionally at an actual loss, while collections in the interior are so light as to cause considerable anxiety in the minds of merchants as to their future business prospects. Money is unusually plenty, the demand being confined almost entirely to mercantile borrowers, while grain dealers absorb only a fraction of the amount generally required to move the crops. Currency is in large supply, and within a week some of our banks have made shipments to New-York, the offerings of Eastern Exchange being insufficient to supply the demand. The regular rate of discount—ten per cent. per annum—is generally adhered to by the banks, but the supply of prime mercantile paper is much lighter than the demand, and call loans are quotable at eight per cent.

But while the condition of trade is not what was hoped or expected, there is no cause for a general panic. Stocks of goods throughout the North-west are moderate, particularly in the hands of retail dealers, and if farmers will see the necessity of selling enough produce to keep out of debt and supply current wants, I see no reason why a healthy trade should not be expected and realized during the Winter months. Prices of oats, corn, and rye are materially higher than for several years past, and will go far toward compensating the farmer for the loss on wheat. Dairy products are in good demand, and the long drought, while it checked production, has enhanced prices. Coarse grains are promising an average crop, though barley is light and corn has received some injury from the chinch bugs. Hay is a light crop, not more than half the usual quantity having been cured owing to the drought. Potatoes have done better than was expected during the early part of the season, and the ravages of the insects seem to gradually decrease.

Real estate is steadily improving. Rents are higher than ever, the supply of residence buildings being insufficient to meet the demand, and our city is rapidly extending her borders. Improvements of a public nature are not neglected, notwithstanding the hard times, and Milwaukee is now supplied with pure water from Lake Michigan, while our sewerage system is receiving more attention than ever before, indicating a fair degree of prosperity.

## *THE PHELPS TRIAL.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—In the Phelps trial to-day a jury was impaneled. The court then adjourned till Monday afternoon.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## CHATEAUBRIAND'S MEMOIRS.

SOUVENIRS D'ENFANCE ET DE JEUNESSE DE CHATEAUBRIAND. MANUSCRIT DE 1826. Suivi d'Une étude par CHARLES LENORMANT, Membre de l'Institut. Paris: MICHEL LEVY, Bibliothèque Contemporaine. New-York: T. W. CHRISTERN.

We fear that Chateaubriand, illustrious once both in politics and literature, can gain little by having the gong of notoriety beaten afresh about his name, and that a book like the above is much more likely to be injurious to his fame than otherwise. It contains the original manuscript of the three first books of the memoirs of his life, (*Mémoires d'outre tombe*,) as he began to write them after his return from the Holy Land, as early as 1809. The completed work was published only in 1849, even then a trifle too soon, and during the interval the text went through a process of revision, correction, and change which was not altogether calculated to improve its condition. The publisher of the *Souvenirs d'enfance et de jeunesse* thinks now that he will promote the fame of the great writer by giving the first text to the public. He is actuated by a deep sense of admiration, and trusts that the first and natural glow of Chateaubriand's genius will dispel some of the shades that have gathered around his later works. No doubt the perusal of these fresh pages saved by Mr. Lenormant, and the comparison of their contents with the text heretofore known, will be both curious and instructive, but whether it will be to the advantage of the writer is another question. The original manuscript of a small portion of his memoirs, however superior to the subsequent publication, is not likely to affect the judgment passed on Chateaubriand as a writer and a man. It will only tend to prove that at the end of his career the illustrious author of the *Génie du Christianisme*, the *Martyrs*, and other works, did not escape the law of decline inherent to the highest human faculties.

Whether such evidence is particularly needed or desirable in the case, is not quite clear. If the case were ours, we would rather do without it.

On comparing the text dated 1826 with the edition of 1849, some material differences meet the eye at a first glance. The old manuscript is entitled, *Mémoires de ma Vie*, which Chateaubriand afterward changed into *Mémoires d'Outre-tombe*. The former is divided into books, the latter into chapters. The three books contained in the above "Souvenirs" occupy in the edition of 1849 209 pages, divided into thirty chapters of unequal length, and scarcely a sentence, scarcely a word of the text of 1826 is to be found in the first twenty-six pages of the edition of 1849. In a literary point of view the earlier text is far superior to the other. Its style is more natural. The idea and the expression move in harmony, without strain or effort. They are free from that exuberance of fancy which is repugnant to good taste, and yet so often found in Chateaubriand's writings.

The reader will be able to judge of the difference between the two texts by an example. In the manuscript of 1826, describing his father, the author says: "My father was tall and tough; he had an aquiline nose, blanched lips, little blue eyes. I never saw a glance like his; when he was angry flames really flashed from his eyes." This passage takes, in the edition of 1849, the following proportions: "M. De Chateaubriand was tall and tough; his nose was aquiline, his lips thin and pale, his eyes deep-sunk, little, and of a greenish blue, like those of lions or barbarians of old. I never saw a glance like his; when anger was aroused in them, the fiery eye-ball seemed to go off and to hit you like a bullet." The lions and barbarians here cut a strange figure, and the eye-ball that goes off and hits you like a bullet is certainly a most remarkable piece of description. Again, speaking of his birth, he says in the manuscript of 1826: "In the order by birth I was the last of these unfortunate ones," referring to his brother and sisters. This afterward became: "I was the last of these ten children. It is likely that my four sisters were indebted for their existence to my father's desire to perpetuate his name by the arrival of a second boy. I resisted; I had a dislike for life." This resistance for years to his father's wish, his unwillingness to be born, is really something unique. We do not remember to have read of a similar occurence. It may not be without some significance in Chateaubriand's earthly career, and goes some way, perhaps, toward explaining why he was so often found in the ranks of opposition. For further illustrations we refer the reader to the text itself. He will, without difficulty, see how unfavorably old age reflects itself on Chateaubriand's memoirs, how the fits of ill-humor increase, and how much archaic language, the abuse of odd and obsolete words, and a mania for technical terms prevail over common sense and good taste.

Chateaubriand had intended not to have his memoirs published till after his death, as the words d'outre-tombe imply. Circumstances decided otherwise. The manuscript was sold under pressure of pecuniary embarrassments, and he could not prevent the speculators to whom he "had mortgaged his tomb" from an ill-chosen and untimely venture. France was then rioting in intense political excitement and strife. Many of the men to whom Chateaubriand deals out an unpalatable measure of criticism were actively engaged in it; others, though out of the field, were still alive. The memoirs fell among them like a firebrand, and aroused a storm of anger and contumely against their author. If it overtook him, unforeseen and by surprise, he must have known little of human nature, and still less of the peculiar nature of his countrymen.

Vanity is frequently as common with eminent men as with women, they would often rather be spoken ill of than not to be spoken of at all. The *da mihi nesciri* of Christian humility is not of their prayer, and the excuses they find for covering their motives and justifying their purpose are sometimes quite amusing. Chateaubriand shows all the little weaknesses of memoir writers. The principal reason he gives for undertaking to write an autobiography is that, having been a public man, he cannot help being the subject of many biographical inquests, and that he considers himself more able to give a correct account of himself than either his friends or his enemies can, or the crowd of contemporary gossip-mongers.

"I have achieved literary success," he says; "I attacked all the errors of my time; I unmasked men, and damaged a number of interests; I therefore must have arraigned against me the double phalanx of literary and political enemies. They will not fail to paint me after their fashion, and, indeed, they already have set to work. In an age when the greatest crimes have aroused the most violent hatreds; in an age of corruption, when the executioners are interested in blackening their victims, when the coarsest calumnies are launched with the greatest flimsiness, every man who has played a part in society should, for the defense of his memory, leave a monument by which he can be judged." Unfortunately, this monument too often is like the tombstones in cemeteries, nothing is inscribed on them but a general apology of an unblemished life or undervalued genius.

The too frequent use of the first person is always fatiguing and disagreeable, and most men fail in the art of properly speaking of themselves. Chateaubriand cannot be said to have succeeded in it. Great as was his natural gifts and acquired qualities, he has marred them by a pride too frequently offensive to the pride of others. He bestows too much care in bringing out his pets under the most favorable light; the shades in his pictures seem purposely thrown on objects and persons distasteful to him. A lover of justice, he was unable to balance his scales evenly. He was too impulsive, too deep feeling a man not to be easily prejudiced. His powerful fancy supplied too many rich and deceptive colors to his passion, and though his honesty and accuracy are as little to be doubted as his imagination, he apparently uses them all for the sake of controvertible opinions, glowing descriptions, and questionable literary effects. His fondness for certain figures of speech, especially antithesis, is somewhat akin to Hugo's folly, and there is in his style and attitude something artificial, which afforded several caustic critics many an opportunity of abusing him. Some time before his death he had opportunities to see himself in the French *Punch* under the figure of a wide-spread willow-tree, weeping majestically, and alone, over his own tomb.

In a letter written from Rome to M. Joubert, Chateaubriand refers to the intention and object of his memoirs, as follows: "My only happiness is to catch a few hours and devote them to a work which alone affords any alleviation to my troubles; these are the memoirs of my life. * * * Do not feel anxious; they shall not take the shape of confessions painful to my friends. If I am to be something hereafter, my friends also shall have in them a name as fair as respectable. I will not lay open to posterity the details of my shortcomings; I will say of myself only what is proper, what becomes my dignity and the elevation of my heart. The world ought to be presented only with pictures of what is beautiful. It is not to be false to discover in one's life those things only which are calculated to prompt in our fellows noble and generous feelings. I do not mean to say that I have something to conceal, no; I have not caused the dismissal of a servant girl for a stolen ribbon, neither have I forsaken a dying friend in the street, nor dishonored the woman who took me in, nor placed my illegitimate offspring in the foundling hospital, (allusion to J. J. Rousseau's confessions,) but I have had my weaknesses, my failings. A moan will suffice to make the world comprehend those common miseries which it is better to leave behind the veil. What can society gain by an exhibition of those sores which are everywhere? There is no lack of instances, when poor human nature can be seen at bay!" All this is very beautiful in thought and expression, and Chateaubriand was sincere when he wrote it; but he failed to carry out his plan as set down, and there have been too many instances in his life when the archtempter triumphed over the better part of his nature.

There is no need to follow him further through the labyrinth of his eventful life, or to insist on the superior qualities of his mind. The reader will find them generously discussed and appreciated in the second part of the book. M. Lenormant attempts a thorough vindication of the author of the Souvenirs. We recommend it as a brilliant and honorable achievement, though we beg to dissent from it in many particulars.

At the end of the volume are collected a few letters of Chateaubriand to Mme. De Récamier. They are well written and interesting, and convey the impression that the writer must have been a rather independent husband, who knew how to arrange his outside affections with his matrimonial duties; but whether Mme. De Chateaubriand was equally well pleased we cannot say.

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THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF AMERICA, From the Earliest Discoveries to the Present Day. Illustrated with twenty-four full-page engravings. New-York: HENRY S. ALLEN. 1874.

The idea of gathering together selections from the best writers for the purpose of comprising in a convenient volume a complete history of this continent for the special use of American readers, was formed some years ago. But it was only partially carried into practice. No such complete history was the result, but only a collection of fragments, which, however satisfactory in themselves, were quite inadequate to meet the public demand for the authentic record of recent events. In the work before us this defect has been remedied, and to the compilations in the original plan new matter has been added which brings down the historical narrative in both portions of America as nearly as possible to the day of publication.

A general outline of the contents of the book will suffice to show its comprehensive nature, and to indicate its importance either for purposes of reference or as an authoritative work for the student of American history. It may be regarded as consisting of five parts. The first contains thirty-two chapters devoted to biographies of either the early discoverers or of persons who took a prominent part in the earliest history of the country, from Biron, who first landed in Iceland and Greenland, Madoc Zeno, Columbus, &c., down to William Penn. These are from the writings of Dr. Belknap.

Following chronological order, the second part comprises the history of South America, by Dr. Robertson, but with a continuation by a recent writer which brings down the history to the current year. This new portion traces the gradual decline of the Spanish power, and its causes, the influence which Napoleon's policy, as well as the Spanish character, had in hastening it, the misconceptions that prevailed in the eighteenth century regarding the effects of the Northern Declaration of Independence, the gradual development of a desire for freedom in the South American colonies, and its ultimate consummation, the foundation of the Empire of Brazil, the Spanish war with Chili, and the conflict between Brazil and her allies and Paraguay. A strong picture is here drawn of the dominant features in the character and policy of the Spaniards, and the author adopts a view antagonistic to the course pursued by Brazil against Lopez, which he considers to have had no ground of justification whatever.

In the third portion we have the beginning of the history of North America, and the foundation and career of the thirteen colonies down to the end of the campaign of 1776, the fourth division commencing from the Declaration of Independence, and carrying the narrative down to the day when President Grant recently refused to send troops into Arkansas at the request of the Governor of that State. In order to keep the limits of so comprehensive a work within reasonable compass, the stirring events of the last quarter of a century have necessarily been given in a concise form without extraneous embellishment. But the narrative is none the less complete. If it shows some lack of judgment and impartiality as well as foresight in the author, it has the advantage of abounding in facts, which are presented in a manner that evinces commendable ability and care. Not the least valuable part of this division of the work, both for present and future reference, is a general summary of the existing condition of our country, with a collection of statistics relating to agriculture, commerce and navigation, education, mining, finance, railroads, canals, and manufactures, and a list of the chief mechanical and manufacturing industries. The concluding division is a narrative of the Indian wars in New-England.

The wide field which such an outline as this embraces covers almost everything of the greatest importance in the history of the entire continent. The sources whence the information it contains has been derived are also of the most recent and authentic character, so that the work may fairly be regarded as both an authoritative and a very copious history. Contained in a single quarto volume, it affords to the American reader, in a moderate space, a complete record of all that in most cases he wants to know of the nations which are entitled to be called American. To the native or resident in this republic it is almost necessary; at any rate, it is a work that should have a place in the home of every citizen, as essentially belonging to his country. Nor would the Chilian or the Peruvian find it much less acceptable; for, while it shows the steady growth of the United States, and with them the development of popular ideas of government, it does as much for the South American republics. It is, in short, a complete library of American history within the compass of a single volume—one, too, of the highest character both in respect to literary merit and the enumeration of facts and incidents. Copious notes supply a large amount of useful information upon many points of interest referred to from time to time in the text, and thus all care for the convenience of the reader and for enhancing the utility of the book seems to have been taken. We use this expression advisedly, for we have a suggestion to make. Thanks to a copious table of contents, it is not very difficult for any person moderately acquainted with American history to turn to the particular portion he may desire for reference, but a good index would very much enhance the value of the book in this particular. Being, too, a deficiency that can easily be made good, it is the more worthy of consideration, and as it could be supplied without trouble to subscribers to the present edition, there ought not to be any impediment. It would add very materially to the usefulness of a book of reference, which we are inclined to think will be received with favor by the public, and which will supply a want long felt. We may add that it is contained in a tastefully devised cover of suitable design, which adds an ornamental exterior to much utility within.

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SCROPE; or, THE LOST LIBRARY. A Novel of New-York and Hartford. By FREDERIC B. PERKINS. 8vo., pp. 276. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

The author of *Scrope* has written a novel of marked character and excellence, although of unequal interest. We have not for a long time read a book which indicated so much real knowledge of the life its author undertook to describe, or in which the personages and the scenes showed so clearly that they were careful and apprehensive studies from Nature. The people that Mr. Perkins sets before us are full of life, life inborn, and, with two or three exceptions, they have a truthfulness of portraiture which, it must be confessed, very few of our novel-writers are able to attain.

The story is built upon an incident in the history of an old New-England family, sprung from a son of one of the regicides, who sought safety and liberty in America. He had left, as it was supposed, a will and a small library of books, which he mentioned in the will as being in a chest marked with the name and arms of Scrope. But the will was mutilated, the greater part of the very signature itself being on the part torn off, and of the library, or of the box emblasoned on which were the arms and name, nothing had been heard for generations. There was, therefore, no legal evidence that the New-England Scropes were descendants of the Adrian Scrope who was son to the regicide, which uncertainty was unpleasant for more reasons than one; for it began to be bruited about that a large estate in England lay ready for the descendants of that Scrope, and a British Scrope makes his appearance, claiming kindred with his Yankee cousins, and ready to help them to establish their claims. The sentimental interest of the story is centred upon the love of Adrian Scrope, a direct descendant—New-England born—of the original Adrian, and his cousin, Civille Van Braam, or Boeraam, a Scrope on her mother's side. He is bookish, if not literary, and he happens to pick up at auction a unique copy of the Scrope genealogy, bound up with some old ordination sermons and other rubbish. The scene in the auction-room—which all bookish men will at once recognize as that of Bangs & Merwin—is the starting point of the story. It is strikingly true to the life. The author introduces certain well-known personages often seen in that place—among them "Chase," or William Gowan, the queer original second-hand book dealer, whose last habitat was in Nassau street. Another, hardly less well known, as he is living, we forbear naming. This book-auction is vividly and humorously portrayed. The late Mr. Merwin's manner of selling and Gowan's of buying; the "chaff" back and forth, and the characteristic incidents of a miscellaneous "lot" sale will be recognized by every person who has ever attended one in that place. But although the author takes us afterward into Gowan's wonderful *omnium gatherum* of books and shows us that he understands and sympathizes with the bibliomaniac's greed, even while he satirizes it, the reader must not suppose that the bulk or the interest of the book is bibliographical. On the contrary, the course of the narrative sweeps us quickly off into the great tides and the little eddies of New-York society, and we find the heroine, who is not only a very lovely but an original conception among heroines, and of peculiar but very charming moral and intellectual traits—we find this winning creature pursued by a detective, and more than suspected of what is, under its mildest name, known as kleptomania. By means of this charge the heroine is connected with the family of Mr. Tarbox Button, who is also supposed to be a remote offshoot of the Scrope tree, and with which family, in the beginning, Adrian Scrope is connected by the very close tie of an engagement to fasten himself for life to a female Button named Anne Jacintha. The portraits of the Button family are fresh and new of their kind, and yet they might have been studied from originals in hundreds of households in New-York. Here is our first glimpse of this family:

"No one can know," said Mrs. Tarbox Button, with deep reeling, and a suitable separate emphasis on each word—"no one can know what perfect happiness is until they have attended a female prayer-meeting. Of course, I shall be there, and Anjesinthy, too, Dr. Toomston. I have been there, and still would go, for 'tis a little heaven below."

"And you too, then, let me hope, my dear young Female Timothy, my example of the believers. You will accompany your good mother, thy mother Eunice?"

Thus asked further the Rev. Dr. Toomston of Miss Ann Jacintha Button—the "Anjesinthy" of the first speaker above, who always gave her daughter both names. He asked the question; he did not so much ask, or speak, as utter. He uttered this overture—the Doctor was a Presbyterian—with his invariable majestic manner, and with the same forth-putting, roomy articulation as if he had been speaking from what he always called "the sacred desk." He always spoke from the sacred desk, even if he were talking to a baby. * * *

"Oh yes, indeed, Doctor," replied the young lady, "I feel it a great privilege."

They have in the theatres what they call the leading lady. She is the chief actress, who does the heavy heroine business, such as queens' parts. So they have in churches. Mrs. Tarbox Button was the leading lady in the Rev. Dr. Toomston's church.

This is peeping from behind a door. The reader must be dull indeed, or little acquainted with New-York, who does not recognize these sketches—mother, daughter, and "pastor." The giving the daughter both her names, and the running them into Anjesinthy, is a delicate touch, which fixes exactly the position of the Buttons. We need hardly be told after this that Mr. Tarbox Button was the richest man in Dr. Toomston's church, and the most energetic, practical, and efficient also, or that Mrs. Button was a shrewd, hard-working New-England woman, and that she and her husband worshiped mammon, and, without being conscious hypocrites, used religion and the church and charitable associations as means of getting on—not consciously hypocrites, for as mother and daughter are about entering the "Shadowing Wings" to superintend the nursing of the babies there, the former turns to the latter, and referring to the charge of theft against Civille, says: "We are to meet her just the same, you know; and, by the way"—with serious emphasis—"remember that, too, Anjesinthy, 'tain't right to set in judgment on your neighbor." "Yes, ma," said the young lady; and they went in—went in, not conscious hypocrites; and yet, what a scene of loathsome hypocrisy follows their entrance, not less loathsome because it is not uncommon, and we feel that it may have been acted again and again in real life. And here the simplicity and singleness of heart and genuine loving kindness of Civille is displayed by the contrast of her conduct to the cause of the revelation of the real characters of the parties—a negro baby. For Mrs. President Button, after having congratulated herself and the board upon their having "a very desirable class of infants," is shocked by the appearance of Civille bestowing care upon a negro baby. We need not either shudder or scoff. Are we all above this? Is the "Shadowing Arms" the only charitable society where the managers pride themselves upon ministering to a very desirable class of infants?

In Mr. Tarbox Button we have a typical man, typical as to place and time. Ill-bred, uneducated, intellectually as well as socially vulgar, a hard, selfish, money-getting man; he has a certain clearness and sureness of vision, and a certain strength, that fit him for his place in the world, and which are not in themselves unworthy of a certain sort of respect. Adrian Scrope himself, sensitive, unselfish, delicate, and pure—a gentleman by nature, birth, and breeding—does not escape the influence of the weight of this man's character, which the author describes as "strong and large, though low." The truth is that Mr. Button represents the dominant man at present in America. These strong, large, low-natured men have been ruling us for years—are ruling us now. When they are politicians and have no scruples, they make Tweeds; when they are speculators and voluptuaries and have no scruples, they make Jim Fisks; and when in various other positions they have scruples, they keep clear of the law, and perhaps even of public scandal, but still they attain their ends, and they rule us in their strong, large, low way. We might look into the very highest places in the land and find them filled with some variety of this strong, coarse, low-minded man.

It is not, however, on this less pleasing side of ourselves that our author gives us life-like portraits which are characteristic of New-York and New-England society; for considering the number of his personages, and they are not many, they have a very marked variety; and yet they are all such that their originals might be within the knowledge of any observant American born and bred reader. For *Scrope* has scattered through its pages very remarkable, because very truthful and characteristic, representations of the social product of our two hundred and fifty years' separation from the mother country, and of the conditions of life imposed upon us by our position. Indeed, without being rabidly American and calling out, "Come and look at my menagerie full of live Yankees"—in fact, with the true artist's apparent unconsciousness of any other motive in his work than to give form and body to the thought that is in him—Mr. Perkins has produced a novel more truly American in its spirit than any other that we know; Hawthorne's works, Bret Harte's sketches, and perhaps one other book, being left out of question. His personages do not go about bragging, spouting, making extravagant jokes, talking spread-eagleism, or whining through their noses; they do not whittle, or whistle "Yankee Doodle," nor do they wear swallow-tailed coats and high-crowned and broad-brimmed hats, talking "tall," and dishonestly ruining their confiding friends by hare-brained speculations. But, they are such people as may be met in New-York and in New-England, with their mental and physical traits painted to the life. There is a description, for example, of an old house in Hartford, and an old woman in it, Adrian Scroope's aunt, that is as faithful and minute, and as rich in local color as any Flemish interior with figures, or one by Meissonnier or by Irving, with the added advantage of speech and movement. Certain places in New-York are described with the correctness of photography, enlivened by the spirit of true art. Nor is the story without interest, although it does not belong to the intense school. The web of circumstance in which the heroine is entangled seems one from which she cannot be disentangled, (although we are sure that she must be,) and it is not until the proper time that we even suspect what the truth may be, and then the end comes quickly, as it should.

The author has made some mistakes. For example, all his spiritualism is very dreary stuff. Not false; on the contrary, its dreariness is the consequence of the truthfulness of the representation. But the repulsive nature of the subject makes it a blot upon the story. In Mr. Bird, he has given a just, although favorable, portrait of a high-class newspaper reporter; but the gutta-percha face with which he makes him "double," in more than one sense, for the part of Olds, the detective, is one of the least happy contrivances we have ever met in fiction. And what could have led Mr. Perkins to make the British Scrope such a nondescript creature, and speak such a nondescript jargon? He is like no Englishman that ever lived or could live; and he speaks a lingo unheard in England from the Humber to the Channel. For example, these speeches from the dialogue in which he first appears:

"I do so—I do indeed," replied the young fellow. "Now, I should say, an ouse here in the city—yacht, of course—place at Newport—ah, sweet place Newport, such sort hair, you know!—countwy seat on the Udson—say near Tawwytown—was up there yesterday—lovely countwy, I ashuah you."

"Weally, I don't know it. T. Button, Esq., it said—Do you know, now, you are a monstwous many hesquires in Hamewica?"

"This other cousin now, Chester—your cowespondent about the genealogy—e's hanother sort of person, I imagine?"

This is a purely artificial dialect, compounded of a caricature of the dawdling talk of an affected swell and of that of the lowest sort of cockney. Horace's woman at the top and fish at the bottom are nothing to it. Mr. Perkins is so correct in his representations of what he does know and has seen that we must attribute this blunder to sheer ignorance. And so, as to Mr. Scrope's card of address, which is thus described:

BRABAZON AYMAR DE VERE SCROPE OF SCROPE.

And at the point where an asterisk is put there was moreover a most noble-looking coronet, printed in the three primary colors, very impressive to behold.

Now, no English gentleman, nor any impostor of common sense pretending to be an English gentleman of position, would carry such a monstrously-ridiculous thing as that. An English gentleman's visiting-card is the simplest, most unpretending form of that strange social phenomenon in the world. If he is a nobleman, or has any title, of course he uses it; the card would not be recognized as his without; but he does it in the simplest possible way, and the sons of peers, although styled "Honorable," rarely, if ever, put the prefix on their cards. As to a coronet, (to which Mr. Brabazon Scrope could not be entitled,) he would as soon think of putting on an ass's head. The use of the coronet upon cards is almost distinctive of continental nobility, and even with them it is in simple black, and not blazoned in heraldic tints.

Such errors, however, although they must needs be remarked upon, do not diminish the real value and interest of Mr. Perkins' book, which is so good that we wish he could have taken time to make it better. In some passages the work is very careful; in others somewhat hasty and unfinished, as if written under pressure. But it is always truthful, always spirited, always the fruit of close previous observation and clear insight, if not of elaborated thought; and it leads us to hope that he will soon produce something else even worthier of the powers he so manifestly possesses. As a first novel (and his name is unknown to us as the author of any other) it is a very marked success.

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GAZETTEER OF RAILWAY STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA. Designating Telegraph, Express, Post, and Money Order Offices, Giving their Locations as to County, State, and Line of Railway, with the Population and the Name of the Express Company Delivering and Receiving at Each. Also a List of the Counties and County Towns of the Several States, with the Date at which the Several Courts are held, together with other valuable statistical information. Philadelphia: The National Railway Publication Company. 1874.

We give the title of this little volume in full, for it closely describes the purpose and contents of the work. It will at once be seen that the information supplied is of the most useful kind to business men. Although the book contains 440 pages, it is of convenient size and form, and very handy for reference. One novel feature in the railroad lists, and one, too, which we think will be well appreciated, consists in a list of old as well as new names of roads. There are over 600 titles by which certain roads were formerly known, together with their proper designations now. Following the tables of railway stations, with their statistics and other information of the several towns and villages, is an express directory, and several tables of river distances, and other useful topics, such as the values of foreign money, situation of piers in the principal cities, list of counties and county towns, times at which the several courts are held, &c.

Although a little volume, it is full of much valuable information of this kind, which appears to have been carefully compiled, and to be, so far as we are enabled at present to judge, perfectly trustworthy.

## THE CHENANGO VALLEY.

IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE PAST NINE YEARS—GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE COUNTRY—PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

*From the Occasional Correspondent.*

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1874.

I have just returned to Utica, en route for home, from a brief excursion down the Chenango Valley, so-called—will assume, to begin with, that everybody has a general idea that Chenango River rises somewhere in the vicinity of Oneida, and flowing in a southerly direction reaches Binghamton; and that the valley is bounded by the hills which range along its course. Nine years ago I visited this valley, and my visit of a few days since was the first since then. And I had visited it before that—in the memorable Autumn of 1862, when the demands of the United States service sent me hither to join one of the most serviceable and now most famous of the New-York volunteer regiments—the One Hundred and Fourteenth. Well indeed do I remember the impression then made upon me by the remarkable location of the village of Norwich, Chenango County. Like most other lads of twenty-three, all my practical experience in life had been connected with railroads and steam-boats, and towns and cities accessible by one or the other, or both. I had supposed, in my masculine innocence, that there was no village in the State of any size or respectability situated more than a few minutes' walk from a railroad depot or a steam-boat landing; and, therefore, what I learned upon my first visit to the Chenango Valley was naturally the occasion of much astonishment. It seems difficult to realize now that the village of Norwich, containing at present a population of seven thousand and upward, and, in 1865, closely approximating to that number, was at that date so entirely isolated from the rest of the world that its only communication with places north and south of it was by the Chenango Valley Canal, or by the old-fashioned stage-coach. The nearest railroad then was the terminus from Binghamton, at Chenango Forks, thirty miles south from Norwich; the next nearest was the Central, at Utica, fifty miles north. To reach Norwich, or intermediate places, a weary stage-coach journey was necessary; and my memory vividly recalls one of these excursions from Utica to Norwich, which I made in February, 1865, which consumed the entire day, from sunrise to sunset.

But all this is now changed. The system of town and municipal bonding, bad and vicious as it is claimed to be by many, has certainly linked the villages of the Chenango Valley together, and given them such advantages in the way of transportation of passengers and freight as nothing would now induce them to part with. Nine years ago, when I last visited this valley, it was emphatically a Sleepy Hollow—a place for which nature had done everything and man very little. Now, all of this is changed, and wonderfully changed, indeed, to one who has not visited the valley since the shriek of the iron-horse proclaimed a new order of things therein. Norwich and the other principal points in the valley are now connected by railroad with Syracuse, Utica, Binghamton, and Albany; and the large villages through the valley are wonderfully rejuvenated and improved by the innovation. Business is quickened and increased, markets are enlarged and made more busy, and every place along the route of any of the railroads feels the quickening touch of the magician's wand—the magician of steam and railway. Of course, all these advantages are yet to be paid for; the principal and interest of town bonds is yet to be met and paid. But I hasten to record the fact, that along the Chenango Valley I heard but one opinion expressed—that the benefits thus far derived and to be derived from the railroads were worth much more than the taxation necessary to meet the obligations of the several localities. In Norwich especially are these benefits strikingly visible to one who knew the place long before it was within hailing distance of the whistle of a locomotive. New and substantial buildings have sprung up on the principal street. There is a brisk and city-like air of business about the place which it never had in its old ante-railroad days. And I did not fail to observe that the elevated bridges over the canal are giving place to low bridges on the level of the street, plainly showing that the canal has passed the days of its usefulness, and that it will, ere long, be given over to bull-frogs and water-snakes.

But my main object in inditing this letter was to say something about the natural beauty of the Chenango Valley. Well do I remember that, in September, 1862, viewing it for the first time from the stage-coach window, I solicited and obtained permission from the driver to ride upon the box, that I might have an unrestricted view of the charming panorama which every mile of the way unfolded. And what a glorious scene it is! From Binghamton to Utica it is all the same, varying only in details, and not at all in the general features of the outlook. Any mile of the whole distance will show you a graceful, majestic range of hills on the east and west, partially clothed with timber and dotted here and there with houses perched high up like Alpine homes; the picturesque and winding course of the shallow river, bounded upon either side by the rolling country under cultivation; glimpses of villages and rural homes along the way, and the whole, so far as you can embrace it at a single glance, set in a glorious frame-work of hills and sky and fields, and touched with such tints of light and shade as the oldest of the old masters can alone impart.

Of course there are other things which might be accomplished in the Chenango Valley besides sight-seeing. I have heard of ponds and brooks innumerable where the fisher might be gratified, but my principal object in writing this letter, as I have already said, is to call attention to one of the most beautiful, and I believe one of the least appreciated in the way of natural beauty, of all the nooks and corners of the State. I have traveled about New-York much during the time that has passed since the close of the war, and I have learned to the full the lesson that the citizen of the Empire State need never go beyond the territorial limits of New-York in the search for the grand, the pleasing, or the picturesque in nature; but I may confidently say that the New-Yorker who has not traversed the Chenango Valley has not seen the most picturesque part of the whole State.

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## FILKINS, THE ESCAPED ROBBER.

It is now believed that Filkins did not make his escape from the prison grounds until Saturday last, but remained concealed during the intervening time from the day he was missed. He is believed to be in Canada. Sheriff McMillan, of Schenectady, visited the prison, arriving on the day Filkins escaped, and he imparts the following particulars to the Schenectady *Union*: As the time he made his escape, Filkins was one of a gang of men at work in a mill for crushing ore. The gang was in charge of an overseer. The last seen of Filkins was at the time he was sent to a little garden adjoining the mill on some errand. He was missed about 9 o'clock in the morning, and Sheriff McMillan arrived there about an hour afterward. There was much excitement among the keepers, the question of how Filkins could have made his escape being a mystery. It was thought he had gone out in citizen's clothing, but this seems to be almost an impossibility. The entrance to the prison is through an immense gate or door, inside of which stand two men, night and day, one with a gun, and the other to unlock the door when ordered to do so by the sentinel. Filkins had been gone an hour before he was missed, and during that hour both men at the gate said that nobody had passed out. It is surmised by some that he concealed himself, and was helped over the wall at night by friends.

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## WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

CALL FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION IN DETROIT OCT. 13 AND 14.

The following is the call for the annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association, which convenes in Detroit on the 13th of October for a two days' session.

The American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its sixth annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business, in Detroit, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 13 and 14, at the Opera House, commencing at 10 A. M. Reports of auxiliary State societies during the past year will be rendered. The following auxiliary State societies should be represented by their accredited delegates, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, California. Auxiliary societies should take care to secure representation by their full quota of delegates, corresponding in number to the Congressional delegations of their respective States; and in every State where no such societies exist, all friends of woman suffrage who concur in the objects and methods of the American Woman Suffrage Association are respectfully invited to organize in their respective localities. The necessity of a radical political reform grows every year more evident. To-day our Government is republican only in name. In every town, in every ward, we are controlled by cliques of trading politicians through the machinery of parties. Our nominations are made in caucus by less than five per cent. of our voters and are ratified at the polls by less than one-fourth of our adult citizens. A real political reform must enlist all the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the nation in a struggle against vice and ignorance and selfishness. The whole American people must become interested in political questions. In impartial suffrage, irrespective of sex, lies the only salvation of American liberty. Come, then, friends of equal rights, to our annual convention! Help establish impartial suffrage, and thus check the despotism of monopolies, restore the supremacy of morals in public and private life, and redeem the future of the great American Republic.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JULIA WARD HOWE, President.
LUCY STONE, Chairman Executive Committee.

### INTERNATIONAL LAW REFORM.

A Geneva letter to the London *Standard*, dated Sept. 9, runs as follows: "The second International Congress, the meeting of the 'Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations,' opened here on Monday. The association was formed last year in Brussels, and has for its object 'to organise the peace and well-being of the nations upon a well-defined basis of international law, and to secure the settlement of the differences of nations by peaceful methods.' On the last point it declares arbitration the essentially just and reasonable means of terminating disputes which cannot be settled by negotiation. The work of the association which has just closed its sittings may be said to run in the same groove, but, while heartily approving of the institute and commending it as eminently fitted for the formation of a code of international law, the meeting which assembled on Monday believes that there is room for both bodies; and, while they can give each other much assistance, it is better to keep their organization separate. This second association holds the establishment of an international tribunal of arbitration as its principal object, and in accordance with its title of reforming and codification, it examines the resolutions of the institute, and any other projects brought before it. About fifty gentlemen were present at the opening on Monday, among them being Hon. D. Dudley Field, the President; Sir Travers Twiss, Mr. Henry Richard, M. P.; Mr. Jencken, B. L., London; Hon. C. Daly, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Common Pleas; Mr. Joshua Williams, Q. C.; Dr. J. B. Miles, New-York; Mr. J. Gerstenberg, Chairman of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, London; Judge Peabody, United States; Dr. J. B. Thompson, Berlin; Mr. F. H. Palmer, M. P.; Mr. T. Webster, Q. C.; Prof. Lawrence, United States; His Excellency M. Kawase, Japanese Ambassador at Rome; Signor Mancini, Prof. Pierantoni, Señor Marcoarta, former member of the Spanish Cortes, &c. The annual report stated that national societies auxiliary to the association had been formed in England, France, and Italy, and were composed of very able and efficient men. It was proposed to organize similar societies in all civilized countries, and then to associate the prominent representatives of the nations in a grand international league, whose object would be most comprehensive and benign, and which would go far to preserve the peace and promote the well-being of the whole family of nations. The results produced by their previous conference were, the report stated, marked and happy, and reference was made with peculiar satisfaction to the triumph of arbitration in the British Parliament in July, 1873. The Congress of the United States had also adopted a resolution in favor of arbitration, and there was reason to believe it was entirely in accordance with the wishes of President Grant. There were also expressions of approval from many other lands, and there was every reason to hope for ultimate success. A number of letters expressive of sympathy with the aims of the association were then read, among others from Mr. John Bright, M. P., Mr. Justice Denman, Prof. Leone Levi, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Henry Pease, Prof. Seeley, Sir John Lubbock, M. Drouyn De Lhuys, and Dr. Bluntschli.

The whole of the first day having been devoted to these preliminaries, the reading of papers by different members commenced on Wednesday. Mr. Webster first read a paper on private international law, more especially relating to copyright and the rights affecting patentees. He contended that in copyright there was an unquestionable property, different in its character from stocks, funds, &c. inasmuch as the exercise of intellectual labor had nothing to do with a diversity of language, or of race, and was common to all. A law of copyright, he held, should be clearly defined by certain conditions, to which an author should be bound before he could avail himself of his rights in his native country, as for instance the necessity of having his work printed before copyright could be claimed. His paper dwelt more with the necessity of a universal law of copyright and of patents than with the details for carrying out of such a measure; but he suggested a work of Mr. Field on the subject as the basis for the labor of the conference. Some conversation took place on the injustice done English authors by the republication of their works in the United States, without any benefit accruing to them, and it was acknowledged by all the Americans present that a change in the present state of the law on the subject was essential for the protection of British intellectual labor.

The next paper was read by Mr. H. D. Jencken, and was on the international law of negotiable securities. He dwelt principally on bills of exchange and promissory notes proper, bills of lading, bonus, and debentures. He believed that not only was it desirable that common rules of practice should be observed throughout the world in regard to negotiable securities, but that the existing laws in different countries were such as to justify the hope of ultimately assimilating them into one common system.

A letter was then read from Mr. F. A. Barnard, President of the American Metallurgical Society, on the possibility of the adoption of an international coinage. The points upon which, in his opinion, unanimity is attainable are—the adoption of a single standard metal of coinage, gold; of a uniform alloy, and of a standard unit of weight and value. The latter point was the most difficult, and the probable solutions were—to adopt as such unit the value of some convenient coin existing; or to adopt a non-existing coin, of which the representative in gold shall be the unit base of such system of weights (say the metric system) as may be adopted for international use. M. Gerstenberg, in the subsequent discussion, pointed out what a grand opportunity for a standard of value was lost when Germany was considering her new gold coinage.

The subject of the international protection of the holders of State securities and the maintenance of public credit was next introduced by M. Gerstenberg, who said the amount of the debts of States was about five or six thousand million pounds sterling, of which London held about a thousand millions. A short time ago Greece was the only defaulting State, but now Spain was a defaulter, and there were other European Governments which did not strictly fulfil their obligations. In America, some

# THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

### *A GLANCE FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.*

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE PRESENT HOUSE—QUESTIONS BEFORE THE PEOPLE—ESTIMATE OF PROBABILITIES FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS.

*From an Occasional Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874.

Merchants take account of stock at the close or beginning of the year. Politicians must be more provident, and note carefully, at frequent periods, the rise and decline of quotations in the party exchange. The present is a favorable period for this. The Federal city is a capital vantage ground for making the survey. It seems to be the only place from which political observations can be taken or horoscopes cast, uninfluenced by sectional or local interests. Granting this, it may be acknowledged that the "situation" is mixed, and probabilities are still uncertain, though more distinctly encouraging than they were a few weeks since.

When Congress adjourned in June, the prevailing feeling in all parties was like that expressed by Bailie Nicoll Jarvie, "It's a' a muddle." The Democratic managers were a little jubilant, though even they engaged seriously in the graveyard task of whistling to keep their courage up. Republicans were grave, looking forward to a serious contest, and in many ways regarding the issue as doubtful. This was not only the off year in politics, but the lethargy common to that period—the bane of political managers—was supplemented by a large amount of apparent dissatisfaction and a decided "mixing" of issues. It was widely feared that the next House was in danger, and with some twenty-four Senators to be elected, as well as State tickets, there was everything to incite both parties to exertion. It is a common thing for the "independent" press and "Liberal" orators to denounce the interference of the present Administration in the politics of the several States and Congressional districts, but those who have had anything to do with party management, very well know that no Administration has been in power since early in the present century that has done or now does so little of that sort of thing. It is almost sufficient to deprive any man of a place in any of the departments to have it known that he is an active politician—Republican, of course—and the Democrat or Liberal who is not offensive can remain without difficulty. But to return.

The Republican majority in the present House is set down at about ninety. The Liberal vote consists of three Representatives and four Senators—seven in all. The Republican Senators have a majority of twenty-nine—making a total majority of 119—altogether too many for good discipline or morals, speaking in both a party and political sense. The belief was general that there would be a great break-up, both East and West, inside the Republican fold. Three things, it was believed on one side, and feared the other, would tend to this result. These were:

*First*—The currency question.

*Second*—That of transportation, and

*Third*—The attempt to pass the Civil Rights bill, "mixed schools" included.

Whether wisely or not, the first issue is no longer a very serious cause of disturbance to the Republicans. It seems, boomerang like, to have recoiled, round the corner, on the heads of the opposition—the Democracy being far more troubled in reaching bond of unity on this subject than are their opponents. The currency legislation will not seriously affect the Republican vote. At first it appeared otherwise, but fuller discussion seems to convince members of that party that this, too, is one of the questions to be fought out within their own lines until a safe compromise is reached.

On the transportation question the Republican Party has cleared the Western breakers. The vote on the McCrary bill in the House, and the Senate report on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, with the votes and discussion in the Senate Chamber on related questions, have convinced the advocates of cheap transportation and of the propriety of legislation thereon that the party in power is far more disposed to deal in a large and equitable spirit with these questions than the one in opposition. The Democracy make no response but a negative to popular demands. It can only deny the right of Congress to legislate; of the General Government to in any way interfere or regulate. It demands the cessation of the land-grant system, four years after a Republican House unanimously passed a resolution to that effect, and three years after a Republican National Convention incorporated it into the party platform, ignoring the fact that no grant has passed since that date, and that in fact, since then, by direct vote of Congress, and by Executive construction of law, nearly seventeen million acres have been restored to the public domain by the failure of railroad companies to construct their roads within the allotted periods. On other phases of the railroad or transportation question the Union Republican Congressional Committee, the body which represents the party in all contests other than Presidential, has taken in its campaign publications strong grounds in defense of the party's favorable attitude toward the "Grangers" or "Farmers'" movement. In its most recent campaign pamphlet, entitled "Living Issues," it reviews the "Back Pay and Salary Repeal" matter, "Railroad Legislation" and "Transportation Monopolies," "Labor," "Taxation," "Cost of Government," of "the War," "Democratic Expenditures as Contrasted with Republican," &c. The discussion of the railroad matter occupies at least one-third of the sixteen pages, and affirms the friendly attitude of Republicanism toward the careful and candid examination of the economic issues involved. It affirms that the best known leaders have ranged themselves on that side which asserts that these great corporate enterprises are in the nature of public trusts, and must be made subordinate to the public good. In opening the argument the committee say:

"No question before the country involves more intricate issues. The right of private property, vested interests, chartered powers, are claimed as on one side; and on the other are the rights of the producing classes, especially those engaged in agriculture, upon whom rates, virtually amounting to a tax for private and corporate profit, are levied, often of an exorbitant character and frequently accompanied by regulations that are unjust and oppressive. There are also the issues of sovereignty—the right of regulation, control, even ownership—which it is claimed grow alike out of the primal right of 'eminent domain,' the common law, the constitutional power to regulate inter-State commerce, and that indefinable brood of powers which arise, it is claimed, from the fact that the 'vested rights' to be pleaded and defended, are all the result of franchises granted to private persons or companies for the public benefit.

"It is but wise and statesmanlike for politicians and public men to move slowly in directions involving such issues and consequences. The Republican Party has not evaded or avoided the issue. It has not rushed blindly, however, to declare an infallible plan, but has, on the contrary, deliberated on the wisest course—not proposing, as the Democracy do, in Congress as well as in State conventions and platforms, to declare that the General Government can do nothing at all—limiting, as they have always done, the powers granted by the Constitution and the duty of Congress thereunder."

It is then shown that the Democrats voted against the McCrary bill and the Republicans for it, not so much because it was deemed the best plan, but mainly because its author claimed that the power to regulate and legislate for common carriers, public highways, and the great agencies of commercial exchange was based on the common law and on the Constitution. The Democrats, under the lead of Judge Arthur, (Kentucky,) opposed it on the abstract doctrine of the old State Rights school, denying and limiting the powers of Congress. The document alluded to recapitulates a number of acts regulating railroad matters, general and special, passed during the last ten years, and then sets forth in a brief summary what it claims will be the Supreme Court's action on this subject, as shown by opinions given from the time of Marshall down, showing that transportation is an important part of commerce; that there is constitutional power to regulate it on both land and sea, and that the inter-State railroad system must necessarily fall within the purview of the constitutional provision relating to commerce.

It cannot be denied by observers of current politics that these declarations have had a great effect in mollifying the avowed, or cooling the latent hostility manifested last Winter and Spring on the part of the "Grangers" in the West toward the Republican Party and policy. The claim is now made that there will not in all probability be more than a dozen men elected to the next House as Granger candidates, and they are more likely to come from Democratic or doubtful districts, than from any which the Republicans have heretofore controlled. As in the present House, there will be many Republicans voting with the farmers, but the fear, once entertained, of an organized defection on that score has passed away. One of the shrewdest of Republican workers gave it as his opinion when Congress adjourned, that the Fall elections would probably result in sending here at least thirty Granger Representatives, most of whom would be affiliated with the Republican Party on general topics of administration and legislation, but who would necessarily form the germ of a new party crystallization. But the same authority now believes that the main effect of the "Producers," discussion will be to divide the Democracy, and neutralize, if not defeat, Bourbonism in such States as Missouri—districts like those of Southern Illinois and Indiana, with some effect, perhaps, in the North-west. As a third-party possibility, the Granger and Labor movements have already spent their force.

As to the third point—the agitation over the Civil Rights bill—it was early seen that its discussion and passage would probably rouse the white South *in toto*. But it was not even dreamed that the very madness of their prejudices would defeat its purposes. The systematic and ferocious cruelty which has marked the progress of the "white terror" reacts, and there is now a fair prospect that the presence of the troops will prevent the dragooning of the colored voters in districts like that in Alabama represented by Charles Hays, in which Sumter County, where Billings was murdered, is situated. That this statement may not be perverted, it must be understood that it is a Republican district, with from five to seven thousand colored majority. A large portion lies contiguous to Mississippi, and the White Leagues there operate with those in Alabama, and between them, unchecked by the presence of Federal troops, the Republicans are sure of death and outrage, if active, while their supporters are systematically terrorized. Leaving Kentucky out of the count, with West Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, the former slave States now have a representation of seventy-four in the House, of whom there are forty-one Republicans and thirty-three Democrats. The balance promised, on adjournment, to be largely the other way, and at present the most careful estimate places the probable results as follows:

| | No. of Representatives. | Present House. Rep. | Lib. | Dem. | Next House. Rep. | Dem. | D'tf'l. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia | 9 | 5 | .. | 4 | 2 | 7 | .. |
| North Carolina | 8 | 3 | .. | 5 | 2 | 6 | .. |
| South Carolina | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 |
| Georgia | 11 | 2 | .. | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Alabama | 9 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Florida | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Mississippi | 6 | 5 | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Arkansas | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. |
| Louisiana | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 2 |
| Texas | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 |
| Tennessee | 9 | 5 | .. | 4 | 3 | 6 | .. |
| Total | | 45 | 2 | 27 | 30 | 37 | 7 |

The action of the "White Leagues," as well as the revolutionary aspect of affairs in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Arkansas, may change this count. The one given is more favorable to the Republicans than would have been the case some time ago. Men who know the South believe that the presence of United States troops will, as heretofore, have a pacific influence, and so enable a fair election to be held. The statement is openly made here that arms to the amount of one million dollars have been purchased and shipped to Louisiana and South Carolina within a few months past. These two States are the present objective points of the "white race" rebellion. It must be borne in mind, too, that the object of the "Leaguers," "Tax-payers' Unions," and "Rifle Clubs" is not to obtain reform, but control—that their purpose is not to purify, but to destroy. They are distinctly aiming at the subjugation of the suffragan majority to the will of and control of the suffragan minority, *i. e.* a practical disfranchisement of the colored voter. In Louisiana the colored Republicans have an honest majority of over 20,000; this will be clearly shown if any election is held this Fall. In South Carolina they have a majority of over 45,000. In both States, had the Conservative minority an honest desire to reform their State Governments, they could induce Republican voters to go with them sufficient to give them in each Legislature a minority at least so strong that corrupt measures could not be forced through. This might have been done any time during the past three years; it could be done even now. The colored citizen does not combine with them, because his instincts are a sure guide to their designs, and he knows their purpose to be his disfranchisement—not now by law, but by organized neighborhood terrorism and the transfer of all civic forces, which are now friendly, to unfriendly hands. The example is before them in Georgia, where the system of neighborhood repression is so well carried out that, though there are over 90,000 colored voters there, it would be hardly possible to get half of them to the polls. In South Carolina the distinct avowal is made of revolutionary determination, and the formation of rifle clubs, coextensive with "Tax-payers' Unions," is in proof of this. It is known also that preparations are making in the "white" counties of Georgia and North Carolina, adjacent to the Palmetto State, to aid in the subjugation of the neighboring counties thereof. It is claimed that there are seventeen counties of South Carolina which can be manipulated in the "white race" interest, and twelve other counties, whose votes, if solid, would give control, are so situated as to be easily accessible to the White Leagues of the adjoining States. This is the plan of the "new rebellion" South. It will be seen, too, if careful note is taken of the geographical relations of the localities in Alabama, Louisiana, and elsewhere, wherein outrages and disorder have recently occurred, that they comprise Congressional districts, where:

*First*—The colored majority is considerable, far from the influence of large towns, and made up, therefore, of the more ignorant and impressionable portion of the race—the former plantation slaves.

*Second*—That the white Republicans are few in number, consequently unable of themselves to make effective organization or resistance. Social and business ostracism, among their social equals, is easily effected, and amid an unarmed and terrorized community, they are readily sacrificed, if assassination is necessary.

*Third*—That the districts to be operated on are always so located that they may be easily raided by the "White Leagues" of adjacent States, thus, in a large measure, avoiding arrest and subsequent indictment.

These three things show the systematic character of the League conspiracy, and it proves, too, beyond peradventure, that the object is not reform, but control; not direction, but subjugation of the colored voters. But whatever may be the present result in the Southern States, it is quite evident that the North and West do not intend to indorse the conspiracy. Its effect is already evident, in the closing up of the Republican ranks, and in the renewal of party sympathy with national danger. Again that party is the phalanx of the Republic.

The following estimate of probabilities is given as the most favorable to the opposition that can possibly be figured up:

| | Rep. | Dem. | Doubtful or Ind. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Southern States already estimated | 30 | 37 | 7 |
| Maryland | 1 | 5 | .. |
| West Virginia | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Missouri | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Kentucky | .. | 10 | .. |
| Delaware | .. | 1 | .. |
| Kansas | 3 | .. | .. |
| Nebraska | 1 | .. | .. |
| California | 2 | .. | .. |
| Oregon | .. | 1 | .. |
| Minnesota | 3 | .. | .. |
| Wisconsin | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Michigan | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Illinois | 10 | 6 | 3 |
| Indiana | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| Iowa | 7 | 2 | .. |
| Ohio | 10 | 9 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | 18 | 7 | .. |
| New-York | 20 | 14 | 2 |
| New-Jersey | 4 | 3 | .. |
| Connecticut | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Rhode Island | 2 | .. | .. |
| Massachusetts | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Vermont | 3 | .. | .. |
| Maine | 4 | .. | .. |
| New-Hampshire | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Total | 151 | 117 | 26 |

According to the foregoing, which is the worst possible estimate to be placed on the Republican situation, there would be a majority of nine over the regular opposition and the several factions that may possibly secure a representation. But it is not probable that the Democrats will gain more in Pennsylvania than two districts, in place of the four additional assigned them, or that in New-York there will be more than four districts "put in chancery." In Michigan, where three districts are put in opposition, Senator Chandler asserts that possibly one, but not more, will be lost. Iowa is credited with the loss of two. Its politicians assert one only as reasonable, and some assert that the Democrats will not carry that; but if lost to the regular nominee, the man elected will have Republican proclivities. The Southern men are claiming five or six more Republicans at least than are here given, while Massachusetts admits only a probable loss of one. Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio all promise better than is figured above. The estimate usually made here on the Republican side gives the next House thus:

| | Republican. | Democrat. | Doubtful, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southern | 35 | 34 | 5 |
| Pacific States | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Central West, (Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri) | 35 | 17 | 6 |
| North-west, (three States,) | 14 | 3 | 1 |
| Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky | 30 | 28 | 1 |
| New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland | 27 | 23 | .. |
| New-England States | 24 | 5 | .. |
| Total | 167 | 111 | 15 |

This estimate leaves a Republican majority over the Democrats of fifty-six, and over all of forty-one—a loss of fifty votes on the present House. When the ballots are counted it will be found that this is very nearly a correct prognostication. It is not likely to be more than four or five votes one way or the other, and the difference may be in favor of the majority.

In the State and legislative elections, the probable results do not come out so clearly.

## *BRAZIL.*

ELECTORAL REFORM—THE SUPPRESSION OF FANATICISM—THE COFFEE MARKET.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1874.

Electoral reform seems to be the question on which the opposition to the Ministry of the astute Viscondo Do Rio Branco may be able to form a coalition of sufficient strength to leave the Government in a minority. Heretofore it has been an easy matter to offer some one member of the different and incongruous elements of the opposition sufficient inducement of the nature so well understood by politicians of the Walpole School, to persuade him to view the question in a different light, and join hands with the Government on the question at issue. In this the Government is sustained by the Emperor, for without his consent and support this means of supplementing the strength of the party in power would be unavailable, and so far is his rule a personal one, that if he withholds his support the Ministry must fall.

The bill submitted by the Ministry is not adequate to the demands of increasing intelligence among the people, and is so hampered with disabling clauses, and encumbered with clumsy machinery, as to be practically a general disfranchising bill, which, if it should ever become the law governing elections, would enable the party in possession of the State to so manipulate the ballot as to perpetuate their rule against not only a small majority, but the decided will of the people. Whether the factions composing the opposition will be able to harmonize is the question awaiting solution.

Placing the funds of the National Treasury at the disposal of a market disturbed by a crisis is a practice not monopolized by American statesmen, for the head of the Ministry stated a few days since, in reply to a question put by Senator Zacharias, that "if there was a crisis he should advance the payment of interest on bonds, thus letting out of the Treasury funds destined to that object."

The arrest or dispersion of the religious fanatics known as "Muckers," who, under the lead of several ill-conditioned *predigers*, disturbed the peace of a part of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, was not accomplished without serious loss to the troops sent out against them, the total number of casualties amounting to nearly one hundred, and including among the killed Col. Genuino. Beginning with a simple profession of faith, as numbers rallied to the standard of their so-called Savior, special revelation after special revelation was granted, until they preached the doctrine that "property is robbery," practiced polygamy as openly as our Mormon friends, and by robbery, arson, and murder attempted to coerce the unbelievers; hence the interposition of the authorities.

The coffee market has sensibly recovered the ground lost during the month or two of depression consequent on the breaking up of the so-called "coffee ring," and shipments, particularly to the United States, are approaching average figures, but prices have not reached the old quotations, and with the steady current of supply from the interior it is doubtful whether this staple will, under normal circumstances, again command the rates of six months ago. A factor not generally included in forecasting the future of the coffee trade is the increased production consequent on the opening up of the Fazenda country by the extension of the main lines of railway. This may be shown by the following table, giving the income on exports of the principal coffee-growing province—San Paulo—from the year when the first railroad was completed to date:

TAX ON EXPORTATIONS FROM SAN PAULO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865-1866 | $275,000 | 1871-1872 | $811,000 |
| 1870-1871 | 583,000 | 1872-1873 | 1,000,000 |

This includes taxes paid on all the exports of the province—cotton, coffee, &c.—but coffee forms by far the preponderating value. The three great coffee-producing provinces of San Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas Geraes, are all having trunk lines extended, and branch lines of railroads projected. The immediate result must be a largely increased production of coffee, and consequent decline in price.

The commission sent out by the Navy Department to investigate the expenditures made in docking and repairing the United States steamer Lancaster has concluded its sittings, and the members composing it, not attached to this station, will return to New-York by the Merrimack, leaving to-day. The result is not published, but it is understood that except lack of due vigilance in dispensing requisitions for unimportant stores, or payments for repairs, nothing irregular has been discovered.

The flag-ship Lancaster, Admiral Le Roy, and the Monongahela, Capt. Thornton, are now in the harbor, and the Wasp is doing duty at the River Plate. These are the only vessels now on the Brazil station. The Monongahela will shortly proceed to Cape Frio to make a survey of the bay.

Gen. Caldwell, the recently appointed United States Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, left for his post this morning. Col. R. C. Shannon, Secretary of the United States Legation at Rio, left for Europe on the 17th, having been granted a four months' leave of absence. Col. J. M. Hinds, Consul General at this port, returned from an extended leave of absence on the 19th inst.

Coggia's comet has put in an appearance in our southern heavens, but its exact position has not yet been defined by the Astronomer Royal.

## *A WORD FOR THE COW.*

The Elmira *Gazette* speaks a good word for the cow as an animal entitled to distinguished consideration, especially at the hands of industrious news-gatherers. It says: "From the time that frisky member of her race leaped over the moon till to-day she has been the friend of the newspaper. It was the cow with crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat, that killed the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built. And the philosophy of this simple yet touching occurrence has proved an inexhaustible source of illustration, sentiment, and sarcasm. It was Mrs. Leary's old cow that kicked over the lamp that fired the barn that burned the town that Chicago built. It was a cow that brought $40,600 at Utica, and afterward died like any other horned animal. But we have more specific reasons for paying this tribute to the bovine. When the Second National Bank of this city was the victim of industrious burglars, it was a milkman who discovered the hiding-place of the ingenious gentry. When the other day at early morn two wagon-loads of burglars came riding back to this city after their rollicking romp at Wellsboro, it was a milkman who discovered them and knew that mischief was afloat. And, last but not least, it was a man milking near Waverley who discovered Cosgrove go by with his pack-load of greenbacks, and who followed him to his capture. It is true, milkmen are not cows, but without cows there would be no milkmen. Hence our obligations to the female kine. The amount of news which she furnishes one way and another to the press is not to be estimated lightly."

## *A SARATOGA BURGLARY.*

Ransom Warner was brought before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made for his discharge. Warner had been arrested on a bench warrant issued by the District Attorney of Saratoga County, he having been indicted by the Grand Jury of Saratoga County as accessory before the fact to a burglary. Mr. Hummel contended, on behalf of the prisoner, that the warrant was defective in many respects, especially in not being backed by the signature of a Magistrate of Saratoga County. Mr. John O. Mott, who represented the District Attorney of Saratoga County, called the attention of the court to the fact that the act of 1849 makes it unnecessary, after indictment, to have the signature of a Justice of the Peace to a District Attorney's warrant. The Judge dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner.

# THE CITY OF MEXICO.

### *A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF ITS SIGHTS AND SCENES.*

ITS PUBLIC SQUARES, MONUMENTS, AND INSTITUTIONS—WEALTH OF THE CITY—THE WORK LEFT UNDONE BY MAXIMILIAN—AN ERA OF PROSPERITY DAWNING—RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874.

We are safe in Mexico and comfortably, not to say luxuriously, lodged in a handsome and capacious edifice of granite, once the palace of the Emperor Iturbide, who threw away the popular and lasting title of "The Liberator" for a brief period of uneasy monarchy. The hotel stands on the Calle San Francisco, one of many which, together, form what may be considered the Broadway of Mexico. I say one of many, because the system of street baptism adopted here has christened every block with a separate name, thus well nigh exhausting the ingenuity of the sponsors to devise distinctive appellations for every new offspring, and making it quite impossible for a stranger to regulate in his mind the chaos which such a plan creates. This street, with others added to it on either end, commences at the Great Square of the Cathedral and Government Palace, and extends nearly a mile, widening toward the end into the broad avenue known as the Avenida Juarez, terminating at the public square where stands the bronze equestrian statue of Charles IV. of Spain, which Humboldt pronounced superior in artistic excellence to any work of the kind in existence, excepting only the statue of Marcus Aurelius at Rome. At this point the street turns off and becomes the Paseo Bucarelli, a country drive daily frequented by the *élite* of Mexico, and on which is situated the "Fountain of Independence," a huge basin of clearest water, from the centre of which rises the colossal figure of an Indian woman, standing on a pedestal fifteen feet in height, supported by fluted stone columns, encircling a group of animals, from whose open mouths flows the water that feeds the basin; the figure uplifts its right arm in triumph, and holds in its left hand a scroll, on which are engraved the words "Independence, 16th September, 1810."

In the heart of the city the street is about fifty feet wide, and lively with the concourse of passers-by. Half a dozen large hotels are situated here, and the place is brightened with stores of every kind—dry goods, engravings, books, photographs, silver-ware, jewelry, &c. Further on we have the banking-house of Barron, Forbes & Co., the leading capitalists of the country, and adjoining this a large house, particularly noticeable for its front of polished porcelain, ornamented with an intricate design in blue upon a ground of white, occupied by the noted advocate Martinez De la Torre, one of the zealous defenders of Maxmilian on the occasion of his capture and trial, and whose efforts with President Juarez were well nigh successful in obtaining a pardon for him, which at the last moment Juarez would undoubtedly have granted had it not been for the unyielding counsel of his Chief Secretary, Mr. Lerdo, the actual President of Mexico. A few steps beyond is the palatial building lately constructed by Mr. Escandon, the rival banker and capitalist to Mr. Barron, and intended, I believe, for a private residence, but now devoted to the offices of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway. Not far from this the street is bordered for a considerable distance by the Alameda, the largest public park of the city, covering about twenty-five acres, beautiful with large trees, redolent with the perfume of abundant flowers, and musical with the sound of waters falling from ample fountains. This park, which a few years ago became unsafe with the descending twilight, has been somewhat cleared of its too dense foliage, and fully supplied with gas-lamps, so that it is now as safe and pleasant a resort at night as in the daytime; but the chief hour of attraction here is the early morning, before the sparkling dews have faded, before the birds have finished the carol of their first glad song; then the peasants from the immediate country are here milking their cows and dealing out the fresh, warm drink not only to the family purchasers, but to those early risers who come out to break their fast at this incomparable hour; for the denizen of the capital divides his meals after the manner of Paris; he initiates the day with a cup of chocolate or coffee, or, as these happy morning strollers do, with a glass of milk; he breakfasts extensively at 12, and dines at evening.

Coming back to the beginning of our street, we find ourselves in the grand square of the city, of which one side is occupied by the immense Cathedral, a building more large than handsome, ornamented with a wasteful profusion of Moorish splendor, of cutting and carving, of statues and bas-reliefs, an architecture in which the eye searches vainly for a straight line to rest upon, where the sight is wearied in the endeavor to grasp all the details. Another side of the square is wholly occupied by the Government Palace, which Maximilian devoted exclusively to the Imperial residence, and which, under the Republic, performs in itself the office of all the Government buildings at Washington and the White House in addition, besides furnishing quarters for a goodly number of cavalry and infantry, and providing room for a museum of natural history. The front takes in the whole width of the square, about 800 feet, and the building extends back about 1,500 feet. There are eight immense interior court-yards, giving light and ventilation, and the several compartments of the extensive building are connected by wide balconies, upheld by tall columns supporting graceful arches. Among the interesting departments is that devoted to the national archives, where are preserved thousands of MS. volumes relating every detail of Mexican history from the discovery of the land by Europeans, as well as much information about the various Indian tribes of the country. Many of these volumes in the caligraphy of the first century of Spanish occupation are entirely unintelligible except to the experienced student in paleography. Among these is the volume containing the "Examination into the Administration of the Government of the Province, as conducted by Fernando Cortez',—a proceeding to which it was customary to subject each Viceroy upon the termination of his official career. In its pages is plainly indicated the outline of a dark tragedy in connection with the death of Cortez' wife, who came suddenly to her end by some mysterious agency, unexplained, unless it be by the admission that her husband's fingers closed about her throat while she slept. Here is a chart showing Montezuma's line of descent, by the painted figures of his predecessors, each connected to his immediate ancestor by a sort of Siamese ligament, the whole drawn upon a large sheet of strong paper, manufactured by the natives prior to the time of the Conquest, but by what process is not known. There are still many of the manuscripts unasserted and unbound, but this work is being carried on, and a great number of the more useful documents connected with the recent history of the Republic have been printed by the Government, and are furnished to those who wish them at the very lowest prices which the cost of their publication will permit.

The Museum of Natural History is the very excellent beginning of what promises to be a complete collection of its kind. The section of minerals and that of insects are at present the most extensive and the best supplied, while the most unique, and assuredly the ugliest of the curiosities on exhibition, are two horrible mummies, which I would gladly see disposed of by decent and irremediable interment. Among the curious objects are three aerolites, solid balls of iron, one weighing [illegible]60 pounds, and a table made of one solid plank, over five feet in width. Immediately in rear of the Palace is the School of Arts, with a fine collection of old Mexican and European paintings, and a still more interesting gallery of the modern Mexican painters. The subjects in this last series are taken mainly from the Old Testament history, notably fine among these being a painting representing the return of the dove to the ark; others equally fine tell of Hagar and Ishmael in the wilderness, of Abraham and Isaac preparing for the sacrifice, and of Moses descending from the Mount. The "Death of Socrates" is a picture of power, and faultless in every detail of drawing; but perhaps the most effective picture there was one that showed Dante and Virgil looking down into the burning pit—the postures, the striking contrast between the two faces, the calm, unmoved, placid face of Virgil, and the horror, mingled with an uncertain gleam of satisfaction, portrayed in Dante, together with the effect of the light reflected from the flames below, make the picture one of unusual strength. This room shows the practical results of the School of Art, which is well attended, and which furnishes every grade of instruction, from the primary elements of drawing, through painting up to sculpture, of which many excellent specimens are to be seen. Special care is given to engraving, and this branch is making unusual progress.

Leaving this, we pay a short visit to the Mint, one of eleven similar establishments in the Republic. The work is done in great part by machinery of domestic construction, which speaks well for the machine shops of the country. It is carried on upon a large scale, and with admirable system, but any description of the well-known process of coining would be idle here. The peculiar feature of the establishment is that it is owned and carried on by private individuals and licensed by the Government, which has no other interest in it than to receive the annual fee which it imposes for the leave to coin. This plan has been found more profitable than for the Government to purchase the bullion and to do its own coining, which was the former system. The Mint is situated in a large building, which was at one time a convent. The tank of acids and the furnaces for melting the copper are situated at one end of what was undoubtedly the convent chapel, an immense, high, magnificently-vaulted chamber, now black with dust and ashes, with stores of coal and straw lying about in corners, but splendid and imposing still. This peculiarity of broad, high, and graceful arches constitutes the unique beauty of the churches in Mexico; they are generally of unimposing exterior, showing evidences of decay or incompleteness.

Next to the old chapel at the Mint, the most imposing church edifice it was my fortune to see was the former Church of St. Augustine, now being converted into the National Library, and its beauty consisted in the absolute emptiness which allowed one to enjoy the full effect of its splendid proportions. The National Library is already enriched with some sixty thousand volumes, now in great part stored away in compartments far too small to admit of easy access, and when the arrangements for the new library are complete a great number of modern works will be purchased.

The School of Mines is another institution of much usefulness, especially to a country whose mineral resources are equal to any in the world. It is established on a grand scale, and is adequate to the great need which it supplies. Schools are to be met with at every turn—primary schools and more advanced academies, free schools and boarding schools—enough, certainly, to provide for all the wants of the rising generation. There are theatres too. The National Theatre has an interior resembling very much the New-York Academy of Music, but the want of gas makes the place less bright and cheery. The only other theatre of importance is the Teatro Principal, which is not even as well lighted as its neighbor, the National, and much more rude and primitive in construction.

Outside of the city, first among the points of interest stands Chapultepec, once the rural palace of the Spanish Viceroys, and after the overthrow of the colonial régime long disused and abandoned, until the advent of Maximilian, who commenced the restoration of the ruined palace and made it his Summer residence. The place is situated about three miles from the City of Mexico, and can be reached by a broad, straight avenue, for carriages or pedestrians, or by the horse-cars to Tacubaya, which bring you within a stone's-throw, or by the Mexico and Tlalpam Railway, stopping at the station immediately in front of the great park gates. As you enter these gates a few steps lead you into a forest of such trees as only California can equal. The first that attracted our notice stood isolated, and the trunk measured a circumference of 42 feet; a short distance ahead a clump of four or five furnished shade enough for an encampment, and as we advanced they grew more and more numerous. The tree is a sort of willow, with drooping foliage, graceful out-spreading branches, and, as may well be conceived, of majestic bearing. Many of the oldest are almost whitened with moss hanging from the branches. This forest lies at the base of a steep hill, crowned with the palace of the Viceroys and of Maximilian, and now allotted as a country residence to the Presidents of the Republic. After a long walk we came out of the woods upon the rear of the building, and climbing up, aided by some two hundred stone steps conveniently placed at the steepest passes in the ascent, we reached the court-yard of the building, a romantic spot rich with flowers, fountains, and statues. The immense building is entirely in the hands of workmen, who are renovating the habitable portions and completing the new work which the Archduke left unfinished. The furniture used by the imperial household is huddled pell-mell into the large dining hall. The rooms occupied by Maximilian open upon a wide balcony which commands a view such as no other balcony can rival. On one side stretches the fertile valley to the utmost limit of the horizon, and so far beneath the gazer that every feature of the landscape can be discerned at once. On another side the sun shines upon the waters of the large lakes that lie at the base of a mountain range from which rise the twin snow-crowned volcanoes of Popocatapetl and Istaccihuatl, each every way as glorious as Oris aba. Directly in front of us the panorama of the city; immediately below and about are extensive flower gardens and the giant forest of which I have spoken, while above us bends a sky of spotless blue, fringed only by silvery clouds of stainless white. We wander through the many halls, and contemplate with strange feelings the beginning of Maximilian's broken plans, a beginning which gives plain indication that his restoration of this palace which he had rechristened "The Alcazar" would have been marked with the same taste that made Miramar a gem among the royal hermitages of Europe. We make our exit through the imperial gateway, capped with classic statues, upon a smooth avenue, which, with a gentle declivity, winds about, leading us into the gardens below, and out again into the highway. This avenue, too, is the work of Maximilian, for with the Viceroys this was a quasi fortress, to which it was not advisable to furnish easy access, as it commanded the approach to Mexico, and it will be remembered served in 1847 as a last intrenchment to stay the march of the American army.

We now make our way to the village of Tacubaya, noted principally for the suburban residences of Mexico's wealthiest citizens, and as we pass by park after park, in our despair we conclude it is impossible to visit all these delightful resting places unless we stay here a week. Our attention is then called to the two princely residences of Messrs. Barron and Escandon, and we take time to pass hurriedly over Mr. Barron's house and gardens, now unoccupied, as the owner is in Europe. Imagine every variety of flower that nature and culture can combine, trees native and foreign, tiny lakes and rivulets crossed by bridges of volcanic stone, a gracefully undulating ground with here and there a high rocky cliff overhung with thick clusters of green vines, easy pathways leading you for hours through these and many more such beauties—all this made enjoyable by a cool, pleasant atmosphere—and you may have some idea of the surroundings of the house. We cannot stop to speak of the paintings and engravings adorning the spacious rooms; with one last look from the balcony of the second story we must be gone. At our feet the garden, which, as our eye follows it, is confounded with the trees and landscape beyond, so that we look upon three miles of uninterrupted verdure, and then on the white city directly before us, while to our left stands the Palace of Chapultepec, in bold relief against the shining volcanoes, which we saw an hour ago from its balconies.

Coming back to the city, we walk through suburbs of another nature—through filthy streets, where squalid natives huddle in dark, unventilated hovels, and half-clad, hungry-looking children wander listlessly hither and thither. It is the seemingly inevitable contrast that is seen in every centre of population—wealth and penury, luxury and want—a contrast which is, however, the more pronounced here from the proximity in which the two extremes are found, and from the immensity of the chasm that stands between them. The riches of Mexico ripen quickly into luxury; the residence of the wealthy citizen becomes a palace, in dimension and in appointments, while, on the other hand, poverty seems to be utter helplessness and discouragement. The aboriginal race are wanting in the desire of self-improvement which clings to the poverty-stricken in other countries. Their homes are dens of disease from the foulness of the surroundings, which it does not depend upon them to correct; from want of drainage, from the decay that surrounds the immense markets in the vicinity, and all that part of the city seems altogether forgotten by the authorities. Having said thus much, let us leave the unpleasant spot and for relief pass through the well-shaded flower-garden that stands in the centre of the Cathedral square, where we may breathe for a few moments the perfume of all these widely-differing plants so rudely brought together under one sky. Huge [illegible] of the tropics bloom here beside the May flower that knew its first home in the North. Every zone appears to have contributed its quota to embalm the air of this unique plateau, where the tree never needs to renew its leaf, and yet where the mercury never knows higher range than 76°. Flowers grow in such profusion that every day we find great masses of them in the streets offered at such low prices that even the ill-paid laborer need not be without them. And, as it is with flowers, so with fruit. The pear and the peach fraternize with the pine-apple, the banana, and the orange; in a word, when vegetable nature calls the roll of her progeny in Mexico there are no absentees.

Many efforts at improvement have been made in the city within the last few years. The town has been extended into quarters hitherto uninhabited, and fine new avenues have been opened but left unfinished. One splendid street has been opened in the heart of the city, and when completed will lead from the Cathedral to the National Theatre. Mexico gives every sign of coming prosperity; the country has a constitutionally elected President, whose installation gave rise to no *pronunciamiento*—to no revolution—and it is to be believed that when Juarez crushed the ambitious attempt of Porfirio Diaz, one of the generals who had won popularity in the war against Maximilian, and having captured the chief contemptuously released him, he struck the final blow at similar uprisings. The first years of progress must of necessity be slow in a country which, scarcely freed from an oppressive colonial administration, was afflicted for more than half a century with domestic commotion, and then submitted for a time to the domination of a foreign intervention. But the progress has commenced. On the 1st of January, 1873, was inaugurated the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway, a work of engineering which can compare with any other in the world, completed at an expense of forty millions of dollars, with a branch to Puebla. This is the only important railway in the country, and yet its influence has been already sensibly felt. It may be judged, then, what will be the mission of other roads opening a highway to the Pacific ports, and offering safe and speedy communication with the United States.

Great as is the agricultural wealth of Mexico, we know that her mineral resources are more exhaustless still. Their sleeping riches are awaiting only the latest improvements in mining machinery to be awakened and sent abroad. But with a population of 9,000,000, of whom nearly 5,000,000 are uninstructed aborigines, Mexico needs the arms of emigration to assist in this development. Let her follow the example of her sister republic, and by liberal legislation invite the foreigner to the fortune that awaits him. By a less narrow and short-sighted policy of revenue taxation let her encourage the exchange of commodities, so that her own productions may bring to her the wealth of other nations, and the day of her speedy regeneration will be swift. Until then it is to be feared that her riches, like the miser's hoarded treasure, will serve no other purpose than to belittle the mind of its possessor, estranging him from his fellows, and—let not Mexicans take offense—Mexico isolated will make but little stir in the congress of nations.

## *JUDGE JOHNSON.*

SKETCH OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

*From the Utica Herald, Sept. 24.*

Hon. Alexander S. Johnson, who was yesterday nominated for the position of Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, was born in this city, July 30, 1817. After a thorough course of preparatory study at Yale College and elsewhere, he was admitted to the Bar in July, 1838. In January, 1839, he formed a partnership with the late Judge Beardsley, a jurist whose fame still dwells in our midst as freshly as though it were just won. In June, of the same year, Judge Johnson went to New-York City. He there formed a partnership with Judge Elisha P. Hurlbut, which continued until the latter was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court, at the first election under the Constitution of 1846. In November, 1851, Judge Johnson was elected to the Court of Appeals from New-York City. He served his full term upon that bench, retiring with a high record on the 1st of January, 1860. Among his fellow Judges were Samuel A. Foote, Hiram Denio, George F. Comstock, and Samuel L. Selden. During the eight years of Judge Johnson's service, this court was composed of men whose distinguished judicial ability has not been surpassed by that of any who have succeeded them. The decisions of this period rank among the most important. None of them are clearer, more luminous, more forcible, or more impregnable than those written by Judge Johnson. While on the bench, Judge Johnson resided in Albany. When his term expired he returned to Utica, and resumed for a short time the practice of law in his birth-place and early home. In July, 1864, he was selected by President Lincoln the Commissioner on the part of the United States, under the treaty with Great Britain, for the settlement of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Companies' claims. In the arduous duties of this celebrated settlement Judge Johnson was associated with Hon. John Rose, of Canada, Judge Curtis being selected to act as umpire between them. Hon. Caleb Cushing, in his recent work on the Treaty of Washington, alludes to the manner in which these two Commissioners discharged their duties as most remarkable. They succeeded in reaching satisfactory conclusions upon all the points submitted to their arbitration without finding it necessary to appeal to the umpire, while their work was ratified by both England and the United States with the heartiest encomiums of the ability, the sagacity, and the profound knowledge of international law displayed by Judge Johnson and his Canadian associate. The duties of this commission occupied Judge Johnson until September, 1867. He had meanwhile been serving the State as one of the regents of the university under an appointment made in 1864. In January, 1873, Judge Johnson was appointed by Gov. Dix to fill the vacancy in the Commission of Appeals created by the elevation of Judge Ward Hunt to the United States Supreme Court. He had served his full year upon this bench, before he took his seat by a similar appointment among the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The life we have thus briefly sketched has been passed wholly in legal and judicial study and investigation. In whatever position he has been placed, and whether he were in the harness or out of it, Judge Johnson has been devoted to the mastery of of the law. But his study has not stopped there. It has branched out in every direction. It has included science, philosophy, literature, and the fine arts. It is rare that men of such perfectly-balanced culture, yoked with such profound professional attainments, are met with. Upon his character as a Judge, it is not necessary for us to dwell in detail. It has impressed itself upon all who have come in contact with him in his judicial capacity. His mind has a broad grasp, from which no detail of a case escapes. But this quality is coupled with a patience in investigation, with an acumen in close analysis and comparison which fortify whatever conclusions he may arrive at so strongly that none care to disturb them. Whatever case comes before him for review is sure to have shed upon it the light of a knowledge of legal lore which has often astonished Judge Johnson's associates on the bench. This knowledge is not more comprehensive than it is a perfect command. It can be brought to bear instantly and accurately. It is applied with absolute and judicial impartiality. All these qualities of mind are yoked with those peculiarities of temper which go to make the perfect judge.

## *THE TEN-HOUR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.*

A meeting of all the cotton manufacturing interests in New-England was called at the rooms of the Treasurer of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, in Boston, Wednesday. The gathering was an unusually large one, representing many corporations, and the Ten-hour law and other matters of interest were discussed. The following votes were passed:

*Voted*, That in the opinion of the Treasurers of manufacturing companies having their offices in Boston, who have this day assembled together for conference, it is imperatively required that the production of the cotton mills of New-England should be reduced by at least one-third, until the proper relation between the cost of production and the market value of goods shall be re-established, and the relation between supply and demand adjusted.

*Voted*, That a committee be appointed to recommend the mode in which this result may be reached, to report on Friday next at 11 A. M. at this place.

The Ten-hour law goes into effect Oct. 1, and the manufacturers have adopted the following time-table: From 7 A. M. to 12:15, and from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. on the first five days in each week; and on Saturdays from 7 A. M. to 12:15, and from 1 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. The wages to be paid will correspond proportionately to those paid for eleven hours' labor, and reduce it practically to ten-elevenths of what they have been.

## *A MASKED BURGLAR'S WIFE IN COURT.*

Francis Strohm was held in $3,000 bail for examination by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, preferred against him by Catharine Flynn. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: Shortly after the famous Boylston Bank robbery, Bullard, who was the head of the gang of masked burglars who committed the robbery, went to Liverpool. There he assumed the name of Wells, and married the complainant. They returned to this country, and Bullard, alias Wells, deserted his English bride. At the time of the desertion they were keeping house, and she had $2,000 worth of property, which on breaking up house she deposited with Francis Strohm for storage. She was much astonished by seeing a portion of her furniture exposed for sale in a Bowery store a few days ago. She called on Strohm, and he stated that a Boston detective named G. W. Chapman served him with a writ of replevin, stating that the furniture and goods were the proceeds of a burglary. On this authority he delivered, as he says, all the property over to Chapman. The woman Flynn claims that she was legally married to Wells, alias Bullard, and that the furniture was all her own property. She further charges that the Boston detective and Strohm were in collusion to defraud her out of her property. The "detective" has not yet turned up, and Justice Otterbourg would like to see him at Essex Market Court. A thorough examination will be had.

# KENTUCKY POLITICS.

### *CAUSES OF THE RECENT TROUBLES IN BREATHITT COUNTY.*

HOW THE STATE IS CUT UP—"PAUPER COUNTIES" AND THEIR EFFECTS—NO OFFICERS AND NO LAW OR ORDER—DEMOCRATIC DIVISIONS—THE REPUBLICANS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 21, 1874.

The special telegrams to THE TIMES have mentioned the facts of the troubles in Breathitt County, situated in Eastern Kentucky, and in this letter I intend briefly to speak of their origin and extent. It has been the province of the Democracy of the State to multiply local divisions of territory to such an extent that to-day we have 117 counties, an increase of fifteen in as many years. This is not done because of an increased population, but to make places for petty cross-road politicians, who are supposed to have some influence with the dear people, which will be used to the advantage of some "statesman" aspiring to fame and power. A streak of Confederate enthusiasm struck the State Legislature soon after the collapse of the Confederacy, and they at once staked off a few acres of land and named the new county "Lee," in compliment to the leader of the Army of Northern Virginia. Now, in 1870 Lee County contained 3,055 inhabitants, less than that of many wards in your City, while the largest vote ever polled in the county is but 568. The Empire State, with four times as many people as Kentucky, has about half as many counties as we have.

The result of our legislative gratitude is that one-fourth of these local divisions do not furnish revenue sufficient to pay their own officials. They are termed "pauper counties"—a Democratic luxury for which the remainder of the State must pay. These small sections have county officers, the same as a territory with ten times as much population. The compensation is meagre, so much so that good efficient officials cannot be had for the pay; consequently men of no ability are elected, and the quality of the service they render corresponds with their character and salary. This, then, is Kentucky's apology for the Breathitt County outbreak, if I may so term the outrages of a gang of outlaws, who are riding over the section in regular guerrilla style. The county is without a Sheriff, whose duty it would be to summon a posse and make war on the free-booters. Inadequate pay, I suppose, drove him from office, and the same cause will make his successor merely a stick of no stability or manhood.

The Militia have not been heard from for several days, but the command ought by this time to be at Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt. The location of the trouble is not less than seventy miles from railroad or telegraph communication, and some time will elapse before reliable news will reach us. Gov. Leslie has ordered a Circuit Judge to proceed to Jackson for the purpose of opening court for the trial of all criminals that may be captured by the State troops.

Politically Kentucky is not serene. The day for the Congressional elections draws near, and the number of candidates continues to multiply. The Democracy is not a unit in any of the districts on any one aspirant. And then there is a lukewarm feeling all around, the product to a great extent of a very general desire for a change in State, Congressional, and local affairs. Too much attention to politics and not enough to corn has brought want to many households, even in this corn-producing region. Farmers are beginning to have their eyes opened to the shallowness of our statesmen, and especially to the uselessness of our Congressional delegation. The Democrats of the Sixth District attempted to make a nomination the other day at their convention at Walton, but, there being too many candidates, the affair broke up in a regular row. At this time there are three or four patriots in the field, all claiming to be regular candidates, and seeking the suffrage of the party. The gathering developed a sentiment which decides one thing, viz.: William E. Arthur, present Representative in the Forty-third Congress, will not be returned.

In this, the Fifth District, Col. Robert Mallory is announced as a candidate to-day. He is an ex-Congressman, and with his experience would make an average Representative. The Democracy, whose nomination he seeks, will convene at La Grange soon to make a decision between the claims of the several persons named as candidates.

The Grangers are creating havoc with the candidature of John Young Brown in the Second District, and I should not be astonished to hear of his defeat. Col. W. J. Davie, Grand Master of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State, is the coming man from the Second.

A gentleman writing to me from Mason County, in the Tenth District, one of the two claimed by the Republicans, says:

"Judge Emery Whitaker, of Maysville, an active politician and an able lawyer, who was in the Senate last term and, I believe, the term before, from this county, is now anxious to represent the 'thankless people' in Congress. He is a Democrat and has been pushing his case lively; but it is supposed he will 'get left;' in which event it is thought probable that he will bolt the ticket. Dr. R. L. Cooper, of Orangeburg, in this county, who represented the Democrats in the Legislature in 1872 or 1873, is now asking them to send him to Washington. He is a good physician, but has not much force as a politician. John D. Young, Democrat, of Bath County, the present representative, claims that he should have the office, and is making some serious strides to that effect. John M. Elliott, another Democrat, is anxious to serve the people.

In the Republican Party there exists no wrangling nor contention. There are only two aspirants, either of whom is willing to submit to the decision of a convention. The choice is Hon. James W. Anderson, of Flemingsburg. He is a lawyer of influence and ability, and was one of the Electors in the last Presidential campaign, and did good work. The other is Judge A. J. Bell, of Ashland, Boyd County, a good, clever, reliable Republican, but not nearly so influential as Anderson."

## *REARREST OF JOSEPH SCHIVICK.*

Joseph Schivick, who was arrested about three months ago on complaint of the German Consul General, charged with having committed a series of forgeries in Munster, Prussia, by which he obtained some $56,000, was again taken before United States Commissioner White yesterday. Ex-Gov. Solomon, the counsel for the Prussian Government, informed the Commissioner that all the necessary extradition papers had arrived, and asked to be allowed to file a new affidavit in the case. This was granted by the Commissioner, and the prisoner was discharged under the original warrant, and held immediately afterward under another issued in accordance with the statement of the facts contained in the last affidavit. Mr. William C. Barrett, the counsel for the prisoner, said that he would object to his client's being arrested twice for the same offense, and would argue the matter at the next appearance before the Commissioner. The case was then adjourned until Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

## *COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.*

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, George [illegible] pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for five years....[illegible] Hudson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....John Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to the State Prison for two years....John Hartigan, a Fourth Ward rough, who has only been a few months out of State Prison, was charged with highway robbery, in having, together with five other desperadoes, assaulted and attempted to rob Frederick [illegible], of No. 24 Monroe street, on the [illegible] of September. The prisoner pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for five years....Alexander Ford pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Frank Wilson, [illegible] pleaded guilty to [illegible] for six months.

# LESSONS OF THE WAR.

## REVIEW OF EVENTS BY GEN. SHERMAN.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF AN ARMY IN THE FIELD—VALUE OF THE SEVERAL ARMS OF THE SERVICE—HINTS TO CONGRESS.

[CONCLUDING CHAPTER OF AN UNPUBLISHED MEMOIR OF EVENTS OF THE WAR.]

*From the Army and Navy Journal.*

Having thus recorded a summary of events mostly under my own personal supervision, during the years from 1861 to 1865, it seems proper that I should add an opinion of some of the most useful military lessons to be derived therefrom.

That civil war, by reason of the existence of "slavery," was apprehended by most of the leading statesmen of the half century preceding its outbreak, is a matter of notoriety. Gen. Scott told me on my arrival at New-York as early as 1850, that the country was on the eve of "civil war." Mr. Seward had also publicly declared that no government could possibly exist half slave and half free; and yet the Government made no military preparation, and the Northern people, generally, paid no attention, took no warning of its coming, and would not realize its existence till Fort Sumter was fired on by batteries of artillery, handled by declared enemies from the surrounding islands and from the City of Charleston.

Gen. Bragg, who certainly was a man of intelligence, said to me in New-Orleans, in February, 1861, that he was convinced that the feeling between the Slave and Free States had become so embittered that it was better to part in peace; better to part any how; and as a separation was inevitable, that the South should begin at once, because the possibility of a successful effort was yearly lessened by the rapid and increasing inequality between the two sections, from the fact that all the European immigrants were coming to the Northern States and Territories, and none to the Southern.

The slave population in 1860 was near four millions, and the money value thereof not far from $2,500,000,000. Now, ignoring the moral side of the question, a cause that endangered so vast a moneyed interest was an adequate cause of anxiety and preparation, and the Northern leaders surely ought to have foreseen the danger and prepared for it. After the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, there was no concealment of the declaration and preparation for war in the South. In Louisiana, men were openly enlisted, officers were appointed, and war was actually begun in January, 1861. The forts at the mouth of the Mississippi were seized, and occupied by garrisons that hauled down the United States flag and hoisted that of the State. The United States arsenal at Baton Rouge was captured by New-Orleans militia, its garrison ignominiously sent off, and the contents of the arsenal distributed. These were as much acts of war as was the subsequent firing on Fort Sumter, yet no public notice was taken thereof; and when months afterward I came North, I found not one single sign of preparation. It was for this reason, somewhat, that the people of the South became convinced that those of the North were pusillanimous and cowardly, and the Southern leaders were thereby enabled to commit their people to the war nominally in defense of their slave property.

Then when war was actually begun, it was by a call for seventy-five thousand "ninety-day" men, I suppose to fulfill Mr. Seward's prophecy that the war would last but ninety days.

EARLY STEPS OF THE GOVERNMENT WAVERING AND WEAK.

The earlier steps by our political Government were extremely wavering and weak. But as soon as Mr. Lincoln was installed there was no longer any reason why Congress and the Cabinet should have hesitated. They should have measured the cause, provided the means, and left the Executive to apply the remedy.

At the time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, viz., March 4, 1861, the regular army by law consisted of two regiments of dragoons, two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of mounted rifles, four regiments of artillery, and ten regiments of infantry, admitting of an aggregate strength of 13,024 officers and men, and on the subsequent 4th of May the President by his own orders (afterward sanctioned by Congress) added a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of artillery, and eight regiments of infantry, which, with the former army, admitted of a strength of 39,973, but at no time during the war did the regular army attain a strength of 25,000 men.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INFANTRY.

To the new regiments of infantry was given an organization differing from any that had heretofore prevailed in this country—of three battalions of eight companies each; but at no time did more than one of these regiments attain this full standard; nor, in the vast army of volunteers that was raised during the war, were any of the regiments of infantry formed on the three-battalion system, but these were universally single battalions of ten companies; so that, on the reorganization of the Regular Army at the close of the war, Congress adopted the form of twelve companies for the regiments of cavalry and artillery, and that of ten companies for the infantry, which is the present standard.

Inasmuch as the Regular Army will naturally form the standard of organization for any increase or for new regiments of volunteers, it becomes important to study this subject in the light of past experience, and to select that form which is best for peace as well as war.

THE CAVALRY.

A cavalry regiment is now composed of twelve companies, usually divided into six squadrons of two companies each, or better, subdived into three battalions of four companies each. This is an excellent form, easily admitting of subdivision as well as union into larger masses.

A single battalion of four companies with a field officer, will compose a good body for a garrison, for a separate expedition, or for a detachment; and in war, three regiments would compose a good brigade, three brigades a division, and three divisions a strong cavalry corps, such as was formed and fought by Gens. Sheridan and Wilson during the war.

In the artillery arm the officers differ widely in their opinion of the true organization. A single company forms a battery, and habitually each battery acts separately, though sometimes several are united or "massed," but these always act in concert with cavalry or infantry.

Nevertheless, the regimental organization has always been maintained in this country for classification and promotion. Twelve companies compose a regiment, and though probably no Colonel ever commanded his full regiment in the form of twelve batteries, yet in peace they occupy our heavy sea-coast forts or act as infantry. Then the regimental organization is both necessary and convenient.

INFANTRY SHOULD HAVE THE SAME ORGANIZATION AS CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY.

But the "infantry" composes the great mass of all armies, and the true form of the regiment or unit has been the subject of infinite discussion, and, as I have stated, during the civil war the regiment was a single battalion of ten companies. In olden times the regiment was composed of eight battalion companies, and two flank companies. The first and tenth companies were armed with rifles, and were styled and used as "skirmishers," but during the war they were never used exclusively for that special purpose, and in fact no distinction existed between them and the other eight companies.

The ten-company organization is therefore awkward in practice, and I am satisfied that the infantry regiments should have the same identical organization as exists for the cavalry and artillery, viz., twelve companies, so as to be susceptible of division into three battalions of four companies each. These companies should habitually be about 100 men strong, giving 1,200 to a regiment, which in practice would settle down to about 1,000 men.

FORMATION OF BRIGADES, DIVISIONS, AND CORPS.

Three such regiments would compose a brigade, three brigades a division, and three divisions a corps. Then, by allowing to an infantry corps a brigade of cavalry and six batteries of field artillery, we would constitute an efficient corps d'armée of 30,000 men, whose organization would be simple and most efficient, and whose strength should never be allowed to fall below 25,000 men.

The corps is the true unit for grand campaigns and battle, and should have a full and perfect staff and everything requisite for separate action, ready at all times to be detached and sent off for any nature of service. The General in command should have the rank of Lieutenant General, and should be by experience and education equal to anything in war. Habitually with us he was a Major General, specially selected and assigned to the command by an order of the President, constituting, in fact, a separate grade.

The division is the unit of administration, and is the legitimate command of a Major General.

The brigade is the next subdivision, and is commanded by a Brigadier General.

The regiment is the family. The Colonel, as the father, should have a personal acquaintance with every officer and man, and should instill a feeling of pride and affection for himself, so that his men would naturally look to him for personal advice and instruction. In war the regiment should never be subdivided, but should always be maintained entire. In peace this is impossible.

The company is the true unit of discipline, and the Captain is the company. A good Captain makes a good company, and he should have the power to reward as well as punish. The fact that soldiers would naturally like to have a good fellow for their Captain, is the best reason why he should be appointed by the Colonel, or by some superior authority, instead of being elected by the men.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

In the United States the people are the "Sovereign," and all power originally proceeds from them, and, therefore, the election of officers by the men is the common rule. But an army is not a popular organization, but is an animated machine; an instrument in the hands of the Executive for enforcing the law, and maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation, and the President, as the constitutional Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, should exercise the power of appointment—subject to the confirmation of the Senate—of the officers of "volunteers" as well as of "regulars."

No army can be efficient unless it be a unit for action; and the power must come from above, not from below; the President usually delegates his power to the Commander in Chief next below, and he to the next, and so on down to the lowest actual commander of troops, however small the detachment. No matter how troops come together, when once united the highest officer in rank is held responsible, and is consequently armed with the fullest power of the Executive, subject only to law and existing orders. The more simple the principle the greater the likelihood of determined action; and the less a commanding officer is circumscribed by bounds and by precedent, the greater is the probability that he will make the best use of his command and produce the best results.

The regular army and the Military Academy at West Point have in the past provided and doubtless will in the future provide an ample supply of good officers for future wars; but should their numbers be insufficient, we can always safely rely on the great number of young men of education and force of character throughout the country to supplement them. At the close of our civil war, lasting four years, some of our best corps and division generals as well as staff officers, were from civil life, but I cannot recall any of the most successful, who did not regret that he had not received in early life instruction in the elementary principles that underlie the art of war, and which he had been forced to acquire in the dangerous and expensive school of actual war.

THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

But the real difficulty was, and will be again, to obtain an adequate number of good soldiers. We tried almost every system known to modern nations, all with more or less success—Voluntary enlistments, the draft, and bought substitutes—and I think that all officers of experience will confirm my assertion that the men who voluntarily enlisted at the outbreak of the war were the best, better than the conscript, and far better than the bought substitute. Once organized, the regiment should be kept full by recruits, and when it becomes difficult to obtain more recruits, the pay should be raised by Congress, instead of tempting new men by exaggerated bounties. I believe it would have been more economical to have raised the pay of the soldier to $30, or even $50 a month, than to have held out the promise of $300, and even $600, in the form of bounty. Toward the close of the war, I have often heard the soldiers complain that the "stay-at-home" men got better pay, bounties, and food than they who were exposed to all the dangers and vicissitudes of the battles and marches at the front. The feeling of the soldier should be that in every event the sympathy and preference of the government is for him who fights, rather than for him who is on provost or guard duty to the rear, and like most men, he measures this by the amount of pay. Of course, the soldier must be trained to obedience and should be "content with his wages," but whoever has commanded an army in the field knows the difference between a willing, contented mass of men, and one that feels a cause of grievance. There is a soul to an army as well as to the individual man, and no General can accomplish the full work of his army, unless he commands the soul of his men, as well as their bodies and legs.

The greatest mistake made in our civil war was in the mode of recruitment and promotion. When a regiment became reduced by the necessary wear and tear of service, instead of being filled up at the bottom, and the vacancies among the officers filled from the best non-commissioned officers and men, the habit was to raise new regiments, with new Colonels, Captains, and men, leaving the old and experienced battalions to dwindle away into mere skeleton organizations. I believe with the volunteers this matter was left to the State exclusively, and I remember that Wisconsin kept her regiments filled with recruits, whereas other States generally filled their quotas by new regiments, and the result was that we estimated a Wisconsin regiment equal to an ordinary brigade. I believe that 500 new men added to an old and experienced regiment, were more valuable than a thousand men in the form of a new regiment, for the former by association with good experienced Captains, Lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers, soon became veterans, whereas the latter were generally unavailable for a year. The German method of recruitment is simply perfect, and there is no good reason why we should not follow it substantially.

On a road marching by the flank, it would be considered "good order" to have 5,000 men to a mile, so that a full corps of 30,000 men would extend six miles; but, with the average trains and batteries of artillery, the probabilities are that it would draw out to ten miles. On a long and regular march the divisions and brigades should alternate in the lead, and the leading division should be on the road by the earliest dawn, and march at the rate of about two miles, or, at most, two and a half miles an hour, so as to reach camp by noon. Even then the rear divisions and trains will hardly reach camp much before night. Theoretically, a marching column should preserve such order that by simply halting and facing to the right or left it would be in line of battle; but this is rarely the case, and generally deployments are made "forward," by conducting each brigade by the flank obliquely to the right or left to its approximate position in line of battle and there deployed. In such a line of battle a brigade of 3,000 infantry would occupy a mile of "front;" but for a strong line of battle, 5,000 men with two batteries should be allowed to each mile, or a division would habitually constitute a double line, with skirmishers and reserve, on a mile of "front."

THE FEEDING OF AN ARMY.

The "feeding" of an army is a matter of the most vital importance, and demands the earliest attention of the General intrusted with a campaign. To be strong, healthy, and capable of the largest measure of physical effort the soldier needs about three pounds gross of food per day, and the horse or mule about twenty pounds. When a General first estimates the quantity of food and forage needed for an army of 50,000 or a 100,000 men, he is apt to be dismayed, and here a good staff is indispensable; though the General cannot throw off on them the responsibility. He must give the subject his personal attention, for the army reposes in him alone, and should never doubt the fact that their existence overrides in importance all other considerations, and once satisfied of this, and that all has been done that can be, the soldiers are always willing to bear the largest measure of privation. Probably no army ever had a more varied experience in this regard than the one I commanded in 1864-5.

Our base of supply was at Nashville, supplied by railways and the Cumberland River, thence by rail to Chattanooga, "secondary base," and thence forward a single track railroad. The stores came forward daily, but I endeavored to have on hand a full supply for twenty days in advance. These stores were habitually in the wagon trains, distributed to corps, divisions, and regiments, in charge of experienced Quartermasters and commissaries, and became subject to the orders of the Generals commanding those bodies. They were generally issued on provision returns, but these had to be closely scrutinized, for too often the Colonels would make requisitions for provisions for more men than they reported for battle. Of course there are always a good many non-combatants with an army, but after careful study I limited their number to twenty-five per cent. of the "effective strength," and that was found to be liberal. An ordinary army wagon drawn by six mules may be counted on to carry three thousand pounds net, equal to the food of a full regiment for one day, but by driving along beef cattle a commissary may safely count the contents of one wagon as sufficient for two days food for a regiment of a thousand men; and as a corps should have food on hand for twenty days ready for detachment, it should have three hundred such wagons as a provision train, and for forage, ammunition, clothing and other necessary stores, it was found necessary to have three hundred more wagons or six hundred wagons in all for a corps d'armée.

These should be absolutely under the immediate control of the corps commander, who will, however, find it economical to distribute them in due proportion to his divisions, brigades, and even regiments. Each regiment ought usually to have at least one wagon for convenience to distribute stores, and each company two pack mules, so that the regiment may always be certain of a meal on reaching camp, without waiting for the larger trains.

On long marches the artillery and wagon trains should always have the right of way, and the troops should improvise roads to one side, unless forced to use a bridge in common, and all trains should have escorts to protect them, and to assist them in bad places. To this end there is nothing like actual experience, only, unless the officers in command give the subject their personal attention, they will find their wagon trains loaded down with tents, personal baggage, and even the arms and knapsacks of the escort. Each soldier should, if not actually "sick or wounded," carry his musket and equipments containing from forty to sixty rounds of ammunition, his shelter-tent, a blanket or overcoat, and an extra pair of pants, socks, and drawers, in the form of a scarf, worn from the left shoulder to the right side, in lieu of knapsack; and in his haversack he should carry some bread, cooked meat, salt, and coffee. I do not believe a soldier should be loaded down too much, but, including his clothing, arms, and equipment, he can carry about fifty pounds without impairing his health or activity. A simple calculation will show that by such a distribution a corps will thus carry the equivalent of 500 wagon-loads—an immense relief to the trains.

Where an army is near one of our many large navigable rivers, or has the safe use of a railway, it can usually be supplied with the full army ration, which is by far the best furnished to any army in America or Europe; but when it is compelled to operate away from such a base, and is dependent on its own train of wagons, the commanding officer must exercise a wise discretion in the selection of his stores. In my opinion, there is no better food for man than beef cattle driven on the hoof, issued liberally, with salt, bacon, and bread. Coffee has also become almost indispensable, though many substitutes were found for it, such as Indian corn, roasted, ground, and boiled as coffee; the sweet potato, and the seed of the okra plant prepared in the same way. All these were used by the people of the South, who for years could procure no coffee; but I noticed that the women always begged of us some *real* coffee, which seems to satisfy a natural yearning or craving more powerful than can be accounted for on the theory of habit. Therefore I would always advise that the coffee and sugar ration be carried along, even at the expense of bread, for which there are many substitutes. Of these, Indian corn is the best and most abundant. Parched in a frying-pan, it is excellent food, or it ground, or pounded and boiled with meat of any sort, it makes a most nutritious meal. The potato, both Irish and sweet, forms an excellent substitute for bread, and at Savannah we found the rice also suitable, both for men and animals. For the former it should be cleaned of its husk in a hominy block, easily prepared out of a log, and sifted with a coarse corn bag; but for horses it should be fed in the straw. During the Atlanta campaign we were supplied by our regular commissaries with all sorts of patent compounds, such as desiccated vegetables, and concentrated milk, meat, biscuit, and sausages; but somehow the men preferred the simpler and more familiar forms of food, and usually styled these "desecrated vegetables and consecrated milk." We were also supplied liberally with lime-juice, sauerkraut, and pickles as an antidote to scurvy; and I now recall the extreme anxiety of my Medical Director, Dr. Kittoe, about the scurvy, which he reported at one time as spreading and imperiling the army. This occurred at a crisis about Kennesaw, when the railroad was taxed to its utmost to provide the necessary ammunition, food, and forage, and could not possibly bring us an adequate supply of potatoes and cabbage, the usual antiscorbutics, when providentially the blackberries ripened and proved an admirable antidote, and I have known the skirmish line without orders, to fight a respectable battle for the possession of some old fields that were full of blackberries. Soon thereafter the green corn or roasting ear came into season, and I heard no more of the scurvy. Our country abounds with plants that can be utilized for a preventive to the scurvy. Besides the above, the persimmon, the sassafras root and bud, the wild mustard, turnip tops and the dandelion cooked as greens, and a decoction of the ordinary pine leaf.

FOOD FOR THE SICK.

For the more delicate and costly articles of food for the sick we relied mostly on the agents of the sanitary commissions. I do not wish to doubt the value of these organizations that gained so much applause during our civil war, for no one can question the motives of these charitable and generous people; but to be honest I must record an opinion that the Sanitary Commission should limit its operations to the hospitals at the rear, and should never appear at the front. They were generally local in feeling and aimed to furnish their personal friends and neighbors with a better class of food than the Government supplied, and the consequence was that one regiment of a brigade would receive potatoes and fruit which would be denied another regiment close by. Jealousy would be the inevitable result, and in an army all parts should be equal; there should be no "partiality, favor, or affection." The Government should supply all essential wants, and in the hospitals to the rear will be found abundant opportunities for the exercise of all possible charity and generosity. During the war I several times gained the ill-will of the agents of the Sanitary Commission because I forbade their coming to the front unless they would consent to distribute their stores equally among all, regardless of the parties who had contributed them.

The sick, wounded, and dead of an army are the subjects of the greatest possible anxiety, and add an immense amount of labor to the well men. Each regiment in an active campaign should have a surgeon and two assistants always close at hand, and each brigade and division should have an experienced surgeon as a medical director. The great majority of wounds and of sickness should be treated by the regimental surgeon on the ground under the eye of the Colonel, and as few should be sent to the brigade or division hospital, as possible, for the men always receive better care with their own regiment than with strangers, and as a rule the cure is more certain; but when men receive disabling wounds, or have sickness likely to become permanent, the sooner they go far to the rear the better for all. The tent, or the shelter of a tree is a better hospital than a house, whose walls absorb fetid and poisonous emanations, and then give them back to the atmosphere. To men accustomed to the open air, and who live on the plainest food, wounds seem to give less pain, and are attended with less danger to life than to ordinary soldiers in barracks.

Wounds which in 1861 would have sent a man to the hospital for months, in 1865 were regarded as mere scratches, rather the subject of a joke than of sorrow. To new soldiers the sight of blood and death always has a sickening effect, but soon men become accustomed to it, and I have heard them exclaim on seeing a dead comrade borne to the rear, "Well, Bill has turned up his toes to the daisies." Of course during a skirmish or battle armed men should never leave their ranks to attend a dead or wounded comrade; this should be seen to in advance by the Colonel, who should designate his musicians or company cooks as hospital attendants with a white rag on their arm to indicate their office. A wounded man should go himself (if able) to the surgeon near at hand, or, if he need help he should receive it from one of the attendants and not a comrade. It is wonderful how soon the men accustom themselves to these simple rules. In great battles these matters call for a more enlarged attention, and then it becomes the duty of the division General to see that proper stretchers and field hospitals are ready for the wounded and trenches are dug for the dead. There should be no real neglect of the dead, as it has a bad effect on the living, for each soldier values himself and comrade as highly as though he were living in a good house at home.

The Regimental Chaplain, if any, usually attends the burials from the hospital, and should make notes and communicate details to the Captain of the company and to the family at home. Of course it is usually impossible to mark the graves with names, dates, &c., and consequently the names of the "unknown" in our national cemeteries equal about one-half of all the dead.

HOW THE BATTLES WERE FOUGHT.

Very few of the battles in which I have participated were fought as described in European text books, viz.: in great masses, in perfect order, manœuvring by corps, divisions, and brigades. We were generally in a wooded country, and though our lines were deployed according to the tactics, the men generally fought in strong skirmish lines, taking every advantage of the shape of ground, and of every cover. We were generally the assailants, and in wooded and broken countries the "defensive" had a positive advantage over us, for they were always ready, had cover, and always knew the ground to their immediate front, whereas, we, their assailants, had to grope our way over unknown ground, and generally found a cleared field or prepared entanglements that held us for a time under a close and withering fire. Rarely did the opposing lines in compact order come into actual contact, but when, as at Peach-tree Creek and at Atlanta, the lines did become commingled, the men fought individually in every possible style, more frequently with the musket clubbed than with the bayonet, and in some instances the men clinched like wrestlers and went to the ground together. Europeans frequently criticised our war, because we did not always take full advantage of a victory; the true reason was that habitually the woods served as a screen, and we often did not realize the fact that our enemy had retreated, till he was already miles away and was again intrenched, having left a thin skirmish line to cover the movement and to fall back to the new position. Our war was fought with the muzzle-loading rifle. Toward the close I had one brigade (Walcutt's) armed with breech-loading "Spencer's;" the cavalry generally had breech-loading carbines, "Spencer's" and "Sharpe's," both of which were good arms. The only change that breech-loading arms will probably make in the art and practice of war will be to increase the amount of ammunition to be expended, and necessarily to be carried along; to still further "thin out" the lines of attack, and to reduce battles to short, quick, decisive conflicts. It does not in the least affect the grand strategy, or the necessity for perfect organization, drill, and discipline. The companies and battalions will be more dispersed, and the men will be less under the immediate eye of their officers, and therefore a higher order of intelligence and courage on the part of the individual soldier will be an element of strength.

When a regiment is deployed as skirmishers, and crosses an open field or wood under heavy fire, if each man runs forward from tree to tree, or stump to stump, and yet preserves a good general alignment, it will give great confidence to the men themselves, for they always keep their eyes well to the right and left, and watch their comrades; but when some few hold back, stick too close or too long to a comfortable log, it often stops the whole line and defeats the whole object. Therefore, the more we improve the firearm, the more will be the necessity of good organization, good discipline, and intelligence on the part of the individual soldier and officer. There is, of course, such a thing as individual courage, which has a value in war, but familiarity with danger, experience in war, and its common attendants, and personal habit, are equally valuable traits, and these are the qualities with which we usually have to deal in war. All men naturally shrink from pain and danger, and only incur its risks from some higher motive or from habit, and I would define true courage to be a perfect sensibility of the measure of danger, and a mental willingness to incur it, rather than that insensibility to danger of which I have heard far more than I have seen. The most courageous men are generally unconscious of possessing the quality; and, therefore, when one professes it too openly by words or bearing, there is reason to mistrust it. I would further illustrate my meaning by describing a man of true courage to be one who possesses all his faculties and senses perfectly when serious danger is actually present.

VALUES OF THE SEVERAL ARMS OF THE SERVICE.

Modern wars have not materially changed the relative values or proportions of the several arms of service: infantry, artillery, cavalry, and engineers. If anything, the infantry has been increased in value. The danger of cavalry attempting to charge infantry armed with breech-loading rifles was fully illustrated at Sedan, and with us very frequently. So improbable has such a thing become that we have omitted the infantry square from our recent tactics. Still, cavalry against cavalry, and as auxiliary to infantry, will always be valuable, while all great wars will, as heretofore, depend chiefly on the infantry. Artillery is more valuable with new and inexperienced troops than with veterans. In the early stages of the war, the field guns often bore the proportion of six to a thousand men, but toward the close of the war one gun, or at most two, to a thousand men, was deemed enough. Sieges, such as characterized the wars of the last century, are too slow for this period of the world, and the Prussians recently almost ignored them altogether, penetrated France between the forts, and left a superior force "in observation" to watch the garrison and accept its surrender when the greater events of the war made further resistance useless—but earth forts, and especially field works, will hereafter play an important part in wars, because they enable a minor force to hold a superior one in check for a *time*, and time is a most valuable element in all wars. It was one of Prof. Mahan's maxims that the spade was as useful in war as the musket, and to this I will add the ax. The habit of intrenching certainly does have the effect of making new troops timid. When a line of battle is once covered by a good parapet, made by the engineers or by the labor of the men, it does require an effort to make them leave it in the face of danger; but when the enemy is intrenched it becomes absolutely necessary to permit each brigade and division of the troops immediately opposed, to throw up a corresponding trench for their own protection in case of a sudden sally. We invariably did this in all our recent campaigns, and it had no ill effect, though sometimes our troops were a little too slow in leaving their well-covered lines to assail the enemy in position or on retreat. Even our skirmishers were in the habit of rolling logs together, or of making a lunette of rails with dirt in front to cover their bodies, and though it revealed their position I cannot say that it worked a bad effect; so that as a rule it may safely be left to the men themselves. On the "defensive" there is no doubt of the propriety of fortifying, but in the assailing army the General must watch closely to see that his men do not neglect an opportunity to drop his precautionary defenses, and act promptly on the "offensive" at every chance.

I have many a time crept forward to the skirmish line to avail myself of the cover of the pickets' "little fort" to observe more closely some expected result; and I always talked familiarly with the men, and was astonished to see how well they comprehended the general object, and how accurately they were informed of the state of facts existing miles away from their particular corps. Soldiers are very quick to catch the general drift and purpose of a campaign, and are always sensible when they are well commanded or well cared for. Once impressed with this fact, and that they are making progress, they bear cheerfully any amount of labor and privation.

In camp, and especially in the presence of an active enemy, it is much easier to maintain discipline than in barracks in time of peace. Crime and breaches of discipline are much less frequent, and the necessity for courts-martial far less. The Captain can usually inflict all the punishment necessary, and the Colonel should always. The field officers' court is the best form for war, viz., one of the field officers—the Lieutenant Colonel or Major—can examine the case and report his verdict, and the Colonel should execute it. Of course there are statutory offenses which demand a general court-martial, and these must be ordered by the division or corps commander; but the presence of one of our regular civilian judge advocates in an army in the field would be a first-class nuisance, for technical courts always work mischief. Too many courts-martial in any command is evidence of poor discipline and inefficient officers.

USE OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

For the rapid transmission of orders in an army covering a large space of ground, the magnetic telegraph is far the best, though habitually the paper and pencil, with good mounted orderlies, answer every purpose. I have little faith in the signal service by flags and torches, though we always used them, because almost invariably when they were most needed the view was cut off by intervening trees or by mists and fogs. There was one notable instance in my experience. When the signal flags carried a message of vital importance over the heads of Hood's army, which had interposed between me and Alatoona, and broken the telegraph wires—as recorded in my "Recollections;" but the value of the magnetic telegraph in war cannot be exaggerated, as was illustrated by the perfect concert of action between the armies in Virginia and in Georgia in all 1864. Hardly a day intervened when Gen. Grant did not know the exact state of facts with me, more than 1,500 miles off as the wires ran. So, on the field a thin insulated wire may be run on improvised stakes, or from tree to tree, for six or more miles in a couple of hours, and I have seen operators so skillful that by cutting the wire they would receive a message with their tongues from a distant station. As a matter of course the ordinary commercial wires along the railways form the usual telegraph lines for an army, and these are easily repaired and extended as the army advances, but each army and wing should have a small corps of skilled men to put up the field wire and take it down when done. This is far better than the signal flags and torches. Our commercial telegraph lines will always supply for war enough skillful operators.

THE VALUE OF RAILWAYS.

The value of railways is also fully recognized in war quite as much, if not more so, than in peace. The Atlanta campaign would simply have been impossible without the use of the railroads from Louisville to Nashville, (185 miles,) from Nashville to Chattanooga, (151 miles,) and from Chattanooga to Atlanta, (137 miles.) Every mile of this "single track" was so delicate that one man could in a minute have broken or moved a rail, but our trains usually carried along the tools and means to repair such a break. We had, however, to maintain strong guards and garrisons at each important bridge or trestle—the destruction of which would have necessitated time for rebuilding. For the protection of a bridge, one or two log block-houses, two stories high, with a piece of ordnance and a small infantry guard usually sufficed. The block-house had a small parapet and ditch about it, and the roof was made shot-proof by earth piled on. These points could usually only be reached by a dash of the enemy's cavalry, and many of these block-houses successfully resisted both cavalry and artillery.

The only block-house that was actually captured on the main line was the one described near Alatoona. Our trains from Nashville forward were operated under military rules and ran about ten miles an hour in gangs of four trains of ten cars each. Four such groups of trains daily made 160 cars, of ten tons each, making 1,600 tons, which exceeded the absolute necessity of the army and allowed for the accidents that were common and inevitable. But, as I have recorded, that single stem of railroad, 473 miles long, supplied an army of 100,000 men and 35,000 animals for the period of 196 days, viz.: from May 1 to Nov. 12, 1864. To have delivered regularly that amount of food and forage by ordinary wagons would have required 36,800 wagons of six mules each, allowing each wagon to have hauled two tons twenty miles each day, a simple impossibility in roads such as then existed in that region of country. Therefore I reiterate that the Atlanta campaign was an impossibility without these railroads, and only then because we had the means to maintain and defend the road in addition to what were necessary to overcome the enemy. Habitually a passenger car will carry fifty men with their necessary baggage. Box cars and even platform cars answer the purpose well enough, but they should always have rough board seats. For sick and wounded men, box cars, filled with straw or bushes, were usually employed. Personally I saw but little of the practical working of the railroads, for I only turned back once as far as Resacca; but I had daily reports from the engineer in charge, and officers who came from the rear often explained to me the whole thing, with a description of the wrecked trains all the way from Nashville to Atlanta. I am convinced that the risk to life to the engineers and men on that railroad, fully equalled that on the skirmish line, called for as high an order of courage and fully equalled it in importance. Still I doubt if there be any necessity to organize a corps specially to work the military railroads in time of war, because in peace these same men gain all the necessary experience, possess all the daring and courage of soldiers, and only need the occasional protection and assistance of the necessary train guard, which may be composed of the furloughed men coming and going, or of details made from the local garrisons to the rear.

For the transfer of large armies by rail, from one theatre of action to another by the rear—the cases of the transfer of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps—Gen. Hooker, 23,000 men—from the East to Chattanooga, 1,192 miles in seven days, in the Fall of 1863; and that of the Army of the Ohio—Gen. Schofield, 15,000 men—from the Valley of the Tennessee to Washington, 1,400 miles in eleven days, en route to North Carolina in January, 1865, are the best examples of which I have any knowledge, and reference to these is made in the Report of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, dated Nov. 22, 1865.

Engineer troops attached to an army are habitually employed in supervising the construction of forts or field works, of a nature more permanent than the lines used by the troops in motion, in repairing roads, and in making bridges. I had several regiments of this kind that were most useful, but as a rule we used the infantry or employed parties of freedmen, who worked on the trenches at night while the soldiers slept, and these in turn rested by day. Habitually the repair of the railroad and its bridges was committed to hired laborers, like the English navvies, under the supervision of Col. W. W. Wright, a railroad engineer, who was in the military service at the time, and his successful labors were frequently referred to in the official reports of the time. For the passage of rivers, each army corps had a pontoon train, with a detachment of engineers, and on reaching a river the leading division was charged with the labor of putting it down. Generally the single pontoon train could provide for 900 feet of bridge, which sufficed; but when the rivers were very wide two such trains would be brought together, or the single train was supplemented with a trestle bridge, or bridges made on crib work, and out of timber found near the place. The pontoons in general use were skeleton frames, made with a hinge, so as to fold back and constitute a wagon body. In this same wagon were carried the cotton canvas cover, the anchor and chains, and a due proportion of the balks, chesses, and lashings. All the troops became very familiar with their mechanism and use, and we were rarely delayed by reason of a river, however broad. I saw, recently, in Aldershot, England, a very complete pontoon train, but the boats were sheathed with wood and felt, made very light, but I think these were more liable to chafing and damage in rough handling than were our less expensive and rougher boats. On the whole I would prefer the skeleton frame and canvas cover to any style of pontoon that I have seen.

GUARDS, PICKETS, AND VIDETTES.

In relation to guards, pickets, and videttes, I doubt if any discoveries or improvements were made during our war, or in any of the modern wars in Europe. These precautions vary with the nature of the country and the situation of each army. When advancing or retreating in line of battle the usual skirmish line constitutes the picket line, and may have "reserves," but usually the main line of battle constitutes the reserve; and in this connection I will state that the recent innovation introduced into the new infantry tactics by Gen. Upton is admirable, for by it each regiment, brigade, and division deployed sends forward as "skirmishers" the one man of each set of fours, to cover its own front, and these can be recalled or reinforced at pleasure by the bugle signal.

For flank guards and rear guards, one or more companies should be detached under their own officers, instead of making up the guard by detailing men from the several companies.

For regimental or camp guards, the details should be made according to the existing army regulations; and all the guards should be posted early in the evening, so as to afford each sentinel or vidette a chance to study his ground before it is too dark.

HINTS TO THE STAFF.

In like manner as to the staff. The more intimately it comes into contact with the troops, the more useful and valuable it becomes. The almost entire separation of the staff from the line, as now practiced by us, and hitherto by the French, has proved mischievous, and the great retinues of staff officers with which some of our earlier Generals began the war were simply ridiculous. I don't believe in a chief of staff at all, and any General commanding an army, corps, or division that has a staff officer who professes to know more than his chief is to be pitied. Each regiment should have a competent Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Commissary, with two or three medical officers. Each brigade commander should have the same staff, with the addition of a couple of young aides de camp, habitually selected from the subalterns of the brigade, who should be good riders, and intelligent enough to give and explain the orders of their General.

The same staff will answer for a division. The General in command of a separate army, and of a corps d'armée, should have the same professional assistance, with two or more good engineers, and his Adjutant General should exercise all the functions usually ascribed to a chief of staff, viz.: He should possess the ability to comprehend the scope of operations, and to make verbally and in writing all the orders and details necessary to carry into effect the views of his General, as well as to keep the returns and records of events for the information of the next higher authority, and for history. A bulky staff implies a division of responsibility, slowness of action, and indecision, whereas a small staff implies activity and concentration of purpose. The smallness of Gen. Grant's staff throughout the civil war forms the best model for future imitation. So of tents, officers' furniture, &c., &c. In real war these should all be discarded, and an army is efficient for action and motion exactly in the inverse ratio of its impediments. Tents should be omitted altogether, save one to a regiment for an office and a few for the division hospital. Officers should be content with a tent fly, improvising poles and shelter out of bushes. The tente-d'abris, or shelter tent, carried by the soldier himself, is all sufficient. Officers should never seek for houses, but share the condition of their men.

A recent message, July 18, 1874, made to the French Assembly by Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, submits a project d'loi with a report prepared by a board of French Generals on "army administration," which is full of information, and is as applicable to us as to the French. I quote from its very beginning: "The misfortunes of the campaign of 1870 have demonstrated the inferiority of our system." "Two separate organizations existed with parallel functions, the 'General' more occupied in giving direction to his troops than in providing for their material wants, which he regarded as the special province of the staff, and the 'intendant' (staff) often working at random, taking on his shoulders a crushing burden of functions and duties, exhausting himself with useless efforts, and aiming to accomplish an insufficient service, to the disappointment of everybody. This separation of the administration and command, this co-existence of two wills, each independent of the other, which paralyzed both and annulled the dualism, was condemned. It was decided by the board that this error should be 'proscribed' in the new military system." The report then goes on at great length discussing the provisions of the "new law," which is described to be a radical change from the old one on the same subject. While conceding to the Minister of War in Paris the general control and supervision of the entire military establishment—primarily—especially of the estimates or budget, and the great depots of supply, it distributes to the commanders of the corps d'armée in time of peace, and to all army commanders generally in time of war, the absolute command of the money, provisions and stores, with the necessary staff-officers to receive, issue, and account for them. I quote further: "The object of this law is to confer on the commander of troops whatever liberty of action the case demands. He has the power even to go beyond the regulations in circumstances of urgency and pressing necessity. The extraordinary measures he may take on these occasions may require their execution without delay. The staff-officer has but one duty before obeying, and that is to submit his observations to the General and to ask his orders in writing. With this formality his responsibility ceases, and the responsibility for the extraordinary act falls solely on the General who gives the order. The officers and agents charged with supplies are placed under the orders of the General in command of the troops, that is, they are obliged both in war and peace to obey with the single qualification above named, of first making their observations and securing the written order of the General."

A REGULATION WHICH SHOULD BE ALTERED.

With us to-day the law and regulations are that no matter what may be the emergency, the commanding General in Texas, New-Mexico, and the remote frontiers, cannot draw from the arsenals a pistol cartridge, or any sort of ordnance stores, without first procuring an order of the Secretary of War in Washington. The Commanding General—though intrusted with the lives of his soldiers and with the safety of a frontier in a condition of chronic war—cannot touch or be trusted with ordnance stores or property, and that is declared to be the law. Every officer of the old army remembers how in 1861 we were hampered with the old blue army regulations, which tied our hands, and that to do anything positive and necessary we had to tear it all to pieces—cut the red tape as it was called—a dangerous thing for an army to do, and was calculated to bring the law and authority into contempt; but war was upon us, and overwhelming necessity overrides all law.

This French report is well worthy the study of our Army officers of all grades and classes, and I will only refer again, casually, to another part wherein it discusses the subject of military correspondence; whether the staff officer should correspond directly with his chief in Paris, submitting to his General, copies, or whether he should be required to carry on his correspondence through his General, so that the latter could promptly forward the communication indorsed with his own remarks and opinions! The latter is declared by the board to be the only safe rule, because "the General should never be ignorant of anything that is transpiring that concerns his command."

In this country, as in France, Congress controls the great questions of war and peace, makes all laws for the creation and government of armies, and votes the necessary supplies, leaving to the President to execute and apply these laws, and especially the harder task of limiting the expenditure of public money to the amount of the annual appropriations. The executive power is further subdivided into the seven great departments, and to the Secretary of War is confided the general care of the military establishment, and his powers are further subdivided into ten distinct and separate bureaus.

The chiefs of these bureaus are under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, who, through them, in fact, commands the army from his "office," but cannot do so "in the field," an absurdity in military, if not civil, law.

The subordinates of these staff corps and departments are selected and chosen from the army itself or fresh from West Point, and too commonly construe themselves into the "élite," as made of better clay than the common soldier. Thus they separate themselves more and more from their comrades of the line, and in process of time realize the condition of that old officer of artillery who thought the army would be a delightful place for a gentleman, if it were not for the d——d soldier; or better still, the conclusion of the young lord in "Henry IV.," who told Harry Percy (Hotspur) "that but for these vile guns he himself would have been a soldier." This is all wrong; utterly at variance with our democratic form of government and of universal experience; and now that the French—from whom we had copied the system—have utterly "proscribed" it, I hope that our Congress will follow suit. I admit in its fullest force the strength of the maxim that the civil law should be superior to the military in time of peace; that the army should be at all times subject to the direct control of Congress, and I assert that from the formation of our Government to the present day, the Regular Army has set the highest example of obedience to law and authority; but for the very reason that our army is comparatively so very small, I hold that it should be the best possible, organized and governed on true military principles, and that in time of peace we should preserve the "habits and usages of war," so that when war does come we may not again be compelled to suffer the disgrace, confusion, and disorder of 1861.

POWERS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.

The commanding officers of divisions, departments, and posts should have the complete power not only to command their troops but all the stores designed for their use, and the officers of the staff necessary to administer them within the area of their command; and then with fairness they could be held to the most perfect responsibility. The President and Secretary of War can command the Army quite as well through these Generals, as through the subordinate staff officers. Of course the Secretary would, as now, distribute the funds according to the appropriation bills, and reserve to himself the absolute control and supervision of the larger arsenals and depots of supply. The error lies in the law, or in the judicial interpretation thereof, and no code of army regulations can be made that meets the case until Congress—like the French Corps Legislatif—utterly annihilates and "proscribes" the old law and the system which has grown up under it.

It is related of Napoleon that his last words were "Tête-d'-Armée." Doubtless as the shadow of death obscured his memory, the last thought that remained for speech was of some event, when he was directing an important "head of column." I believe that every General who has handled armies in battle must recall from his own experience the intensity of thought on some similar occasion, when by a single command he had given the finishing stroke to some complicated action; but to me recurs another thought that is worthy of record, and may encourage others who are to follow us in our profession. I never saw the rear of an army engaged in battle but I feared that some calamity had happened at the front. The apparent confusion, broken wagons, dead horses, men lying about dead and maimed, parties hastening to and fro in seeming disorder, and a general apprehension of something dreadful about to ensue—all these signs, however, lessened as I neared the front, and there the contrast was perfect; perfect order, men and horses full of confidence, and it was not unusual for general hilarity, laughing, and cheering. Although the cannon might be firing, the musketry clattering, and the cannon's shot hitting close, there reigned a general feeling of strength and security that bore a marked contrast to the bloody signs that had drifted rapidly to the rear; therefore for comfort and safety I surely would rather be at the front line than the rear line of battle. So also on the march, the head of a column moves on steadily, while the rear is alternately halting and then rushing forward to close up the gap; and all sorts of rumors, especially the worst, float back to the rear. Old troops invariably deem it a special privilege to be in the front, to be at the "head of column," because experience has taught them that it is the easiest and most comfortable place, and danger only adds zest and stimulus to this fact.

The hardest task in war is to lie in support of some position or battery under fire without the privilege of returning it; or to guard some train left in the rear within hearing, but out of reach of danger; or to care for the wounded and dead of some corps which is too busy ahead to care for its own.

To be at the head of a strong column of troops, in the execution of some task that requires brain, is the highest pleasure of war, a grim one and terrible, but which leaves on the mind and memory the strongest mark; to detect the weak point of an enemy's line; to break through with vehemence and thus lead to victory; or to discover some key point and hold it with tenacity; or to do some other distinct act that is afterward recognized as the real cause of success. These all become matters that are never forgotten. Other great difficulties experienced by every General are to measure truly the thousand and one reports that come to him in the midst of conflict, to preserve a clear and well-defined purpose at every instant of time, and to cause all efforts to converge to that end.

To do these things he must know perfectly the strength and quality of each part of his own army as well as of his opponent, and must be where he can personally see and observe with his own eyes and judge with his own mind.

No man can properly command an army from the rear; he must be "at its front"; and when a detachment is made the commander thereof should be informed of the object to be accomplished, and left as free as possible to execute it in his own way, and when an army is divided up into several parts the superior should always attend that one which he regards as most important. Some men think that modern armies may be so regulated that a General can sit in an office and play on his several columns as on the keys of a piano. This is a fearful mistake. The directing mind must be at the very head of the army—must be seen there, and the effect of his mind and personal energy must be felt by every officer and man present with it, to secure the best results. Every attempt to make war easy and safe will result in humiliation and disaster.

Lastly, mail facilities should be kept up with an army if possible, that officers and men may receive and send letters to their friends, thus maintaining the home influence, of infinite assistance in discipline. Newspaper correspondents with an army, as a rule, are mischievous. They are the world's gossips, pick up and retail the camp scandal, and they gradually drift to the head-quarters of some General who finds it easier to make reputation at home than with his own corps or division.

They are also tempted to prophesy events and state facts which, to an enemy, reveal a purpose in time to guard against it. Moreover, they are always bound to see facts colored by the partisan or political character of their own patrons, and thus bring army officers into the political controversies of the day, which are always mischievous and wrong.

Yet so greedy are the people at large for war news that it is doubtful whether any army commander can exclude all reporters without bringing down on himself a clamor that may imperil his own safety. Time and moderation must bring a just solution to this modern difficulty.

## THE YELLOW FEVER.

EFFORTS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO PREVENT ITS SPREAD.

In response to the Treasury circular concerning quarantine and local health laws the department is receiving the warmest expressions of approval of the action of Secretary Bristow. Dr. Robert Lebby, Health Officer for the coast of South Carolina, writes Supervising Surgeon Woodworth that "much of my success in keeping yellow fever out of this city (Charleston) may be attributed to the active co-operation of the United States Treasury officers. I have had a larger fleet of vessels from the infected port of Havana this season than since the war, and Charleston, during the Summer and at present, is entirely free of all fever and in an unprecedented condition of health." C. F. Moulton, the Mayor of Mobile, in applying for the transfer of Dr. Justin Ronayne, a Customs inspector, to Mobile Point to aid in establishing quarantine at that station, says "The efficiency of my quarantine will be greatly benefited by his presence," and the Collector, in reporting his action for the approval of the department, expresses the opinion that Inspector Ronayne's transfer will render more effectual assistance than any other plan that could be adopted. The timeliness of the Secretary's action is abundantly proven by such statements as the following, in a recent application for assistance from United States officials by the Mayor of another important Southern port: "I trust this will meet the prompt approval of the Government. Yellow fever is now pressing on every hand for admission to this city." At still another point on the Gulf, where sick and disabled sailors were formerly transferred to marine hospitals in neighboring cities for treatment, arrangements have been made, by telegraph, for their care at the port itself, so as to avoid the possibility of introducing contagion into non-infected cities by their transfer.

## THE TWO FLAGS.

It is said that one of the sections of the constitution of the "Order of the Blue and the Gray," recently organized in the South, is as follows: "Each encampment shall have two banners, one of the Stars and the Stripes and one of the Stars and Bars, to be used on parade or public occasions by the encampment, the Stars and Bars to be borne by a soldier or sailor late of the United States Army or Navy, and the Stars and Stripes to be borne by an ex-soldier or sailor of the Confederate States."

## A SQUIRREL'S LEAP FOR LIFE.

Recently, says the Bangor *Whig*, a little red squirrel, having been pestered by the lads above the saw mill of Eben Webster & Co., on Marsh Point, Orono, Me., took refuge for life by running up the large brick chimney near the mill. By clinging to the corner he kept foothold so well that he succeeded in reaching the very top. Here he found himself upon the iron cap, 105¼ feet from the ground. As more and more of the waste stuff from the mill was added to the furnace the chimney grew hotter, and his situation became more and more disagreeable. He tried to descend upon the side of the chimney, but, after getting down a few feet, gave it up, turned about, and went back. By this time the chimney top had become so hot that he must leave it; so, after looking about carefully for a few minutes, he evidently made up his mind that he must leap to save his life, and this he did, spreading out his legs and balancing himself so that he struck the ground about fifty feet from the base uninjured, and immediately scampered off and secreted himself under a pile of boards a little distance away.

# The New York Times.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1874.


*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Sphynx—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The School for Scandal—Mr. Harkins, Mr. James, Miss Dyas, and Miss Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Princesse de Trebisonde—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan. Matinée at 1:30.

BIJOU'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost—Kiraify Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Connie Soogah—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Uncle Dick's Darling—Principal character by Mr. Toole. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—Gilded Age—Mr. Raymond and others. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment—Mme. Violette Picaut and others. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Mlle. Di Murska. Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert—Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Nick of the Woods—Object of Interest—Gamerock of the Wilderness.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor and others.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night—Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture.


*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2

The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3

The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

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*TO ADVERTISERS.*

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

*NOTICE.*

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.


*This morning* The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

*A NEW STORY.*

*On Sunday, the 4th October, we shall publish a new story, written expressly for* The New-York Times, *by* Thomas Hardy, *author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far From the Madding Crowd," &c. The story, which will be complete in one number, is entitled "Destiny and a Blue Cloak."*

While the Commissioners of Accounts are engaged in examining the records of the Fire Department, it is to be hoped that they will not fail to let the public know something about the contract for the Scott-Uda aerial fire-ladder. Twenty-five thousand dollars seems a monstrously large sum to pay for the right to manufacture a contrivance which failed to stand the test of any trial to which the public were admitted. The entire proceedings in regard to the adoption of this invention savor very strongly of a job. The remarkable fee paid by the Corporation Counsel for searching the patent records, and the equally remarkable opinion in which he refused to make any attempt to protect the City against an extortionate charge for a questionable privilege, are not among the least discreditable features of a transaction which stands greatly in want of elucidation.

Cotton manufacturers declare that there is such a depression in their business that a reduction of stocks is absolutely necessary. At an important meeting in Boston, yesterday, the mills represented were committed to a proposition to reduce working time one-third. A similar conference in Providence agree to make the reduction. It is urged that this step is necessary for employes as well as for the mill-owners, as it will otherwise be necessary to stop the mills altogether later in the season.

Gen. Sherman always writes and speaks to the point, and anything from his pen is sure amply to repay careful attention. His paper on the subject of army organization, discipline, and movement, which we print to-day, is unusually interesting and valuable. We all recollect how, during the anxious times of the late civil war, every reader of army news became educated in military tactics and army details. Gen. Sherman revives something of this half-forgotten lore, and gives us the benefit of his life-long training and extensive experience in the field. His observations are interspersed by great shrewdness and plainness of speech. The reader can hardly fail to be struck with the human feeling that pervades the whole essay. The great General is not above considering the wants and whims of his rank and file; he never forgets that the soldier is a man, with the instincts and feelings common to all men. He perceives his intelligence, his power of becoming accustomed to the most trying features of war, and the conditions that make him responsive or irresponsive to the call of his commander. Altogether Gen. Sherman's paper is one of singular attractiveness and permanent value.

In a speech recently made at a political meeting in Sharon, Ga., Hon. Alexander H. Stephens embodied a spirited appeal for measures of peace and reconciliation, in view of the present difficulties in the South. He condemned the course of the Louisiana insurrectionists, and pointed to the peaceful instrumentalities of the courts, the legislative halls, and the ballot-box, as better remedies than the bayonet for the evils attendant upon reconstruction. His remarks to the colored people present were eminently just and sensible. He said that he opposed the Civil Rights bill not only because Congress, under the Constitution, had no right to interfere with the internal regulations of a State on the subject of education, but also because he did not believe that the blacks in his section desired such interference. He asserted his belief that the negroes were entitled to a "just and equal and proportionate share" in the public educational funds of the State; but in this it is hardly probable that the great mass of Georgia Democrats would agree with him. He scouted the idea of any war between the two races, and assured both white and black that if each performed his duty as he should there would never be any discord between them on account of color.

It is now said, with some show of authority, that the Czar of Russia did write a cordial letter to Don Carlos, sympathizing with that royal pretender. It is added that this friendly expression of the Czar was called out by a letter from Don Carlos thanking him for his refusal to recognize the Spanish Republic. The reason given by the Russian Government for its reluctance in that affair was that Serrano's power was not yet established, and that the Republic had not received the approval of the people whom it was designed to govern. It is difficult to see where Don Carlos could find cause for thanksgiving in these explanations, though he was, no doubt, very glad that recognition of the Republic was prevented by any reason. Except an uneasy feeling that republics in Europe are inflammatory, there is nothing in the attitude of Spain that should cause Russia to seriously incline to Carlism rather than to Republican Spain.

There is now, apparently, no good reason why the Central Park should not be graced by the colossal statue of Webster, offered by Mr. G. W. Burnham. The Park Commissioners have decided on a site at the junction of the middle and west drives, south of the lake, subject to future contingencies. It is understood that Mr. Burnham is not tenacious as to the location, provided it is a suitable one; and it now only remains to select an artist whose reputation and achievements shall guarantee his success in this highly important work.

*LOUISIANA.*

We print this morning one of a series of letters from a correspondent in Louisiana, who, with others, has been directed to make a careful and complete report of the condition of affairs in that and other Southern States, as they appear on impartial observation. By this means we expect to lay before our readers a more satisfactory picture of the South as it is at the present moment than has yet been presented in any other quarter. The letters we have hitherto published from Arkansas and from South Carolina, which, it will be remembered, were very full, and which have received the approval of those best able to judge of their accuracy, are examples of the method prescribed to our correspondents. We may add that they will not confine themselves to the lines of railways or public conveyances, but will penetrate to remoter sections, and endeavor to describe the condition of the country as completly as possible.

The letter we print this morning gives a somewhat novel view of the situation. It divides the people of the State into four classes: corrupt white leaders and negro followers on the one hand, and on the other professional ruffians and those who, from indifference or indignation caused by misgovernment, tolerate these ruffians. That the Government has been largely in the hands of demagogues and rascals since its reorganization there is little reason to doubt, and it is the misfortune of the Republican Party that these men have acted in its name and under the protection of the National Government. A prominent Southern Republican, an able and upright man, who has been engaged for years in a struggle with the corrupt men of his own party, recently remarked to us that the choice in many parts of the South was between thieves on the one side and ruffians on the other. To what extent this has been the case in Louisiana, our correspondent's letter shows only too clearly. A Government which levies eight per cent. in taxes, whose collection laws are practically statutes for confiscation, whose assessors are partial and corrupt, and under which property shrinks in six years three-quarters to four-fifths of its value, is not an honest Government. Our correspondent explains how this state of things has come about. It has been mainly by the schemes of imported Republican leaders, acting upon the clannish and ignorant negroes.

He also shows how opposition to the Republican Party has fallen under the control of a violent, lawless, and cruel set of men, who have persecuted the negroes, murdered and robbed them, and who only succeed in calling in the National Government to the support of the Republican officials, while disgusting and outraging the North. The dilemma is easily stated, but it is not easily escaped from. The most natural suggestion is that the corrupt Republicans ought not to be sustained by the Federal Government, or by the sentiment of the nation. That is true, so far as it goes. The National Government ought not to sustain corruption, and a healthy national sentiment can always be relied on to condemn it. But it so happens that the organized opposition to these corrupt Republicans in Louisiana is under the control of the White Leaguers—who in great part appear to be the Ku-klux under a different name, and with objects which include those of the Kuklux, and especially the practical disfranchisement of the negroes through terror. Certainly the National Government not only cannot sustain this organization, but it is bound, by the extremest exercise of its powers, to break it up and to protect the negroes from it. The public opinion of the North not only would approve of such a policy on the part of the National Government, but will require it. So that any one can see that the path of the Administration, as of the Republican Party, is not a perfectly plain one, and that to discover and pursue it requires sound judgment, as well as good intentions and courage.

Moreover, it must be remembered that there is a powerful sentiment in the South which is not political, which has nothing to do with race, which is not disloyal, but which is simply the fruit of self-interest acting under peculiar circumstances of education, and which tends to make maltreatment of the negro safe and popular. It is the sentiment that the white employers of the South ought to "control their own labor"—i. e., ought to be able to make the negro work for them when they need him on their own terms. This adds enormously to the difficulties of governing the South, or of the South governing itself, under the conditions imposed by the amended Constitution. It is a sentiment almost universal among the class of Southern whites who, by position, natural ability, and education, are led to take an active part in political affairs. This class does not hate the negro. It does not wish to persecute, much less to kill, him. It used to own him and to make money by his labor. Since emancipation it has failed to manage him as a free laborer. It *must* manage him or starve, and it winks at the violence which tends to make the negro obey the white man. This was the spirit of the South in 1865 to 1868, under the Johnson Governments, when laws were generally passed favoring the absolute control of black labor by white employers, and some of the boldest of these laws were enacted in Louisiana, one of them under the leadership of McEnery, the present opposition "Governor." And it is no less the spirit of the South now, after four or six years in which the negro has been the means of bringing terrible oppression, in his turn, on his former owner. And this is the spirit to which there is always danger of surrendering such a State as Louisiana in refusing support to the Republican Party there. The whole problem is grave. It cannot be dismissed with a partial judgment. It cannot be solved by mere partisanship. Unless the Republican Party of Southern States like Louisiana can be purified, it is not fit to retain power. Unless the Democratic Party can be rid of its White Leagues and dispossessed of the desire to "control labor" by law, it is not fit to succeed to power. Whether any combination in the two parties can be made in the several States that will be able to produce State Governments at once honest and just, is a question which only time can answer.

*HOW IT STRIKES THE THOUGHTFUL PATRIOT.*

There is a spirit of insubordination now visible in the Republican Party which ought to be at once "stamped out." We have long looked upon it with sorrow; but never has it been more decidedly or more offensively manifested than during the present week. We do not, of course, refer to insubordination of that kind which leads newspapers to express true and honest opinions, and which can always be easily and inexpensively checked by the starting of a new third-term "organ," as an asylum for broken-winded hacks. It is something more serious than that. Not only the managers or leaders of the party, but the entire party itself, is at fault. Nothing is done as it ought to be done. The best of advice is disregarded. The consequence is that those tried and faithful friends of the Republican Party, the *Herald*, *World*, and *Tribune*, grow tired of offering their counsel, and if something is not done very soon to allay their wrath, they will retire in disgust and leave the Republican Party to go to the dogs in its own way. Let us point out two or three recent instances of obstinacy, which are enough, as the *Tribune* well and pathetically said on Thursday, to "Fill all Thoughtful Patriots with uneasiness."

Before the Republican Convention met, it was very distinctly told what it ought to do. The great Professor himself stepped down from his desk, birch in hand, and gave the strictest orders as to every detail of the proceedings. As he himself complained on Thursday, the duty of the convention had been "Put to it in the Most Direct Manner." A light skirmisher, famous for the skill with which he had established a "fence" in Philadelphia for the disposal of stolen telegraphic dispatches, issued the same orders. The complete Letter-Writer of the *World*, and author of much of its "superb English," stood at the door with a big dictionary, explaining to the Republican delegates their duty in picked words of four and five syllables. The instructions from these highly respectable and disinterested quarters all coincided in one point—the Republicans at Utica must pass an anti-third-term resolution. And yet will posterity believe that the Convention, instead of doing that, went about its own business, attended properly to State affairs, and refused to spend time in discussing a question which it will be time enough to dispose of in the Summer of 1876? Such is the fact, and it is one which bodes ill for the future of the country and the stability of republican institutions. In short, it must inevitably "Fill all Thoughtful Patriots with uneasiness."

We now pass from party to persons—or as the editor of the *World* would say in his own "superb" manner, from a contesseration of autochthonous and domicilated individuals to disjunctive individuity. And in doing that, we grieve to say that we fail to detect any improvement. Due preparations, for instance, had been made for the appearance at the convention of certain men who have been found very useful in times past as targets for Democratico-Liberal shots. Among these gentlemen was Mr. Laflin, Naval Officer. The *Tribune* instructed a special correspondent to put Laflin in his report, and the correspondent did so. In the same way, it will be remembered, a man named Ramsdell was instructed to "get even" with Senator Carpenter, and with that pious end in view he made a dangerous voyage to Long Branch, invented a good serviceable slander involving a lady, and had his "piece" properly published and stuck to by the Professor. Whether Ramsdell attended to Mr. Laflin at Utica, or somebody else of the same kidney, we do not know; but at any rate Mr. Laflin cut a prominent and picturesque figure in the report. He was clad in a "light surtout," "swung a white stove-pipe hat round his head," called upon three other persons "with rolling gait and eyes" to join him, and finished up his hilarious proceedings by shouting, "Three cheers for Gen. Grant." A more revolting picture of profligacy has seldom or never been presented. It was naturally supposed that after such an exposure, Mr. Laflin would wrap his white surtout round his blighted form, mash his stove-pipe hat over his fevered brow, and plunge into the North River, accompanied by his friends with the rolling gait and eyes. —Now, will it be believed that after these elaborate preparations, Mr. Laflin *did not even go near the convention!* Such is the dismal fact. With an amount of obstinacy which is to the last degree exasperating, Mr. Laflin remained quietly in New-York City. Yet the description of his riotous proceedings at Utica appeared all the same in the *Tribune*. Why did Mr. Laflin thus willfully neglect the part which he was expected to play? We cannot explain it, but we sorrowfully admit that his mutinous spirit cannot fail to "Fill all Thoughtful Patriots with uneasiness."

But while Mr. Laflin has subjected himself to just censure for not going to Utica, there are other and worse offenders to be birched with him. The Professor has his Eye upon them. Mr. Laflin is only one of the Custom-house Ring. The chief of it is Gen. C. A. Arthur, whose sanguinary "claws" and "fangs" have often been described by Fenton and his followers, hungrily waiting outside the closed doors of the Custom-house. To the merchants of the port, Gen. Arthur is known as a singularly just, conscientious, and honorable man, a faithful servant of the Government, no doubt, but also a true friend to the mercantile community. But Fenton did not appoint him; and therefore loud is the wail of Fenton and Fenton's organ over his presence in the Custom-house. And now he has given new cause of offense. It was positively announced that the Collector was opposed to the renomination of Gen. Dix. It was also said (by a thriving lobbyist, who has made $250,000 by his trade,) that The Times was opposed to Gen. Dix, although The Times had something to do with his nomination in 1872, and has been abused for defending him from unjust attacks on more than one occasion since. Yes, our opposition to Gen. Dix is well known, and we have not a word to say in defense of it; but what can Gen. Arthur plead in mitigation of his misconduct? The *Herald*, *World*, and *Tribune*, and one or two weekly papers which contemplate politics "from a balloon," (to use Mr. Gladstone's phrase,) all announced that the Collector would certainly come out strong against Dix. His candidate was to be—let us see, who was it? We rather think it was Professor Whitelaw Reid. And instead of taking his proper place in the programme, he must needs go to Utica and support Gen. Dix warmly, and testify that respect for the Governor's services which he has uniformly avowed during the past two years. Even Laflin, with his white surtout and stove-pipe hat, and his spectral sailors at his back, did not violate all the proprieties so grossly as Gen. Arthur. We turn with a lacerated heart from the contemplation of so much obduracy and want of proper feeling. The Republicans generally may see nothing to regret in it, but we tell them frankly that it is enough "to Fill all Thoughtful Patriots with Uneasiness," not to say Despair.

*REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE.*

The short, sensible, and forcible speech delivered by Gov. Dix, at Albany, on Thursday evening, presents a very good model for campaign oratory, and deserves to be frequently referred to as a concise summary of what the Republican Party has done and proposes to do for this State. It suits Democratic politicians, who try to make out that the misrule of their party was confined to this City, to ignore the fact, referred to by Gov. Dix, that a Republican administration found on taking possession of the Government a deficiency in the State Treasury of six millions and a half. The further fact that this amount, with three millions and a half more, had been abstracted from the sinking funds "in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Constitution," is conveniently lost sight of by those who wish to saddle the State once more with the reckless and corrupt rule of the Democracy. If the subject is referred to at all, it is for the purpose of covering up these shortcomings of Hoffman's administration by urging the plea that during his first term the Republicans had a majority, however slender, in the Legislature. It would be as much to the purpose to defend the rascalities of Ring rule in this City on the ground that certain corrupt Republicans received a share of the spoils. Between 1869 and 1872, the Tweed influence was supreme at Albany as in New-York. The Governor and State officers were the nominees and instruments of the corrupt Tammany confederacy. They had the power to balk its plans for the plunder of both State and City, but they neither cared nor dared to exercise it. Certain Republican Senators were in the pay of Tweed as undeniably as were one or two Assemblymen of the Winans stamp. But the whole machinery of corruption was in Democratic hands, and the entire Democratic delegation, with insignificant exceptions, were, from first to last, the willing tools of the New-York Ring. Corrupt Republicans, who took the pay and did the work of Tweed and his allies, have in almost every instance earned political oblivion. It has never been made an argument against any Democratic legislator that he slavishly obeyed the party whip wielded by Tweed, Fields, Hitchman, and others of the gang. No possible twisting of history can affect the plain fact that from 1869 to 1872 the administration of the State was Democratic, and that during these four years the finances were grossly mismanaged, the plighted faith of the State was trampled on, and that the progress toward bankruptcy in the Treasury at Albany was almost as rapid as in the Treasury of New-York City.

The methods of any Legislature will always depend, in great measure, on the character of the Executive. The work which Hoffman failed to do, is brought into strong relief by the corrective influence which Gov. Dix found it necessary to exercise over Legislatures of much higher character than those of the four years of Democratic rule. The corruptionists of 1869-72 knew the Governor to be a pliant tool in their hands, and from the Erie Classification bill down through all the shameful record of fraudulent tax levies, odious special laws, and swindling charters to favored corporations, there was no scheme of legislative jobbery held back in deference to the known scruples of the Executive. We have never hesitated to point out the bad character of some of the bills which obtained a certain degee of favor from Republican Legislatures, or which were rushed through in the hurry of the closing busines of the last two sessions. Though none of these could compare for a moment with the stupendous legislative swindles concocted by Hall and Sweeny and engineered by Tweed, they were sufficient to stain the party record had they passed into the statute books. But the certainty of an Executive veto helped to kill some before they reached their final stages, and its actual exercise disposed of the rest after they had passed. It would be absurd to claim anything like absolute perfection for any legislative record. That of the Republican Party has had faults both of omission and commission which the honest mass of the party is among the foremost to regret. But it differs from the work of the two years preceding, as honest though sometimes misdirected effort does from systematic and organized rascality; as the faults of half information and imperfect methods do from a consistent effort to work evil and to thrive upon robbery and corruption.

To the correction of defective legislative methods Gov. Dix has resolutely and consistently addressed himself. His veto messages are models of the terse enunciation of the highest standards of political responsibility, and the advice on this subject given in his annual messages has been of the soundest and most salutary type. No one can dispute the claim which he makes that the Republican Administration of the State has "done much to put an end to local and special legislation, to check the multiplication of corporate privileges in derogation of the rights of the people, and to withhold the application of moneys levied by taxation upon the State at large to objects of local improvement." Apart from its greater and more obvious triumphs, that line of policy has broadly marked off the character of the State Government of 1873-4 from that of its predecessor. The avowed resolution to place the maintenance of such a policy above being affected by the character of any individual Governor or Legislature makes as broad a distinction between the Republican and Democratic programme for the future. Gov. Dix has steadfastly acted on the spirit of the most vital of the new constitutional amendments, and he is equally outspoken and consistent in seeking to carry out his policy to its logical conclusions by incorporating these amendments in the fundamental law of the State. Democratic administration in the past has been marked by the grossest abuses of legislative power; Democratic policy in the future wishes to be rid of any constitutional check upon these abuses, and so refuses to have anything to do with the amendments.

The unliquidated debt accumulated during Democratic administration has been wiped out under Republican rule, but it has needed increased taxation to meet it. The burdens which rightfully belonged to the four years preceding have been transferred to the last two years, simply because the Republican Party could not adopt the Democratic precedent of dishonestly shirking them. But it cannot be too steadily remembered that the administration which has had to pay the debt was not the administration which incurred it, and that the honest payment of liabilities for which it was not responsible has been accompanied by a resolute economy in the expenditures for which it had to provide. A few years more of such administration as we have had during the last two years, and the debt of this State will be among the very lowest in the Union, while the taxation required for the gradual liquidation of that debt will very rapidly diminish. Give the Democrats a chance, and all the precedents of their past administration, and all the influences which determine their future policy, inevitably point to a renewal of the recklessness in legislation and the wastefulness and corruption in expenditures which Republican administration has already checked, and which it stands pledged to terminate still more effectually.

*RACING, PAST AND FUTURE.*

In the records of the turf there is about this time a brief interval of repose. The great Summer meetings are ended, the notable contests of the Fall have not yet begun. This day week, Jerome Park will be thronged by an eager crowd of spectators, and already the morning canters of the favorites furnish food for speculation to an inner circle of turfites. There certainly never was a time in the recent annals of the American turf when the materials for speculation were more plentiful, and when the data for forming a judgment on the prospects of contending horses were more meagre. The past meetings of the year have had two memorable characteristics—their extraordinary time records and their unusually large number of individual winners. That steadily-increasing number of people who take an interest in horse-racing will not be likely to forget that in 1874 *Fellowcraft* ran four miles in 7 minutes 19½ seconds, beating *Lexington's* time, which had stood unmatched for twenty years. Alongside of this great achievement will worthily rank *Reform's* running of one and three-quarter mile in 3 minutes 5¾ seconds, and *Gray Planet's* mile race against time in 1 minute 42½ seconds. Not less remarkable is the fact that in all the great Eastern meetings of the Spring and Summer no horse won two stakes, and that it rests absolutely with the October meetings to settle the question of the three-year old championship of the year.

The Jerome Stake for three-year olds at Jerome Park used to be known as the Champion Stake. That distinction may now, however, be claimed for the Dixie Stake at Baltimore. Though the nominations for this year's Jerome Stake hardly include all the possible competitors for the three-year-old championship, it nevertheless includes by far the larger number of them. It closed with fifty-one nominations, and among these are the following three-year-old winners of the year: *Acrobat*, *Brigand*, *Regardless*, *Aaron Pennington*, *Saxon*, *Madge*, *Steel Eyes*, and *Reform*. The nominations for the Dixie Stake at Baltimore include all these, we believe, with the addition of *Culpeper*, *Vandalite*, and *Rutherford*. In addition to the intense interest which belongs to both races in virtue of the contest of eight to a dozen pretty equally matched horses, the pecuniary value of both stakes is considerable. The winner of the great three-year-old race of the approaching meeting at Jerome Park can hardly fail to carry off less than $8,000. The corresponding contest at Baltimore is richer still, for, closing with sixty-eight nominations, it would yield, with forfeit and added money, $8,800 for a walk over, while with twelve probable starters the first place will be worth some $12,800. Next to the contest for the Jerome Stake, perhaps the greatest excitement will attend the four-mile race. It is positively stated that *Tom Bowling* is in condition to run again, and *Fellowcraft's* recent performance having stamped him king of the turf, the great Kentucky horse will find it necessary to vindicate anew his supremacy or retire into the ranks of deposed royalty. *Springbok* and others will doubtless be drawn out by the four-mile race. The Maturity Stake, for four-year olds, at Jerome Park, ought to be an exciting race. We fear it will hardly be so this year. Closed, like all such events, two years in advance, its nominations include, indeed, the name of *Tom Bowling*, but present no competitor likely to render the issue doubtful. *Donnybrook*, *Wild Idle*, *Catesby*, *Stonehenge*, and *Carver* are among the list of the four-year olds entered to challenge the Kentucky champion.

It may be doubted whether it is worth while moralizing over the rapid growth of the popularity of horse-racing in this country. Like most popular pleasures the sport has its good and its bad sides. Among its chief supporters are those who keep unblemished on the turf the principles of honorable gentlemen. There are also some who pursue horse-racing simply as a mode of gambling, with a steady eye to any means, fair or otherwise, of turning the odds in their favor. The frequenters of race-courses are in like manner made up of those who attend for love of the sport, and those who attend because of the opportunities to gamble, with the addition of a considerable proportion of people with whom both motives weigh, and a still larger number who care but languidly for either. All combined, they certainly help to familiarize us with that most beautiful of all equine types—the English-Arabian race-horse—and help to improve by his systematic propagation, the blood and breeding of American horses. There are few popular out-door amusements capable of being made subserve so many good purposes and susceptible of so many abuses as horse-racing. The history of the trotting turf is a good illustration of both tendencies, though we fear the blackguardism of trotting matches is steadily getting the upper hand. We trust that it will be very long before the same remark can justly apply to running races, and among the last places where it ever can apply will certainly be Jerome Park.

*THE GENEVA CONGRESS.*

The friends of peace—otherwise known as the International Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations—have been holding their second annual conference at Geneva. It was highly appropriate that the opening session should be held in the great hall of the Hotel de Ville, where the Alabama tribunal deliberated so long and to such good purpose. The meetings, which began on the 7th inst., were unusually interesting, and were attended by many of the learned jurists from various countries, who had been in attendance upon the sitting of the Institute of International Law, which met on the 4th instant. The gathering on the 7th was thoroughly cosmopolitan, comprising David Dudley Field, of this City, who is President of the association; Signor Mancini, the eloquent Italian who has so strenuously advocated, in the parliament of his country, the principle of arbitration; Father Hyacinthe; Sir Travers Twiss and Henry Richard, of England; Señor Marcoartu of Spain; and the Japanese Ambassador at Rome and many other noted European and American lawyers and legislators. The report of the present position of the association, which was read by the General Secretary, Dr. James B. Miles, was highly encouraging, and the ultimate object of the body, as announced, is "to organize the peace and well-being of nations upon the well-defined basis of international law, and to secure the settlement of the differences of nations by peaceful methods." Papers written by Prof. Emory Washburn on "The Feasibility of an International Code;" by Dr. Woolsey, of New-Haven, on "The Construction of the Three Rules of the Treaty of Washington;" and by Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, of this City, who was present at the session, were among the principal American contributions. On the third day of the conference a constitution was adopted. Count Sclopis, of the Board of Arbitration in the Alabama case, was chosen "honorable President," and the active president was re-elected for the ensuing year. It is probable that at the next annual conference an entire "international code" will be presented for consideration, and special committees will labor upon the preparation of portions of that code during the intervening year.

Looking back over the past twelve months, one cannot fail to be impressed with the favorable progress made by the principles which the association was established to sustain. In the English Parliament, the motion of Mr. Henry Richard for an expression in favor of the reform of international law and arbitration, was adopted—although by a small majority—in July of 1873. In the Chamber of Deputies at Rome, a similar motion was unanimously adopted last November. The King of Sweden speedily followed the lead of Great Britain and Italy; and on the 25th of June of the present year the Senate of the United States confirmed the resolutions, condemning war and favoring arbitration, which had been adopted in the House some days previous. These illustrious examples do not seem likely, however, to be followed immediately by the leading warlike powers of Middle and Western Europe. Neither French nor Prussian legislative assemblies have thus far shown much active sympathy with the object of the conference of the friends of peace at Geneva; and Russia seems to maintain a sullen silence. The war-cloud still overhangs Europe, and the opening of the "deadlock" now maintained by half a dozen great nations may any day deluge the land with blood again, and arbitration's slow but pacific methods may be lost sight of in the rush and hurry of war. The enthusiastic and skillful jurists and parliamentarians who, as delegates to the recent conference, have been congratulating themselves on the success of their principles in certain quarters, must look forward to their future work with renewed ardor as they think of the horrors which its successful accomplishment would aid in preventing. At the late conference at Brussels, with regard to the rules of civilized warfare, two of the leading military powers of Europe made strenuous efforts to secure a practical recognition of the authority of victorious invading armies as that of *de facto* governments. This shows what may be expected unless some thoroughly general movement in favor of arbitration—some universally recognized code of law for the nations—be accepted in place of the present misty and indefinite formulas, which every nation interprets to suit its convenience.

The codification of the "law of nations," proposed by the Geneva conference, is necessarily a work requiring much time, great patience, and indomitable zeal. It appears almost incredible that a code can, within the next twelve months, be prepared for adoption. But the members of the association are in earnest, and have given to their subject the most profound and untiring study. The prospect of the establishment of an "international tribunal," which has also engaged their attention during the sessions of the recent Conference, will probably be definitely embodied by the time of the next annual meeting. Able papers, to prove that such a tribunal could be established with advantage to all the nations, and without derogating from their sovereignty, were read during the sessions at Geneva, and attracted favorable attention.

The writer of a timely article on the "Laws of War, and Peace Leagues," in a number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for the present month, recalls the fact that a protocol of the famous Treaty of Paris, to which many different States of Europe gave their adhesion, contained a strong expression in favor of international arbitration, in case of any difference between two States. He also points to the fact that this protocol, which was rendered doubly solemn and binding from its general acceptance by so many powers, was easily forgotten by the men of the Second Empire when they wished to declare war against Prussia. Unscrupulous Emperors and statesmen do not hesitate to thus overleap the barriers of any treaty which interferes with their desire to appeal to brute force. And nothing but the recognized "code of international law," which such associations as the recent Geneva conference are trying, perhaps in vain, to give the world, can prevent the disasters consequent on such appeals.

*THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS.*

THE PROPOSITION TO REDUCE PRODUCTION IN ORDER TO BRING UP PRICES.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 25.—An adjourned meeting of the cotton manufacturing interest was held in Boston to-day, at which about 2,000,000 spindles were represented by the personal attendance of the officers of corporations, and many more by letter or by authority given to gentlemen from other cities. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of a committee, previously appointed, on the subject of reducing the production of cotton-mills one-third in order to re-establish the true relation between supply and demand. The committee, in their report, stated that they had a strong conviction, confirmed by the general opinion of those engaged in its business, that a large reduction of work is imperatively required in the existing state of things, and they believed that such an opinion will be sufficient to lead all to co-operate in such a reduction as is called for, alike by their several interests and the general good. They also expressed the opinion that four full working days of ten hours each per week would best promote the interests of the employed and employers during the continuance of such a reduction; but that there would be many cases in which a different mode of reaching the same result would be preferred; each party must be free to judge as to the duration of any reduction which they may make, but it now seems as if it should continue for at least three months. The report of the committee was accepted, also a proposition recommending the cotton manufacturers of New-England to reduce their product from and after Oct. 1, and inviting all the manufacturers of New-England to meet again in Boston, on the 28th of October in order to take such further action as the state of business may then seem to require.

*NEVADA.*

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—THE TICKET AND THE PLATFORM.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—In the Nevada Republican State Convention, held at Winnemucca yesterday, Dr. J. C. Hazelett was nominated for Governor; —— Bowman for Lieutenant Governor; William Woodburn for Congress; Judge Beatty, of White Pine, for Supreme Judge, long term; Warden Earl, of Elko, for Supreme Judge, short term; Charles F. Bycknell for Clerk of the Supreme Court; J. D. Minor for Secretary of State, and L. J. Hoyle, of Eureka, for State Treasurer. The convention adopted the platform last night. It reaffirms the principles of the Republican Party; indorses the last Republican Congress; declares that the outrages in the South were perpetrated by men determined to establish there a white man's Government; condemns that movement in strong terms; disapproves of the re-election of the President for a third term; favors a revision of our treaty with China, in order to restrict the immigration of Chinese; opposes subsidies or grants of land to railroads or other corporations; asks Congress to pass laws regulating fares and freights on railroads, and favors a return to specie payments.

*ARMY REUNION.*

Boston, Sept. 25.—The fifth annual parade and reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic Posts in Essex County took place at Gloucester to-day, and was an imposing affair. Among the distinguished guests present were Gov. Talbot and staff, and Gen. Butler, Gen. A. B. Underwood, Gen. Cogswell, Mayor of Salem, and many others. There was a street parade, review, and banquet. The children of the schools, dressed in white, carried bouquets in their hands, and scattered flowers in the streets, and sang as the procession moved from and returned to the City Hall.

# LOUISIANA.

## THE USE OF THE TROOPS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

### GEN. EMORY'S REPLY TO THE IMPUTATIONS IN SENATOR SCHURZ'S ST. LOUIS SPEECH—NO PROGRESS TOWARD COMPROMISE—THE CONTEMPLATED SEARCH FOR ARMS ABANDONED.

We have received the following dispatch from one of our special correspondents in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—United States Marshal Packard this evening addressed an important communication to Gen. Emory, commander of the Department of the Gulf. The document is as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25.

*Major General W. H. Emory, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans:*

SIR; I beg to call your attention, first, to an extract from the speech of United States Senator Schurz at St. Louis, last night, as follows: "He then referred to the fact that an election for a new Legislature is impending, and that United States troops are there professedly to enforce the laws in that election, but whether they will be used impartially or not will depend upon who controls them. This control will be, in a great measure, in the hands of United States Marshal Packard, who, besides being Marshal, was one of the principal accomplices of Judge Durrell and Kellogg in the usurpation two years ago, and is now the managing spirit of the State Central Committee of the Kellogg party. He is not a fit person to control United States troops to be used in that election. It is of the highest importance that, especially under the existing circumstances, the people of Louisiana should not only have a fair election, but also that they should be made to feel that they will have one. The past performances and present functions of Mr. Packard are not calculated to inspire confidence. I am sure the whole country would applaud an order from the President relieving Packard of his official duties, and the substitution of a man of such character that everybody will believe him incapable of abusing his power for partisan ends." Second, to the communication of the Committee of Seventy, through R. H. Marr, Chairman, to the President of the United States, under date of Sept. 8. [Here follow the resolution and appeal, protesting against placing at the disposal of the Attorney General the United States troops for the purpose of assisting the Marshal of this district, S. B. Packard, in carrying on prosecutions against the people of Louisiana, and requesting Packard's removal from office on account of his violent partisanship.]

My purpose in calling your attention to these matters is to inquire of you whether I have at any time since you have been in command of the Department of the Gulf used or attempted to use or control the United States troops for political purposes in any manner whatever, and also whether or not you have observed in our official relations and intercourse anything which, in your opinion, justifies the imputations and charges set forth by Senator Schurz and the Committee of Seventy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed.) S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

Gen. Emory, on receipt of the above, replied in the following terms:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25.

*S. B. Packard, Esq., United States Marshal:*

SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have to state, and emphatically, that since I have been in command of this department neither you nor any one else has used, or attempted to use or control, the United States troops for political purposes in any manner whatever. There has been nothing in our official relations to justify the charge that you design to use the troops for political purposes, or have ever done so; and if you do desire such an use, I do not see how you are to use them for any such purpose; for be assured any such attempt would be promptly and immediately resented by both officers and men. Those who make such charges are totally ignorant of the character of regular troops, and the indignation that would attend any attempt to use them for political purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. EMORY.

During the day a number of gentlemen on both sides were engaged in an effort to again bring together the Conference Committee, but as the Republicans very properly refuse to allow the White Leaguers to secure a majority on the Board of State Canvassers, it seems to be settled that no arrangement will be arrived at.

The two sloops of war which have been expected here for some days passed over the bar this evening, and are now lying at the foot of Canal street.

No search for the State arms, said to be still held by members of the White League, was made to-day, and the peace of the city remained undisturbed. In the afternoon a consultation was held between Gov. Kellogg and others, and it was decided, after considerable discussion, that for the present no search would be made. This decision will, it is thought, preclude the possibility of further rioting for some weeks at least.

### ARRIVAL OF SEVERAL MEN-OF-WAR AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The following dispatch is from the general Press Agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—The following dispatches were received here this afternoon:

"SOUTH-WEST PASS, Sept. 25.—The United States steamer Shawmut passed up to the city at 3 o'clock this morning."

"PASS A L'OUTRE, Sept. 25.—The United States flag-ship Canandaigua, Rear Admiral Mullanoy, passed up at 8 o'clock this morning en route to the city.

Another United States war vessel came to the bar this morning and anchored outside."

### THE "PEOPLE'S" PARTY TO GO INTO THE CAMPAIGN WITH VIGOR.

The following dispatch is received from the general press agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 25.—The State Central Committee of the People's Party had a meeting this evening. Resolutions were finally adopted to go into the November election with spirit and energy. The propriety of not voting was discussed, but the majority against this resolution was overwhelming. The Parish Committees participated in the meeting.

### NUMBER OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN THE STATE—THEIR POSTS AND OFFICERS.

*From the New-Orleans Republican, Sept. 22.*

We have now in Louisiana twenty-eight companies of regular troops. With the exception of one company at Baton Rouge, these troops are stationed in and about the City of New-Orleans. The head-quarters of the Third Infantry is at Jackson Barracks, with four companies of the regiment, where Col. De L. Floyd-Jones is commanding. Lieut. Joseph Hale, Adjutant of the Third, and the regimental band are also at the barracks. The company commanders of this regiment, present for duty, are as follows: Company A, Lieut. Addis M. Henry; B, Capt. George E. Head; C, Capt. James A. Snyder; D, Capt. James H. Gageby; E, Lieut. William Mitchell; F, Capt. John H. Page; G, Capt. J. Ford Kent; H, Capt. Charles Hobart; I, Lieut. Edward A. Belger. K is at Baton Rouge. The three companies of the Second Infantry, which arrived from Georgia and Alabama, are D, F, and G, commanded by Capt. William Flack, Capt. M. A. Cochran, and Lieut. Charles Harkins. Three companies of the Eighteenth Infantry are also here from Columbia, S. C. They are A, G, and I, commanded by Capt. Edgar R. Kellogg, Lieut. Robert F. Bates, and Lieut. Charles B. Hinton. The two companies of the Sixteenth Infantry, which came from Humboldt and Nashville, Tenn., under the command of Major S. A. Wainwright, are D and F, with Capt. Hugh A. Theaker and Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer as company commanders. The Twenty-second Infantry sends seven companies, under the command of Brevet Major C. A. Webb. These troops come from New-York and Michigan, four companies arriving Sunday evening and three last night. The company commanders are as follows: Company A, Capt. Jwan B. Irwine; B, Capt. John Hartley; D, Capt. Charles A. Webb; F, Capt. A. H. Goodloe; H, Capt. De Witt C. Poole; I, Capt. Francis Clarke; K, Capt. Moot Hooton. The officers of the Twenty-second left about the Northern lakes the most pleasant posts occupied by the army, but like true soldiers they take their change with the best possible grace, and appear in good humor. Three companies of the First Artillery are at Jackson Barracks, including K and M, commanded by Capts. A. M. Randoll and Loomis L. Langdon. During the war these batteries made themselves famous as light artillery.

Brevet Major Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, Colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry, reported to Gen. Emory on Sunday, and, by virtue of his rank, was assigned to command of all troops in New-Orleans. With the exception of Col. R. S. Mackenzie, of the Fourth Cavalry, Gen. Pennypacker stands in years the youngest Colonel in the army. He made for himself a glorious record in the rebellion, and the scars of wounds he received attest his courage and fidelity to the Union. The head-quarters of Gen. Pennypacker for the present are at the State-house, from where he issued the following order announcing the officers of his staff:

HEAD-QUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., STATE HOUSE, Sept. 20, 1874.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—1. In compliance with paragraph one, special orders No. 143, Head-quarters Department of the Gulf, of this date, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the United States troops stationed within the limits of the City of New-Orleans.

2. The following are announced as the staff of the commanding officer: First Lieut. W. V. Richards, Adjutant Sixteenth United States Infantry, A. A. A. G.; Capt. W. J. Falk, Second United States Infantry, A. A. A. G.; First Lieut. T. S. Wallace, Third United States Infantry, A. A. D. C.; Second Lieut. F. B. Taylor, Eighteenth United States Infantry, A. A. D. C.

G. PENNYPACKER,
Colonel Sixteenth Infantry, Brevet Major General United States Army.

As central points the troops now are stationed at the State House, Custom-house, Central and Third Precinct Police Stations, Commercial Hotel, the Mint, and Jackson Barracks. Company B, of the Third Infantry, commanded by Brevet Major Geo. E. Head, will leave to-day for Monroe. Other dispositions of troops will be made as occasion may require.

# FRANCE.

### THE SUPPRESSED DISPATCH FROM BAZAINE TO MACMAHON.

LONDON, Sept. 26—6 A. M.—Col. Stoffel has published a pamphlet vindicating himself in connection with the famous suppressed dispatch from Bazaine to MacMahon. He charges that MacMahon's march to Sedan was caused by Orleanist intrigues.

# GERMANY.

### THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION AGAIN.

The *Volksblatt*, a semi-official journal, accuses Danish agitators of intriguing for the reannexation of the whole of Schleswig to Denmark, and declares that the North Schleswig question should have long ago ceased to exist.

# BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Convention in Louisville, adjourned on Thursday, to meet at Detroit in 1878.

The Eighth Maine Regiment had a reunion in Portland, Me., yesterday, and organized a society, chosing Lieut. Col. Hemminway President, and James T. Cleaves Secretary.

The Maine Pomological Exhibition, in Portland, closed last night with a banquet, given by the Portland Horticultural Society to the State Pomologican Society. Hon. George L. Davis presided.

A young school teacher at Steuben, Me., named Nash was instantly killed yesterday by the discharge of a gun from which he was attempting to draw a charge, the contents taking effect in the stomach.

### MINING SHARES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Mining shares stronger; Savage, 77½; Ophir, 45½; Chollar, 77; Crown Point, 58@61; Belcher, 65; California, 55; Yellow Jacket, 117; Hale & Norcross, 56; Overman, 67; Segregated Belcher, 111.

### SUICIDE BY HANGING.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 25.—The body of Sewall P. Farrington, who has been missing since the 21st of last month, was found to-night hanging to a tree about four miles from this city. He is supposed to have committed suicide while insane. His father also committed suicide by hanging some years ago while in a fit of insanity. He was in good circumstances, having money to his credit in the bank.

### PRAYERS NOT DESIRED.

The New-Brunswick, (N. J.,) *Fredonian* says: "At the Republican State Convention, in accordance with usage, the Republican Executive Committee invited Rev. Dr. Hanlon, a worthy Methodist minister, to open the proceedings with prayer, and he did so. The Democratic Executive Committee, on the occasion of the recent Democratic State Convention, invited the same minister to open the proceedings as usual. He accepted, and took his position on the rear of the platform just before the convention was called to order. Thereupon a fire of uncomplimentary expletives commenced rolling around among the assembled Democracy, to the effect that they 'didn't want any parson to pray there,' and this fire was so hot that when the convention was called to order, the committee did not dare to ask Dr. Hanlon to offer the usual invocation. He, however, sat on the stage during the whole proceedings. And now this act of discourtesy, to say the least, is considered as a matter worthy of boasting at a Democratic mass-meeting in this city, which was done when it was declared by the chairman that 'there were no canting parsons there!'"

### ILLNESS OF MAYOR STOKLEY.

A Philadelphia paper reports that Mayor William S. Stokley, of that city, has been seriously ill since the 18th inst. and fears have been entertained lest he should die. But few people have been allowed to visit his residence and none outside of his own immediate family have been allowed to see him. The exact nature of his ailment has not been pronounced by his attending physician, but the general understanding is that the disease is congestion of the brain. Mayor Stokley, it is claimed, has given more time to the duties of his office than, perhaps, any of his predecessors. From 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon his time has been devoted to receiving callers, examining into the condition of the Police force, and bills passed by councils submitted for his approval. Up to yesterday morning his recovery was a matter of grave doubt, the physician fixing that date for the turning point. Happily the change has set in, and for the better, and strong hopes are now held that in a short time he will resume his official duties.

### BACK PAY FOR MINERS.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* of Friday says: "Within the present week the Pennsylvania Coal Company has paid its mine employes at Dunmore and Pittston a sum of $30,000 for overweight, which the former has carefully placed to the credit of the miners during the past two years. Ever since the settlement which followed the long strike, the company have kept at all their mines an accurate account of all overplus in the weight of cars to which the men were entitled, and the result of this during the short term of two years is a grand total of $30,000, which was generously paid. When the news first became known to the men, about a week ago, it seemed like some pleasing romance. The instance is the first of the kind on record; and while it is but a simple act of justice, it goes a great way to strengthen that bond of union between employer and employed which should always exist, and which is the surest earnest of the company's prosperity."

### COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, Miss Helen Cowden was appointed Matron of Bellevue Hospital, vice Mrs. E. Riddle, deceased. H. K. Thurber & Co were awarded a contract for 10,000 pounds of rice at 6¼ cents, for 10,000 pounds of brown sugar at 9 cents, 20,000 pounds of hard soap at 5½ cents. The census of the institutions on Blackwell's Island Sept. 24, 1874, shows a total of 5,973, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatic Asylum | 1,166 | Charity Hospital | 732 |
| Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital | 108 | Small-pox Hospital | 43 |
| | | Fever Hospital | 10 |
| Workhouse | 1,922 | Blind Asylum | 89 |
| Almshouse | 919 | Incurable Hospital | 115 |
| Penitentiary | 869 | | |

### DEPRIVED OF THEIR LIBERTY.

At the request of Commissioner Voorhis, Sergt. Davis, of the House of Detention, has prepared a table of witnesses confined there, the time of their detention, the title of the cases in which they are witnesses, and the authority by which they are held. Commissioner Voorhis says the further detention of these persons is unjust and improper, as well as being an expensive burden on the County. The matter will be brought before the Police Board for action in a few days.

### A FATAL ACCIDENT.

A fatal accident occurred in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, last night. A number of young gentlemen were practising on the swings and trapeze, when Charles Somers, aged twenty, a clerk residing at No. 98 Ninth avenue, in attempting a difficult feat on the swing, fell to the ground. He received injuries from which he died at 10:30 o'clock. Coroner Woltman was notified.

# RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

## MUSICAL.

### LAST EVENING'S CONCERT.

The inaugural concert of the season occurred at Steinway Hall last evening, the performance being the first of a series in which Mme. Ilma di Murska is to fill the prominent part. A numerous audience was assembled to greet Mme. Di Murska's reappearance, and the entertainment passed off quite successfully. The concert, although decidedly interesting, does not demand a lengthened review. With one exception, the performers were well known, and, everybody being aware as to what to expect of them, there was no room for disappointment. The new face was that of Signor Gaetano Braga, who has considerable reputation, in Italy, as a composer, and is also esteemed a skillful violoncellist. Signor Braga's tone is by no means powerful, but he has thorough command of his instrument, and his execution is unexceptionable in point of expressiveness and finish. Both his contributions—a *souvenir-caprice* of his own on themes from "La Sonnambula," and another caprice, graceful in *motivos* and treatment—were redemanded. Precedence having been accorded to Signor Braga, as to a guest, it is only fair to remark that the strongest impression of the evening was produced, as anticipated, by Mme. Di Murska. We have no desire to dispel the opinions of the management of these entertainments in regard to the merits of the principal songstress, but we cannot refrain from observing that the comparison attempted between Mme. Di Murska and the late Mme. Parepa-Rosa is injudicious. Without dwelling upon the fact that Mme. Rosa was a mistress of the classical style of music; that her enunciation, whether the language she used was English, French, Italian, or German, was in itself a delight; that her voice was round and rich; without beginning to enumerate her excellences, it need only be said that Mme. Rosa's delivery of all kinds of music was just as sympathetic as Mme. Di Murska's is unsympathetic. The Hungarian lady is a clever executant of bravura songs, which have no higher object than to astonish; of all thoughts, that of making her audience marvel over feats of vocalization, must have been the most distant from Mme. Rosa's mind. But we need not lay particular stress upon this subject. We have often said that Mme. Di Murska interprets with great facility the florid *rondo* from "Lucia"—made more florid, still, than Donizetti wrote it—and that she makes light of the difficulties which Benedict has scattered throughout his variations on "Il Carnevale." She sang these two numbers, last evening, and had, as heretofore, to do twice the work allotted to her by the programme. Besides Mme. Di Murska, Signor Ferranti, Herr Habelmann, M. Sauret, and Mme. Carreno-Sauret appeared on the platform. Two of the familiar buffo-songs of the merry Italian baritone brightened up the assemblage amazingly; Herr Habelmann rendered neatly "Adelaide," "Verlegenheit," and "Mein Engel;" M. Sauret asserted his good technique as a violinist in David's "andante and scherzo," and his pretty little wife played cleanly, among other selections, a nocturne by Chopin, and a waltz written by herself. A matinée by the same artists may be attended to-day, the concert commencing at two o'clock.

### THE OPERA BOUFFE.

As the last nights of the merry and melodious "Princess de Trébèzonde" are announced at the Lyceum Theatre, it may be fairly conjectured that to-day's matinée will be the last but one, if not the final afternoon recital of that popular work. Its tuneful score and mirth-provoking story make up an opera bouffe the like of which it will be hard to find when "La Princesse" is at length removed from the bills.

## DRAMATIC.

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Toole's sojourn at Wallack's is nearing a close we should willingly defer. Mr. Toole's popularity is steadily increasing, and for some days past early application has been necessary to secure desirable seats. We are heartily glad that this result has been attained: the plays he has performed in have been wholesome in tone, as well as delightful to witness, which implies that they have been of a kind to which French dramatists—whom local managers have looked to for some years—have not accustomed us. At the matinée this afternoon, three of Mr. Toole's best minor pieces, *i. e.*, "The Weavers," "Off the Line," and "Ici on parle français," will be acted, and this evening a new three-act drama, called "Uncle Dick's Darling," is to be brought out. Such enjoyable and harmless entertainments cannot be too warmly commended.

### PARK THEATRE.

Mr. J. T. Raymond's performance of *Col. Sellers*, in Mark Twain's drama, "The Gilded Age," has made a decided impression, and the combined effect of his original and elaborate portrayal of that eccentric personage, and of the play itself, which deserves favorable notice as a thoroughly American work, has been to fill the Park Theatre to repletion nightly. Mr. William Stuart, the manager of the Park, reaps, we are glad to see, a liberal reward for his encouragement of the effort to produce an American play. We are, however, particularly satisfied at the good result of his venture, in the belief that the success of the piece may lead to fresh advances of authors and managers in the direction in which Messrs. Stuart and Twain have moved already. A matinée recital of "The Gilded Age" may be enjoyed to-day.

### FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The School for Scandal," as rearranged in London, and acted at Mr. Daly's bright and fashionable house, remains upon the bills, and will be performed at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon, as well as this evening. The artists who take part in this performance have labored together for years, and, thanks to the homogeneity of the company, no less than to careful rehearsals of Sheridan's matchless comedy, the representation is one of remarkable symmetry and finish.

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The first matinée recital of "The Sphynx" may be attended to-day, and the opportunity of witnessing the drama in the afternoon will doubtless be seized upon with an alacrity which will bring disappointment to many late comers. The performance of "The Sphynx" has gained measurably in smoothness and force since the night when the play was produced, and the marvelously beautiful and realistic stage illustrations are handled with such deftness as to quite do away with the tedious *entr'actes*, which lessened greatly the interest in the story on the night of its first rehearsal. The evening representation occurs as usual.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

There will, of course, be a "Connie Soogah" matinée at this house to-day, and as Mr. and Mrs. Williams have numerous friends and admirers among the sex to whose patronage day performances appeal most strongly, the attendance will no doubt be large. The performances of Mr. and Mrs. Williams are not of a kind demanding much critical attention, but they afford lively satisfaction to average audiences—that is to say, to the most sympathetic and largest portion of the public.

### BRIEF MENTION.

There will be a matinée representation of "The Deluge" at Niblo's to-day. At Bryants' Opera-house an afternoon performance may be attended. The regular matinée recital is announced at Wood's Museum. The Colosseum and the Metropolitan Theatre also open their doors by daylight.

### HOW HE WON THE SILVER PLATE.

The St. Louis *Republican* relates the following: "C. Smith Miller, of Gibson County, Ind., represented his district in Congress. While he was in Congress he purchased a magnificent service of silver plate, which made his table shine during his frequent ceremonies of hospitality. At his death, a few years ago, he left the service of silver to one of his two sons, the one first married. Those boys have been watching each other sharp as hawks ever since. Each wanted the silver, and each wanted a good wife, while complying with the conditions of the old man's will. It was not so easy a thing to do after all. A few days ago P. M. J. Miller, the eldest son, slipped off to Evansville on an errand, and while there married Miss Ada Martin, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. But the younger, Hugh Miller, was on the watch. He took Miss Roxie Wilson before a Justice of the Peace and was married to the woman of his choice, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., same day. When P. M. J. Miller and wife arrived at the family residence in Princeton they found Hugh Miller and wife already there, and the table spread with the family silver for the wedding feast. Upon comparing notes it appeared that Hugh was married three hours before his elder brother, and the heirloom therefore passed into his hands."

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES.

### GEO. MACDONALD'S COUNSEL WANT THE DIAMONDS THAT WERE TAKEN FROM HIM—A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Two gold watches, and a package of unset diamonds, valued at $2,000, were taken from George Macdonald, the Bank of England forger, on his arrival in this country, in March, 1873, and were delivered to the Custom-house authorities. Macdonald assigned this property to his counsel, Messrs. Garvin, Fellows, and Brooke, in payment of their fees, and they applied for it at the Custom-house. Meantime, the counsel for the Bank of England claimed the jewels on the part of the bank, on the ground that they had been bought out of the proceeds of the forgeries. Collector Arthur referred the question to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has recommended that the matter be referred to the United States District Attorney, in order that the matter may be settled in the courts. The following letter was written by Secretary Bristow to Collector Arthur in relation to the affair:

SIR: Application has been made to this department by parties claiming, adversely to each other, ownership of or interest in certain diamonds taken from George Macdonald, and now in your custody.

As the time during which your custody must necessarily continue, in the absence of payment of the duties on these diamonds, has now fully elapsed, it has become necessary to proceed to such collection. For this purpose, in the opinion of the department, two courses are open, one being to order sale of the same as unclaimed goods, reserving any proceeds of such sale, beyond duties and charges, to be paid to any duly proved owner or claimant. The second course is to apply to the United States District Court for determination of ownership through the courts in order that the United States, as holder or custodian, may not become liable by reason of delivery to any claimant not able to prove ownership.

In view of the necessity disclosed in the present case for the exercise of great care in the steps taken to collect the duties and deliver the diamonds or their proceeds to the proper claimant, you are directed to confer with the United States District Attorney as to precedents for suit to be made by you against all the claimants, permitting them to interplead, and the court to decide who is responsible for the duties, such claimant to pay duties and charges and receive the goods.

It will be observed that the goods are, in fact, not unclaimed in the full sense that would authorize the United States to proceed to sale for duties, without recognition of claims to ownership on the one hand, and on the other that no claimant is in position to take the owner's oath.

You will report as early as may be the result of your conference with the District Attorney, and, before taking any other steps than as herein directed, will report any other facts or events bearing on the case. Very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

### PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Yesterday evening was held the last Friday evening prayer-meeting of the season. In announcing this fact Pastor Halliday said the constant increase of the attendance had been a source of great encouragement and comfort to both him and the Pastor. Prayers were offered during the evening by Rev. Edward Beecher, Rev. Dr. White, and Rossiter Raymond. They all referred to Mr. Beecher. The principal subject of the addresses, which were made by Mr. Raymond and Mr. Horatio King, was the need of strengthening the Sunday and Mission schools.

### ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Vice President Henry Wilson is at the Astor House.

Col. Henry D. Wallen, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge George Sharswood, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. James E. Harvey, formerly United States Minister to Portugal, is at the New-York Hotel.

Adjt. Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, and Judge T. M. Bowen, of Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Stembel and Capt. J. L. Davis, United States Navy; Dr. E. Eldridge of Elmira, and Congressman S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prof. Theodore D. Woolsey, George E. Day, and Charles A. Aiken, members of the Committee on the Revision of the Bible, now in session at the Bible House, are at the Everett House.

### THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In reference to the preamble and resolutions of the Directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, published in your issue of this day, I take the earliest opportunity to repel, emphatically and absolutely, the imputation upon me contained in the first of those resolutions. The truth of the statements made by me in my editorial in the *New Era* for October shall be promptly and fully proved, and the propriety and purity of my motives for their publication shall be clearly established. Yours respectfully,

RAPHAEL D'C. LEWIN,
Editor of the *New Era*.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ERA, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1874.

GIVE ATTENTION AT ONCE TO ANYTHING SYMPTOMATIC OF CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA, OR ANY BOWEL COMPLAINT, BY USING PROMPTLY DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, AND YOU WILL AVOID MUCH SUFFERING AND NO LITTLE DANGER. THE REPUTATION OF THIS MEDICINE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY ITS MERIT, AND IT IS NOW EVERYWHERE RECOGNIZED AS A STANDARD CURATIVE.—*Advertisement.*

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# MARRIED.

CROLIUS—SCOTT.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1874, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, WILLIAM H. CROLIUS to SARAH R. SCOTT.

HOPSON—BAILEY.—Tuesday, Sept. 22, at Grace Church, Sheldon, Vt., by Rev. Albert H. Bailey, D. D., assisted by Rev. George B. Hopson, Professor in St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., MANSFIELD C. HOPSON to Miss CORNELIA M. BAILEY, daughter of the Rector of the parish.

SMITH—GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 23, by Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., ARTEMAS B. SMITH to MARGARET GRAHAM.

# DIED.

ARCHER.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on the 25th inst., ANDREW D. ARCHER, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, on Monday, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 42d st. at 10:45 A. M.

CRANE.—On Staten Island, Friday, Sept. 25, 1874, Mrs. CHARLOTTE CRANE, widow of the late Col. J. B. Crane, United States Army.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CHARDAVAYNE.—On Friday morning, Sept. 25, THOMAS C. CHARDAVAYNE, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 306 East 15th st. (Stuyvesant square.)

DAWSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 24, JOHN W. DAWSON, a native of Liverpool, Eng., in his 44th year.

Friends of the family, and also members of Long Island Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 51 Fulton street, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Liverpool, Eng., papers please copy.

GLADWIN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., at the residence of her father, on Thursday morning, Sept. 24, HELEN MARIA, wife of Sidney M. Gladwin, and daughter of Samuel F. Phelps.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, at the residence of her father, No. 203 Clinton st., on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEERMANCE.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 24, WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE, Jr., only son of William L. and Susie E. Heermance, aged 14 months.

Funeral on Saturday, at 3 P. M., from residence of his parents, Palisade av., Yonkers. Relatives and friends are invited to be present. Carriages will meet the 2 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot and return at 5:50 P. M.

IRWIN.—In this City, Sept. 25, MAGGIE, eldest daughter of James and Eliza Ann Irwin.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from her father's residence, No. 323 West 36th st.

MACKENZIE.—On Wednesday, the 23d inst., of pulmonary consumption, MORTIMER L., eldest son of George Mackenzie, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 8 West 48th st., New-York, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SEVENTH (G) COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1874.

The active and honorary members of this company are requested to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Mortimer L. Mackenzie, from the residence of his father, No. 8 West 48th st., on Saturday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

By order of Capt. GEORGE W. ELY.
JOHN MCGREEVEY, First Sergeant.

ST. NICHOLAS LODGE, No. 321, F. and A. M., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1874.

Members of this lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Mortimer L. Mackenzie, from the residence of his father, No. 8 West 48th st., on Saturday the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE W. ELY, M.
E. A. ROGERS, Secretary.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

Members of this society are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our late fellow-member, MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE, from the residence of his father, No. 8 West 48th st., on Saturday, 26th inst., at 1 P. M.

CHARLES E. ANTHON, President.
WM. POLLON, Secretary.

MIXER.—Suddenly of pneumonia, on Friday, Sept. 25, EVELYN LOUISE, youngest daughter of Emily F., and the late Henry Mixer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 127 Hoyt st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RUTHERFORD.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, aged 38 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, William Fair, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Sunday at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend interment in Gree-Wnood.

SCHROEDER.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 24, ERNEST, son of Henry C. J. Schroeder, aged 29 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Red Bank, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M. Monday, Sept. 28.

SHEPARD.—At Rocky Hill, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874, Mrs. JANE M. SHEPARD, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Rocky Hill, 1 P. M. Saturday.

SMITH.—On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 23, HARRIET A., daughter of James A. Smith.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, No. 26 Irving place, on Saturday, Sept. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn, Mass., for interment.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday evening, Sept. 25, at the residence of her son, Edgar Williams, Prospect av., corner Wall street, Woodstock, EMMA WILLIAMS, 78 years old, widow of Jesse Williams.

Particulars of funeral hereafter. Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

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# POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM, No. 200 East 18th st.—A meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock. THOMAS McDOWELL, Secretary.

# COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

## THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT.

### WHAT IT REQUIRES AND HOW TO DO IT.

I.

The "Act to secure to children the benefits of elementary education," (chapter 421, laws of 1874,) imposes the following legal obligations:

1. Every person having the control or charge of any child, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, must see that such child has fourteen weeks schooling each year, eight weeks of which must be consecutive. (See sec. 1.)

The penalty for not doing this is $1 for the first offense, and $5 per week for each week of neglect afterward, up to thirteen weeks in any one year; total penalties per year in each case, $65; the penalties when collected are to be added to school money of the school district in which the offense occurred. (See sec. 5.)

2. Every child between the ages of eight and fourteen years must attend school fourteen weeks per year, eight of which must be consecutive. The penalty for not doing this is to be deemed an habitual truant, and taken charge of by the school authorities and sent to the truant school. (See secs. 7 and 8.)

3. No person or company is allowed to employ any child between the ages of eight and fourteen in any business whatever during the school hours of any school day of the public school in the city or school district where such child is, unless such child has had in the year immediately preceding such employment fourteen weeks' schooling; and at the time of employing such child the employer must receive from the child a certificate of the teacher or School Trustee certifying to such schooling. (See sec. 2.)

The penalty on the employer for violating this requirement is $50 for each offense, the fine to be added to the school money of the school district in which the offense occurs. (See sec. 2.)

II.

### WHO ARE TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

The duty of enforcing this law is imposed upon the Trustees of school districts and public schools and Presidents of union schools for their respective school districts, or in case there are no such officers, then upon such officer as the Board of Education of the city or town may designate. (See secs. 3 and 5.)

The penalty upon the above-named school officers for not attending to their duty in enforcing this law is not prescribed in this statute, for the reason that the Revised Statutes make such neglect of duty by a sworn public officer a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $250 for each offense.

The Board of Education in each city, and a board to be composed of all the School Trustees of the public schools of a town, are, by section 8 of the law, made an educational legislative body for their respective cities or towns, with full and ample powers to make, and are required to make, on or before Jan. 1 next, all needful provisions, arrangements, rules, and regulations, to clear the streets and public places, during school hours of the public schools, of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years.

This code, when prepared by them, must, before it goes into effect, be approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court for the judicial district in which the city or town is situated. (See section 8.) In order to enable them to enforce effectually their code, when so prepared and approved, they are authorized to require the aid and services of the Police of cities and the constables of towns. (See section 8.)

Under this law the school authorities of each city and town have ample power to cure entirely juvenile vagrancy within the boundaries of their respective cities and towns, and also to insure to every child in the State of New-York between the ages of eight and fourteen years, physically and mentally able to receive it, at least fourteen weeks' schooling per year or its equivalent home instruction.

The penalty for not doing this is not prescribed in the act, for the reason that gross neglect of duty by sworn public officers is by the Revised Statutes made a misdemeanor, and punishable as such.

III.

### HOW TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

The theory of the law is that every child in the State between the ages of eight and fourteen is due at the public school in his school district fourteen weeks of each year, eight of which weeks must be consecutive. If he is not at the public school for this period his custodians must give to the school authorities a legal reason for his absence. The average period of instruction at the public schools is twenty-eight weeks annually. This law requires these children to receive for six years only one-half the schooling the State provides for them. Even if vigorously enforced it secures to them barely enough education to become good citizens and useful members of society; hence the greater necessity for perfect enforcement.

1. The key to success in enforcing the law is the Primary School District. The State at large is divided into Primary School Districts, and annually in September the census of the children of the school age within each school district is taken and reported through the proper channel to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany.

2. This year, and annually hereafter, it will be necessary to obtain not only the number of children attending school, but also the number between the ages of eight and fourteen years in each school district.

3. The name, age, residence, and name of the parent or person having charge of a child between the ages of eight and fourteen should also be taken. The school officer will then have a correct list of children of his district whom the law requires to attend school fourteen weeks during the year, and also requires him to see that they attend, or to enforce the penalty upon the parent or custodian. By the aid of this list he can serve the notices upon delinquents with little trouble and delay.

4. A copy of the list of children coming under the law should be furnished to the teacher of the district school. The daily report of attendance kept by this teacher will show at once the absentees; and a list of these sent weekly or monthly to the Trustee or school officer of the district will inform him who are disobeying the law, and of what parties he must collect penalties, unless they furnish to him proof that the absentees either are attending some school, or are regularly taught at home, or are physically or mentally unfitted for attending school.

5. Printed blank forms of notices to delinquents and of summonses for penalties should be furnished by the School Board in each town and city to the Trustee or school officer of each district. If they could be provided by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, so as to be uniform in all the districts, it would be still better.

If each school officer will attend to the business promptly, systematically, and efficiently in his own school district, there will be little trouble in enforcing the law; and, as in every other country where it has been tried for one generation, the law will become so popular that it will by the mere force of public sentiment substantially enforce itself. But if the Trustees and school officers of the district are lax the first year, it will add much to their labors and annoyances in the future.

6. In the [months of February and September in each year the Trustee or school officer of the district is required to visit every establishment in his district where children are employed, and see that all between the ages of eight and fourteen have, within the fifty-two weeks immediately preceding the visit, received at least fourteen weeks' schooling. The first inspection of these places will be next February. It was fixed for that time at the request of the manufacturers, in order that, beginning this Fall, they may by February come under the law without injuriously disturbing their work. It will take but little time of the school officer to inspect a factory, as the manager is on demand obliged to exhibit to him a list of all the children between the said ages in the establishment, with the certificates of each one's schooling.

IV.

### WHAT IS TO BE DONE WHERE THERE ARE NO PRIMARY SCHOOL DISTRICTS?

1. In the City of New-York there are not, and never have been, any school districts, hence much confusion and lack of system in the Department of Education. No annual census is taken of children of the school age in the City. This should be done every September, and the returns made to the Board of Education and to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. The City should be divided without delay by the Board of Education into primary-school districts, and the Trustees notified of their respective districts. (See section 3.)

3. A census in each primary-school district must be taken of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen, with their names and residences, and the residence or the parents or custodians of each child.

4. The Board of Education should furnish to each Trustee the said census list of children and parents in his primary school district, and also should furnish the census list of children in the district to the teacher of the district primary school. The Trustee would then know what children and parents were by this law under his jurisdiction, and the teacher of the primary school would know what children ought to be in his school for at least fourteen weeks in the year, unless otherwise receiving the equivalent instruction.

5. The teacher's weekly and monthly report of daily attendance made to the Board of Education and to the Trustee assigned to the district would inform the Trustee what children were apparently delinquents, and should present to the Trustee proofs of attendance on some other school, public or private, or of instruction at home, or of physical or mental incapacity.

6. The Trustee should send immediate written notice to the parents or custodians of the apparent delinquents, requiring them to deliver to him, at a time and place specified, proof that the children were at school, or instructed at home as the law prescribes, or were physically or mentally incapacitated; or, if such was not the fact, to pay the legal penalty. Private blank notices and summonses should be furnished by the Board of Education to each Trustee for this purpose.

Grammar school districts, as well as primary school districts, will soon be a necessity, if our system of public school instruction in New-York City is to be administered with a reasonable degree of precision and perfection.

We have three hundred thousand youth of the school age in the City, and they are now at liberty to wander from school to school as caprice takes them. While this is permitted by the Board of Education, it is as impossible to secure to each a good school training as it would be to instruct and discipline an army of three hundred thousand soldiers without assigning each to a definite company, regiment, division, and army corps. Every public school in the City should have its district, from the two colleges, which would each cover the whole City, down to the primary schools, which would each cover perhaps a one hundred and fiftieth part of the City.

V.

### HOW THIS LAW CURES JUVENILE VAGRANCY.

By section 8 the Board of Education are empowered and required, on or before the 1st day of January next, to prepare a special code of laws for the City, that shall enable them by the aid of the Police to clear the streets and public places of the City of habitual truants, and of all loafers and idlers between the ages of eight and fourteen, and to put these habitual truants and juvenile idlers to school, not for fourteen weeks in each year only, but for the whole year, for the fourteen weeks' limit does not apply to this class of children. They can send all who are Catholic to the Catholic Protectory, and all others to the House of Refuge, or they may provide other places for their discipline, instruction, and confinement. They may require every child between the ages of eight and fourteen found idling in the streets during school hours to present to the Police and truant officers a certificate of his schooling and of some lawful occupation, under penalty of arrest. In short, they can make and enforce, by the whole power of the Police, and of the Civil and Police Justices' Courts, any rule and regulation in this regard that a Justice of the Supreme Court will approve.

No body of men in any city ever had a greater power for good put into their hands; and from the high character of the board and the long experience in school and reformatory work of some of its members, the public may justly expect the most beneficent results. But to prevent disappointment no time is to be lost, for a great deal is to be done before the 1st of January to get everything ready by that day for systematic and effective operations.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS.

# THE JERSEY CITY POLICE MURDER.

## DEATH OF WILLIAM BAGLEY, THE VICTIM OF THE SHOOTING—THE CORONER TO INVESTIGATE THE CASE.

William Bagley, the young man who was shot while being pursued by Officers Duncan, Lott, and Kelly, of the Jersey City Police force, two weeks ago to-day, died in the Jersey City Hospital last evening at 6 o'clock. The circumstances attending the shooting invest it with considerable mystery. On Saturday night, 12th inst., a liquor-dealer named Meehan opened a saloon on Communipaw avenue. Officer Martin Kelly, not in uniform, was present as master of ceremonies. At about 11 o'clock Bagley and a companion, George Kelly by name, entered the saloon, and for an hour drank freely. Soon after midnight Kelly felt stupid in consequence of his frequent libations, and laid down on a beer barrel to sleep. Meehan undertook to put him out, but he resisted, and Officer Kelly seized him and threw him out into the street, striking him a heavy blow in the face at the same time. Bagley went out, and was commiserating with his friend on the street corner, when Officer Duncan ordered them to move on. Kelly refused to do so, and Officer Kelly stepped out into the street. The officer took George Kelly into custody, and Officer Duncan took Bagley. Bagley broke away, and was pursued by Duncan, who fired at him. Officer Lott, who was on duty in the vicinity, heard the shooting, and seeing the prisoner fleeing, also fired. Five shots were fired altogether. At the last shot Bagley fell. He and Kelly were taken to the station-house, and a charge of disorderly conduct preferred against them. It was then ascertained that Bagley had been shot, and he was taken to the hospital. A ball was subsequently extracted from his head. Dr. Watson, who attended him, believes that another ball not yet found must have entered the brain. A singular feature of the case is that the ball taken from Bagley's head will not fit the pistols which Duncan and Lott carried. It does, however, fit Officer Kelly's pistol, and against this presumption raised by this fact is the statement of Officer Kelly that he did not have his pistol with him that night, and the statement of George Kelly, whom he had in custody, that the officer did not shoot while on his way to the station-house.

Bagley lay unconscious at the hospital for a couple of days, then rallied, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. He sank again, and his ante-mortem statement was taken. He afterward rallied somewhat, but on Thursday evening he became unconscious and delirious, and continued so until last night, when he died.

Officers Duncan, Lott, and Kelly, who had been released on their own recognizances, were yesterday rearrested, and are held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. County Physician Stout was notified, and he has ordered Coroner Reinhardt to hold an inquest. A post-mortem examination will be made this morning.

# THE UNTAMED HORSES OF THE FOURTH AVENUE LINE.

Daniel Kane, the driver of an omnibus on the Fourth Avenue Line, was yesterday arraigned, by Mr. Bergh, before Justice Sherwood, at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer for driving an old and spavined horse. The animal was suffering from a number of other diseases also, and was so infirm that it could with difficulty keep on its feet. The driver admitted that the horse was in an unsound condition, but pleaded in extenuation the fact that he, a few days ago, remonstrated with the foreman of the stables, and asked for another team. The foreman told him to mind his own business or a vacancy would soon exist in the list of drivers. The Judge said that, under these circumstances, it would be a manifest injustice to punish Kane, but that he was afraid the law permitted no other course. Mr. Bergh then asked why it would not be proper to arrest the owners of the line, Messrs. Vanderbilt, Marshall, and Wilkins. Justice Sherwood declined to act on this suggestion, as it was reasonable to presume that the gentlemen named were unacquainted with the condition of the horse. He would, however, issue a warrant for the arrest of the foreman, and hold Kane to await further developments. The warrant was given to Mr. Bergh for service. Later in the day the foreman, Charles G. Brunell, was taken into custody and held in $300 bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions. Kane was discharged.

# THE FALL TRADE.

The present week being the one corresponding to that preceding last year's panic, merchants are generally comparing their present trade with their trade then. Extensive inquiries among them show that they regard the outlook very hopefully. It is true that sales are not so large this week as on the corresponding one last year, but a very fair trade is being universally done. A comparison by the number of dollars' worth sold is thought to be an unfair one, because of the exceedingly low rates now obtaining. One large house on Broadway said that their sales of $40,000 on one day this season fully equaled in quantity of goods sold a trade of $50,000 last year—the difference representing a corresponding difference in the price of the goods. Another peculiarity of this season seems to be that the trade is being done this week which was done in the preceding week last year. The reason is that the trade this year is, so to speak, a hand to mouth one. The country retailers bought only those goods which they saw their way to selling. Now they are back again completing their purchases which last year they would have made all at once. Generally speaking, a very fair average trade is being done with good promise of increase; but at the same time those merchants inquired of universally deny that anything unusual is being done in any line of goods or on any particular day—the rumor to the contrary notwithstanding.

# MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

## OPENING OF BIDS FOR WORK IN CENTRAL AND FIVE POINTS PARKS—THE WEBSTER MONUMENT — COMMUNICATION FROM THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

A special meeting of the Park Commissioners was held yesterday for the purpose of disposing of several matters of importance awaiting action by the department. Bids were received as follows: For the mason and stone-cutter's work on the Outect Arch in Central Park eight proposals were opened, ranging from $11,920 to $7,000. For the iron, painting, and carpenter-work on the same, one proposal of $16,450 was received. For the mason and stone-cutter's work on the Gapston Bridge in Central Park, eight proposals were opened, ranging from $9,642 to $5,967. For the iron, painting, and carpenter-work on the same one proposal of $3,750 was received.

For the concrete pavement on Five Points Park, two bids were received, one at twenty-eight cents per square foot, the other at forty-seven cents per square foot.

The following series of resolutions was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the board would be gratified to be able to place a worthy colossal statue in bronze, of Daniel Webster, on the Central Park, in accordance with the munificent proposition of Gordon W. Burnham, Esq.

*Resolved*, That pending the undertaking of Mr. Burnham, the site at the junction of the middle and west drives, south of the lake, shall be reserved against any other permanent use or appropriation than that proposed by him.

A communication from E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation, was received, advising the department that, in order to guard against a possibility of assessments being set aside, it is expedient to obtain an ordinance of the Common Council in cases where sewers are to be constructed in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the newly annexed district. Acting upon this advice, application was made by the department to the Common Council for permission to construct sewers in One Hundred and Forty-first street, from Third avenue to Mill Brook, and in Third and Willis avenues, from One Hundred and Forty-third to One Hundred and Forty-fifth streets. The board adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

# POLICE MATTERS.

## PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF DOWN-TOWN PRECINCTS — FOUR PATROLMEN DISMISSED—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Commissioner Diabecker offered the following resolutions, which have for their object the consolidation of certain precincts in the lower portion of the City:

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to abolish the Second, Third, and Twenty-eighth Precincts, and to reorganize them on the following basis: The territory and force of the Second Precinct to be divided between the Fifth and Fourth Precincts, the territory and force of the Third Precinct to be divided between the Fifth and Twenty-seventh Precincts, the territory and force of the Twenty-eighth Precinct to be divided between the Eighth and Ninth Precincts; Fulton street to be the line of division of the Second Precinct, Murray street of the Third Precinct, and Carmine and Clarkson streets of the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

*Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk frame and submit to this board resolutions for carrying into effect the foregoing resolution.

Commissioner Voorhis, in speaking to the resolution, said that he desired to have the board make certain changes in the present boundaries of the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-ninth Precincts, and asked the board to consider the desirability of these changes in connection with the resolutions given above. It was, he said, highly necessary to form a new precinct up-town, if the board determined to abolish the down-town precinct referred to.

The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The bids for election advertising from the newspapers were then opened, and the contract was given to Jay Gould's organ, and one other morning paper, to be designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

The case of Patrolman Nicholas Dugan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was then called up. The patrolman was tried for having abandoned his post and remained in an umbrella factory for several hours. Commissioner Voorhis, in making a motion for the dismissal of the officer, remarked that Dugan had admitted the charge after having vainly attempted to bribe Capt. Wm. H. Vale, Jr., Lieut. C. Collins, L. M. Ballard, A. V. Canfield, Jr., F. S. Gardner, E. H. Sanford, and Col. H. A. Gildersleeve. The team commenced practicing the following Saturday, and continued to do so until the 15th inst., when a final selection of a team was made, which included the following members: Henry Fulton, H. A. Gildersleeve, C. T. Dakin, L. L. Hepburn, G. W. Yale, J. T. B. Collins, J. Hodine, and A. Anderson. The reserve comprised E. H. Sanford, J. S. Conlin, L. M. Ballard, F. S. Gardner, and A. V. Canfield, Jr. The team commenced work in earnest, and availed themselves of the experience made daily by one another, the force of the wind, quality and quantity of powder used, &c. The result of these competitions has been highly gratifying, both to the contestants themselves and friends. The scores recorded by the latter on Saturday were the highest ever made under the same conditions upon any range. The following table indicates the highest scores made on the range at Wimbledon from the opening up to the present year, the highest attainable number being 1,440 points:

| Year. | Scores. | Year. | Winner. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862 | England | 990 | 1868 | England | 1,196 |
| 1863 | England | 1,082 | 1869 | Scotland | 1,149 |
| 1864 | Scotland | 989 | 1870 | England | 1,166 |
| 1865 | England | 1,051 | 1871 | England | 1,204 |
| 1866 | England | 1,170 | 1872 | England | 1,165 |
| 1867 | England | 1,097 | 1873 | Ireland | 1,195 |

It will be observed that the highest score ever made at the latter range was made by the English team in the year 1871.

The members of the respective teams have adopted various positions for shooting. Lieut. Fulton, the "crack" shot in the American team, lies on his back, and rests the barrel of his gun between his knees, with the breech elevated slightly above the right shoulder. He then places his left arm back of his neck, and grasps the butt of his gun firmly with his left hand. To prevent the recoil of the gun from injuring his face he places a small cushion between his jaw and the gun. He uses a Remington sporting-rifle, shooting ninety-five grains of powder to the charge. Col. Gildersleeve, Gen. Dakin, and Col. Bodine adopt the military position, lying flat on the breast, and resting the elbows on the ground. The former uses a Sharpe's, and the two latter Remington sporting rifles. Messrs. Yale and Hepburn lie on the back, supporting the piece on the knees, resting the butt against the right shoulder. The left arm is then thrown over the breast, while the left hand grasps the gun immediately behind the hammer. The Irish team all adopt the military position, with the exception of Mr. Millner, who occupies a position similar to Messrs. Yale and Hepburn. They use Rigby muzzle-loading rifles, and shoot a charge consisting of ninety grains of powder.

The targets to be used, as already published, are of cast-iron, 12 feet long and 6 feet 6 inches width, with a centre line 6 feet, and a bull's eye 3 feet square.

The Range Committee have made arrangements to accommodate a large concourse of visitors to-day. An admission fee of fifty cents will be charged to all but members of the National Rifle Association, who will be required to wear their badges to secure admittance. The match will begin promptly at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the 800 yards range, the Irish team occupying two targets on the right of the field, and the Americans two adjoining on the left. The grounds may be reached by the Central Railroad of Long Island. The management announce that additional trains will be provided, leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

# TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE AERIAL FIRE LADDER.

Controller Green paid, yesterday, $25,000 to the counsel of May Belle Scott Uda—being the amount of her claim against the City in pursuance of a contract made with her by the Fire Department. This amount was included in the estimate of the latter to the Board of Apportionment. The money was paid for the right to manufacture Mrs. Uda's Aerial Fire Ladder, which was tested some time ago in the City Hall Park. Mr. A. L. Earle, now Deputy Controller, when Auditor of Accounts, audited the claim under protest, the Corporation Counsel having urged the payment of the bill, and notifying him that he had no defense to the lady's action. The Controller then sent a communication to the Corporation Counsel in which he expressed opposition to the bill, but the former, through his assistant replied that no new facts had been presented in the letter. Judgment for the amount was subsequently obtained in the Supreme Court, the claim not having been resisted by the Corporation Counsel, and it was paid with costs yesterday. Among those who pressed the claims of Mrs. Uda were Mayor Havemeyer and Fire Commissioner Perley.

# SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a milkman driving through Second avenue noticed four suspicious looking men on the piazza of an extension in the rear of the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery. Believing them to be burglars the milkman went in search of a policeman, and finding an officer attached to the Seventeenth Precinct, informed him of what he had seen. The policeman, summoning assistance, repaired to the place indicated, but the men had disappeared, and no trace of them could be found. No further attention was paid to the matter until about 7 o'clock, when one of the men employed at the Germania Assembly Rooms found a man lying on the second floor of the rear extension, directly beneath the sky-light, which was very much broken. The man appeared to be suffering intense pain, but refused to give any explanation of his presence in the house. The police were notified, and the man was conveyed on a stretcher to the station-house, as he was entirely helpless. Police Surgeon Bolton was summoned, and, on examination, he found that the man, who gave his name as John Donohue, was suffering from a fractured thigh. He persistently refused to give the Police any particulars about himself, or the manner in which he had received the injury which had disabled him. It was evident, however, that Donohue was one of the four men who were seen by the above-mentioned milkman on the piazza of the rear extension, and that he was a burglar, intent upon robbing the house. After gaining the roof of the extension it is probable that he stepped upon the sky-light, which gave way beneath him, and he was precipitated to the floor beneath. He fell a distance of twenty feet, and the result was a fractured thigh. His companions, becoming alarmed at the accident, fled, leaving their comrade to his fate. Donohue was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and will be detained there as a prisoner.

# SPOTTING A "SPOTTER."

Walter Pitt, a conductor in the employ of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, yesterday caused the arrest of a "spotter" in the service of the same corporation, named Stephen Force. Pitt alleges that yesterday morning the prisoner got on his car at Peck slip, and on the trip upward became quite sociable and chatty. After gaining, as he supposed, the confidence of the conductor, he informed him that he was one of the company's "counters," and proposed that in future they work in concert—that is, if the conductor collected 100 fares and turned in fifty, the "spotter" would report that but fifty passengers were carried, provided Pitt shared the other fifty fares with him. The conductor, after fully satisfying himself that Force was really a "spotter," gave him a marked $1 bill, call Officer Cronin, of the mounted squad, and handed him into custody. Force was taken before Justice Sherwood, at the Yorkville Police Court, where, upon the complaint of Mr. Mehrbach, President of the company, he was committed for examination in default of $300 bail. The conductor was also held on a technical charge of conspiracy. Superintendent Smith became his surety.

# ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Kessler in the case of Thomas A. Lavin, whose death, it was charged, resulted from injuries received at the hands of James Burke during a fight in front of No. 10 Eldridge street on Saturday night last. The evidence showed that Lavin, who was drunk, displayed a knife in Canal street during the early part of the evening, and said he would cut Burke open; that he afterward went to Burke's place, and that a fight followed, during which he was knocked down and kicked about the head by Burke. The injuries so received caused his death. A verdict was rendered against Burke, who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

# CREEDMOOR.

## THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

### CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST—REVIEW OF THE TEAM-PRACTICE—PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY—INTERESTING FACTS FOR VISITORS TO THE RANGE TO-DAY.

The long-talked-of international rifle contest between the representative teams of Ireland and America will take place on the range at Creedmoor, Long Island, to-day. The result will be anxiously looked for, and should the American team win the match a large amount of money will change hands. Rifle-shooting at long range is an innovation in this country. Previous to the opening of the range at Creedmoor, none of the present members of the American team had ever contested in a target-match at a greater distance than 500 yards. The first "long-range" match at Creedmoor took place during the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association last year. The match was entitled the "sharpshooters' championship," and was open to all comers. The distances were 800 and 1,000 yards, seven shots at each range, making the highest attainable score at both distances fifty-six points. The best score recorded by an American marksman was thirty-seven, made by Lieut. Fulton. On November 15, 1873, Messrs. Remington & Sons—with a view to encouraging long-range marksmanship—offered a valuable diamond badge for competition, to become the property of the marksman winning it three times. This developed an interest in long-range shooting which has steadily increased up to the present time. The badge has been won twice by several parties, but no one has yet been so fortunate as to become absolute possessor. Soon after the Irish "eight" won the "Elcho" shield at Wimbledon, in 1873, thus achieving a victory over the English and Scotch marksmen, they decided to send a challenge to this country, which was as follows:

*Challenge to the Riflemen of America from the Riflemen of Ireland, represented by the Irish Rifle Association:*

Mr. Arthur Blennerhassett Leech, founder in 1867 of the Irish Rifle Association, will select from the members of the team which he will match against an equal number of the representative American rifle shots, to shoot in the United States, in the autumn of 1874, on the following conditions:

*Targets, scoring, &c.*, same as adopted by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain at Wimbledon, 1873. (When the Irish eight won the international match for the "Elcho" shield, beating England and Scotland.

*Ranges*—800, 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards.

*Rifles*—Any not exceeding ten pounds' weight, but without telescopic sights or hair-triggers.

*Position*—Any, but no artificial rest permitted either for the rifle or person of the shooter.

The Irish team will be composed exclusively of riflemen born in the United States, and to shoot with rifles of American manufacture.

The Irish team will shoot with rifles made by Rigby, of Dublin.

As this challenge is given to decide the title to the rifle championship of the world, Mr. Leech will require a sufficient stake put down, not for the sake of a trifling pecuniary gain, but as a guarantee that the Irish team will meet the representative shots of America.

Mr. Leech desires to draw the attention of the American people to the fact that the laws of Great Britain forbid the formation in Ireland of rifle corps similar to those which exist in great numbers in England and Scotland, and that any skill acquired by Irishmen in rifle-shooting is the result of individual exertion under difficulties arising from discouraging legislation.

At the time the challenge was received the Amateur Rifle Club was in a primitive state, but being the only organization of the kind in the country, the members, after due consultation, concluded to accept the challenge, with a few alterations in the conditions, chiefly the limitation of the distances to be covered to 1,000 yards. Col. Wingate, the President of the Amateur Rifle Club, then entered into correspondence with Major Leech, which resulted in the acceptance of the challenge. The Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club then extended a general invitation to the marksmen of the United States to co-operate with its members in the endeavor to select a "team" which should fairly represent this country in the coming contest. Notice was also given that six competitions would be held at Creedmoor, Long Island, on July 15, 18, 22, and 29, and Aug. 1 and 5, for the purpose of making the selection. In response to the invitation, Messrs. Hepburn and Yale, of the present team, and several others doing business in other cities, presented themselves and took part in nearly all of the competitions. At the conclusion of this series of contests, a team of twelve, comprising the following members, was selected to form the team and reserve: H. Fulton, L. L. Hepburn, A. Anderson, T. S. Conlin, T. S. Dakin, G. W. Yale, J. T. B. Collins, L. M. Ballard, A. V. Canfield, Jr., F. S. Gardner, E. H. Sanford, and Col. H. A. Gildersleeve. The team commenced practicing the following Saturday, and continued to do so until the 15th inst., when a final selection of a team was made, which included the following members: Henry Fulton, H. A. Gildersleeve, C. T. Dakin, L. L. Hepburn, G. W. Yale, J. T. B. Collins, J. Hodine, and A. Anderson. The reserve comprised E. H. Sanford, J. S. Conlin, L. M. Ballard, F. S. Gardner, and A. V. Canfield, Jr. The team commenced work in earnest, and availed themselves of the experience made daily by one another, the force of the wind, quality and quantity of powder used, &c. The result of these competitions has been highly gratifying, both to the contestants themselves and friends. The scores recorded by the latter on Saturday were the highest ever made under the same conditions upon any range. The following table indicates the highest scores made on the range at Wimbledon from the opening up to the present year, the highest attainable number being 1,440 points:

| Year. | Scores. | Year. | Winner. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862 | England | 990 | 1868 | England | 1,196 |
| 1863 | England | 1,082 | 1869 | Scotland | 1,149 |
| 1864 | Scotland | 989 | 1870 | England | 1,166 |
| 1865 | England | 1,051 | 1871 | England | 1,204 |
| 1866 | England | 1,170 | 1872 | England | 1,165 |
| 1867 | England | 1,097 | 1873 | Ireland | 1,195 |

It will be observed that the highest score ever made at the latter range was made by the English team in the year 1871.

The members of the respective teams have adopted various positions for shooting. Lieut. Fulton, the "crack" shot in the American team, lies on his back, and rests the barrel of his gun between his knees, with the breech elevated slightly above the right shoulder. He then places his left arm back of his neck, and grasps the butt of his gun firmly with his left hand. To prevent the recoil of the gun from injuring his face he places a small cushion between his jaw and the gun. He uses a Remington sporting-rifle, shooting ninety-five grains of powder to the charge. Col. Gildersleeve, Gen. Dakin, and Col. Bodine adopt the military position, lying flat on the breast, and resting the elbows on the ground. The former uses a Sharpe's, and the two latter Remington sporting rifles. Messrs. Yale and Hepburn lie on the back, supporting the piece on the knees, resting the butt against the right shoulder. The left arm is then thrown over the breast, while the left hand grasps the gun immediately behind the hammer. The Irish team all adopt the military position, with the exception of Mr. K. Millner, who occupies a position similar to Messrs. Yale and Hepburn. They use Rigby muzzle-loading rifles, and shoot a charge consisting of ninety grains of powder.

The targets to be used, as already published, are of cast-iron, 12 feet long and 6 feet 6 inches width, with a centre line 6 feet, and a bull's eye 3 feet square.

The Range Committee have made arrangements to accommodate a large concourse of visitors to-day. An admission fee of fifty cents will be charged to all but members of the National Rifle Association, who will be required to wear their badges to secure admittance. The match will begin promptly at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the 800 yards range, the Irish team occupying two targets on the right of the field, and the Americans two adjoining on the left. The grounds may be reached by the Central Railroad of Long Island. The management announce that additional trains will be provided, leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

# TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE AERIAL FIRE LADDER.

Controller Green paid, yesterday, $25,000 to the counsel of May Belle Scott Uda—being the amount of her claim against the City in pursuance of a contract made with her by the Fire Department. This amount was included in the estimate of the latter to the Board of Apportionment. The money was paid for the right to manufacture Mrs. Uda's Aerial Fire Ladder, which was tested some time ago in the City Hall Park. Mr. A. L. Earle, now Deputy Controller, when Auditor of Accounts, audited the claim under protest, the Corporation Counsel having urged the payment of the bill, and notifying him that he had no defense to the lady's action. The Controller then sent a communication to the Corporation Counsel in which he expressed opposition to the bill, but the former, through his assistant replied that no new facts had been presented in the letter. Judgment for the amount was subsequently obtained in the Supreme Court, the claim not having been resisted by the Corporation Counsel, and it was paid with costs yesterday. Among those who pressed the claims of Mrs. Uda were Mayor Havemeyer and Fire Commissioner Perley.

# TAKING ADVANTAGE OF AN OPPORTUNITY.

A flashily-dressed man, who gives his name as George A. Allen, a hotel-keeper of Savannah, Ga., entered the barber-shop of Angelo Amato, No. 180 Fulton street, yesterday afternoon. He got shaved, and, pretending to look for his own coat, put his hand in the pocket of a coat containing two bracelets, value $75, owned by Mr. Leonard P. Greer, of No. 77 Nassau street. He was observed, however, by Mr. Amato, who procured his arrest. On being arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Tombs, he said he knew nothing about the affair, and was held for trial.

# A CASE OF ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

John Dunley, of No. 776 Eleventh avenue, who was shot on Tuesday morning by John McDonald, of No. 550 West Forty-ninth street, in a drunken brawl on the corner of Eleventh avenue and Forty-eighth street, was yesterday able to leave the Reception Hospital, and appear at the Yorkville Police Court against his assailant. It appearing that the shooting was purely accidental and partly due to the recklessness of Dunley, and he also declining to press the complaint, McDonald was discharged.

# COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have adopted a number of new by-laws for the purpose of assimilating the new classification of cotton, as adopted by the National Cotton Convention, with the present classification of the Exchange. The new classification will be the basis for all transactions in "futures" after the 1st of next September. With reference to the other business at the Exchange, the new classification will go into effect Oct. 1. All quotations will hereafter be made upon the new classification. These by-laws will be considered at a meeting of the Exchange called for Sept. 20.

# ORGAN EXHIBITION.

This afternoon George Jardine & Son will exhibit at their factory, No. 318 East Thirty-ninth street, a large and fine organ built by them for St. Augustine's Church, at Lansingburg, N. Y., at a cost of $4,000. It has two manuals, two octaves of pedals, and twenty-six registers, some of them of the largest class. The "clarionet" and "violoncello" stops are particularly rich and powerful, and the action work is on a new design, invented by Mr. Jardine, which makes the touch quick and responsive. The case, of Gothic design, measures eighteen feet wide, twenty-six feet high, and ten feet deep. The front pipes are handsomely decorated from original designs.

# THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Sept. 25, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold under a foreclosure decree, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 90, on East Fiftieth street, south side, 120 feet east of First avenue, for $13,950, to W. A. Leggett, but the purchaser not qualifying, the property was resold for $11,950, to Thomas L. Diabrow, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm also sold, under a similar court order, William Bruerton, Esq., Referee, a plot of land, 100 by 200, with buildings thereon, known as Croddy's Hotel, situate on Sylvan avenue, southeast corner of Oxford place, West Farms, Twenty-third Ward, for $5,500, to Townsend Poole, first mortgagee. R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John R. Fellows, Esq., Referee, disposed of a lot, 25 by 75, on Second avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Forty-fifth street, for $7,700, which property was bought by the plaintiffs in the foreclosure suit, John Schappert and Julius C. Schlacter. No other business was transacted. For to-day no other sales are noticed.

At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 24, Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Hindle, report having sold ninety-five lots, the property of the estate of John R. Gould, deceased, for $14,375, in the total, being an average of $146 per lot. A detailed report of this auction is appended. Concerning the sale held at Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, by Lawrence & Co., no report could be obtained yesterday.

## EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

### NEW-YORK.

*By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.*

1 four-story house and lot East 50th st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 20x90 ..... $11,950
1 plot, with buildings known as "Croddy's Hotel," 5th Van Ness av., near Oxford place, West Farms, Twenty-third Ward, plot 100x200 ..... 5,500

*By R. V. Harnett.*

1 lot, 2d av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 45th st., 27x75. $7,700

## SUBURBAN AUCTION—THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

### PATERSON, N. J.

*By Jere. Johnson, Jr., & J. M Hindle.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 lots on Summit av., corner William st.; J. Henderson ..... | $440 |
| 2 lots on Summit av., adjoining; J. Henderson.. | 430 |
| 2 lots on Summit av., adjoining; T. B. Hall..... | 420 |
| 1 lot on Summit av., adjoining; Eliza Coulie.... | 180 |
| 2 lots on Summit av., adjoining; G. Shelley.... | 370 |
| 2 lots on Summit av., adjoining; M. Morris..... | 430 |
| 2 lots corner Mountain and Penner avs.; M. Morris ..... | 495 |
| 1 lot on Mountain av., adjoining; M. Morris.... | 242 |
| 1 lot on Mountain av., adjoining; M. Morris.... | 257 |
| 1 lot on Mountain av., adjoining; W. Newell.... | 245 |
| 1 lot on Mountain av., adjoining; Mrs. Van Winkle ..... | 250 |
| 1 lot on Mountain av., adjoining; Mrs. Van Winkle ..... | 240 |
| 1 lot on Mountain av., adjoining; Mrs. Cass

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 73⅞ | 986 Michigan Central. 77½
1200 do... 73⅞ | 100 Rock Island... 103⅛
300 Pacific Mail...b3. 48⅞ | 900 do... 103
700 do... 48⅞ | 400 do... b3. 103⅛
1300 do... 49 | 300 do... s3. 103½
200 do... s3. 48⅞ | 600 do... 103
1200 do... s3. 48⅞ | 400 Ohio & Miss... 26½
300 do... 49 | 600 do... 26⅝
200 do... b3. 49 | 100 do... 26½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101½ | 100 do... b3. 26½
50 do... 101⅝ | 200 do... 26⅞
200 do... 101⅝ | 200 St. Paul... 34½
300 Erie Railway... s3. 37½ | 200 do... 34⅞
1100 do... b3. 37⅝ | 400 do... 34⅞
400 do... 37⅝ | 100 do... 34⅞
10 do... 37⅝ | 100 do... 34⅞
100 do... 38 | 200 do... 34⅞
200 do... s3. 37¾ | 500 do... 34⅞
2300 Lake Shore... 76⅞ | 1500 Toledo & Wab... 34⅞
10 do... 76⅞ | 100 do... 33⅞
300 do... 77 | 700 do... 33
500 do... s3. 76⅞ | 300 do... 33⅛
400 do... 76⅞ | 200 C., C. & I. C... 12
200 do... b3. 77 | 300 do... 11⅞
200 do... 77 | 600 do... 11½
600 Union Pacific... 37⅛ | 1900 do... 11½
1400 do... 36⅞ | 300 do... 11⅝
200 do... b3. 36⅞ | 300 do... 11½
200 North-western... 38⅝ | 300 do... 11½
1100 do... 38⅜ | 600 do... 11¼
1000 do... 38⅝ | 1700 do... 11
100 do... 38⅛ | 700 do... 11
900 do... 38⅜ | 100 do... 11¼
200 do... 38⅝ | 100 do... s15. 11
1000 do... s3. 38⅝ | 100 do... 11½
200 do... 38⅝ | 500 do... 11⅝
500 do... s3. 38⅜ | 100 Pac. R. of Mo... 39½
200 do... 38⅞ | 20 Atlan. & Pac. Pf... 14½
200 do... b3. 38⅞ | 41 N. Y., N. H. & H... 133
100 do... s3. 38⅞ | 100 B., H. & Erie... 1

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$45,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg... b. c. 117 | $5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new... 115⅝
400 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, small... 114 | 1,000 do... 12. 115⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65... b. c. 116 | 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67... c. 117
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new... b. c. 115¼ | 6,000 U. S. 6s Currency... b. c. 117⅞
| 10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C... 12. 111¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 A. M.

120 Spring Mt. Coal. 67 | 200 St. Paul... s3. 34¾
100 Western Union s3. 78⅜ | 200 do... 34⅝
100 do... 78⅜ | 100 do... b3. 34⅝
300 do... s3. 78⅜ | 10 Pittsburgh... 87⅝
300 do... 78⅜ | 700 North-western... 38⅝
600 N. Y. C. & Hudson 101½ | 500 do... 38⅝
500 Pacific Mail... s3. 49⅜ | 200 do... 39¼
500 do... 49⅜ | 200 do... c. 39⅜
200 do... b3. 49⅜ | 200 do... s3. 39
100 do... c. 49⅜ | 600 do... 38⅞
1100 do... 49⅜ | 600 Rock Island... b3. 103½
1200 do... 49⅜ | 200 do... 103⅝
100 do... 49⅜ | 100 do... 103⅝
400 Erie Railway... 37⅞ | 300 do... 103⅝
1400 Lake Shore... 77⅝ | 100 do... c. 103⅝
300 do... b3. 77⅝ | 200 do... 103⅝
300 do... s60. 77 | 100 do... s3. 103⅝
500 do... 77 | 300 do... 103⅝
300 do... b3. 77⅛ | 100 do... s3. 103⅜
300 do... s3. 77⅛ | 200 Toledo & Wab. b3. 33½
300 Union Pacific... s3. 37 | 100 do... 33⅜
800 do... b3. 37⅛ | 100 B., H. & Erie... 1⅛
800 do... b3. 37⅛ | 1623 Del., L. & West. 110¼
1000 do... 37⅛ | 100 Ft. Wayne... 90½
600 do... 37⅛ | 200 Ohio & Miss... b3. 26⅞
1100 do... b3. 37⅛ | 600 do... 26¾
100 do... s3. 37¼ | 100 do... 26⅞
700 do... 37⅛ | 100 Pacific R. of Mo... 39⅜
300 do... 37⅛ | 200 C. C. & I. C... 11¾
300 do... 37¼ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865... b. c. 116¼ | $1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865... 115⅝
2,000 do... 116¼ | 12,500 do... 115¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s. 106⅞ | 600 L. S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 77½
2,000 N. J. Cen. Con. 102¾ | 50 do... 76⅞
1,000 B.,L.&W.C'nv. 106¼ | 2000 do... 77⅛
2,000 do... 106⅛ | 500 do... b3. 77⅜
1,000 Ced.F.&M.1st. 80 | 50 do... 77
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 96 | 1100 do... 77¼
1,000 C.&N.W.Cn.c. 86 | 3700 do... 77⅜
5,000 C. & Miss. Con. 91 | 800 do... b3. 77⅜
2,000 do... 90⅞ | 600 do... s3. 77¼
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 92⅜ | 4200 do... 77⅜
5,000 do... 92¼ | 400 do... b3. 77⅜
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 89 | 200 do... b5. 77⅜
1,000 do... 88¾ | 15 C., C., C. & I... b. c. 69
4,000 do... 88⅞ | 200 B., H. & E. b. c. c. 1¼
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 88½ | 600 Un. Pac. b. c... s3. 36⅞
1,000 do... 89 | 400 do... 36⅞
1,000 do... 89 | 500 do... 36⅞
9,000 do... 89 | 800 do... 36⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 76 | 100 do... b60. 36⅞
5,000 do... 75⅞ | 100 do... s3. 36⅞
5,000 do... 75⅞ | 100 do... 36⅞
3,000 do... 75⅝ | 1000 do... 36⅞
3,000 C.&M.Con.s.F. 91½ | 100 do... s3. 36⅞
2,000 Har. 1st 7s, C. 108 | 300 do... 36½
1,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 78⅞ | 900 do... 36⅝
4,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st... 107½ | 1700 do... 36⅞
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th. 90½ | 1000 do... 36⅞
1,000 St. L. & I.M. 2d. 60 | 3000 do... 36⅞
7,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st. 73½ | 2500 do... b3. 37
1,000 do... 73¼ | 3700 do... 37
1,000 do... 73 | 400 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 34⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 87½ | 300 do... c. 34⅝
2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. 86 | 200 do... 34⅞
4,000 Gt. West 2d... 71 | 700 do... b3. 34⅞
1,000 L.&N.Cn., '98. 88 | 900 do... 34⅞
17 Del. & Hud. Can. 114½ | 200 do... 34⅞
100 Quicksilver... 32½ | 500 do... b3. 34⅝
100 do... b. c. 32 | 20 C., M.& St. P. Pf. b. c. 53⅝
100 Sp. M. Coal... b. c. 66 | 500 C. & N. W. b. c. b3. 38⅝
140 United States Ex. 63 | 200 do... 38⅞
10 American Ex... 61⅛ | 1400 do... 38⅞
100 West. Union b. c. 78⅝ | 800 do... 39⅛
100 do... 78⅝ | 400 do... 39⅛
500 do... 78⅜ | 200 do... s3. 38⅞
100 do... 78⅜ | 1100 do... 39
1000 do... 78⅛ | 200 do... 39⅛
1900 do... 78⅞ | 600 do... b3. 39⅛
200 do... s3. 78⅞ | 1300 do... 39
200 do... 78⅝ | 100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 56
500 do... 78⅝ | 100 T.,W.&W.b.c.b3. 33⅛
100 do... 78⅝ | 100 do... 33⅝
500 Pac. Mail... b. c. 49 | 200 do... b60. 33⅝
10 do... 49⅜ | 300 do... 33⅛
100 do... s3. 48⅞ | 200 do... 33⅛
400 do... 49 | 100 do... 33⅝
2700 do... 48⅞ | 500 do... 33⅜
100 do... 49⅛ | 100 do... 33½
2000 do... b3. 49⅛ | 200 do... 33⅝
100 do... 49⅛ | 200 Chi. & Alt. b. c. c. 98
2100 do... 49⅛ | 100 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b. c. 133
1800 do... 49⅛ | 100 do... 133⅛
1700 do... b3. 49⅛ | 600 Del., L. & W. b. c. 110
3600 do... 49⅛ | 100 do... 110
200 do... b3. 49⅛ | 100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 13⅞
200 do... 49⅛ | 300 H. & St. Jo. b. c. b3. 27
100 Amer. Coal... b. c. 60 | 400 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 26¾
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 101⅛ | 700 do... 26⅞
200 do... 101⅛ | 200 do... s3. 26⅞
100 Erie Railway b. c. 37¾ | 1100 do... 27
400 do... 37⅞ | 300 do... 27
200 do... s3. 37⅞ | 300 do... b3. 27
200 Harlem... s3. 128 | 900 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 11¼
100 do... b. c. 128 | 100 do... 11⅛
60 Illinois Cen... 91½ | 400 do... 11½
100 do... b. c. s3. 91 | 100 do... 11½
50 Mich. Cen... b. c. 78⅜ | 400 do... b5. 11⅝
100 do... 77 | 500 do... 11⅞
70 Cl. & P. G'd... b. c. 87⅝ | 300 do... 12
200 Chi. & R. I. b. c. c. 103 | 100 do... 12
100 do... 103 | 100 do... b3. 12
100 do... 103⅛ | 200 do... 11⅞
200 do... 103⅛ | 400 do... s3. 11⅞
600 do... 103⅛ | 200 do... 11¾
25 do... 103⅜ | 100 do... s3. 12
100 do... 103⅜ | 600 do... 12
700 do... 103⅛ | 200 do... 11¾
200 do... s3. 103⅜ | 300 do... 11⅞
| do... 11⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Ga. 7s, G. bds. 78 | 1100 Un. Pacific. b. c. 37¼
5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 94½ | 100 do... s3. 37⅛
1,000 M. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is., '87s... 92 | 300 do... 37⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup... 56¾ | 400 do... b3. 37⅛
| 1100 do... s3. 37⅛
3,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup... b. c. 58¼ | 200 do... 37
1,000 T. 6s, new S... 56 | 600 do... b3. 37⅛
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 96½ | 800 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 77½
3,000 N. J. C. C. b. c. 102¼ | 2000 do... 77⅝
5,000 C. P. Gold bds. 92⅜ | 900 do... 77⅝
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 88⅞ | 100 do... s3. 77½
$5,000 do... 88⅞ | 100 do... s5. 77½
1,000 do... 88⅞ | 200 do... b3. 77⅝
1,000 do... 88⅞ | 1000 do... 77⅝
1,000 U. P. Sink. Fd. 75⅞ | 1300 do... 77¾
1,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st. 73½ | 1100 do... b3. 77⅞
1,000 do... 73½ | 1300 do... 77¾
1,000 do... 72½ | 1000 do... s3. 77⅞
1,000 do... 73 | 400 do... s3. 77⅝
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 conv... 91 | 60 C. & P. Gn... b. c. 87⅛
3,000 L. S. 1st C. R... 99 | 200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 34⅝
5,000 C. & N. W. C. coup. Gold bds. 78 | 100 do... b3. 34⅜
8,000 M. & E. 7s, '71. 99 | 200 do... 34½
5,000 B. & E. R., '84. 104½ | 700 do... s3. 34⅝
1,000 C. & Ohio 1st, coupon on... 49⅛ | 300 C. & N. W... b. c. 39⅛
| 700 do... 39⅛
100 Quick. Min... b. c. 32¼ | 100 do... b3. 39⅛
100 Quick. Pref... b. c. 38½ | 100 do... 39⅛
300 West. Union. b. c. 78⅜ | 200 do... 39⅛
1000 do... 78⅜ | 400 do... b3. 39⅛
200 do... 78⅞ | 1100 do... 39⅛
1000 do... c. 78⅞ | 100 do... s10. 39
200 do... b3. 79 | 500 do... 38⅞
100 do... 78⅞ | 5 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 69
100 Pac. Mail. b. c. b3. 49¼ | 200 C. & R. I... b. c. 103½
1300 do... 49⅛ | 300 T., W. & W. b. c. b3. 33⅛
100 do... b3. 49⅛ | 300 do... 33⅛
1000 do... 49⅛ | 700 do... 33⅞
800 do... s3. 49⅛ | 300 do... 33⅛
100 do... 49⅛ | 400 H. & St. J... b. c. 27¼
100 do... 49⅛ | 182 D., L. & W... b. c. 110⅛
100 U. S. Ex... b. c. 62⅝ | 500 do... b3. 110⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R... b. c. b3. 101½ | 100 Ohio & Miss... b. c. 26⅞
100 do... b10. 101½ | 200 do... b5. 27
100 do... 101½ | 200 do... 27
100 Erie Rail... b. c. b3. 37¾ | 200 do... s3. 26⅞
200 do... 37⅞ | 200 do... b5. 26⅞
300 do... 37⅞ | 300 do... 26⅞
400 do... s3. 37⅞ | 300 C., C. & I. C... b. c. 11⅞
200 do... 37⅞ | 100 do... 12
100 B., H. & Erie. b. c. 1¼ | 100 do... 11⅞
200 do... 1¼ | 100 A. & P. Pf. b. c. s3. 13¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 73 | 18 Mich. Central... 77½
100 Erie Railway... 37¾ | 210 Del., Lack. & W... 110¼
300 do... 37⅞ | 200 Union Pacific... 37⅛
300 West. Union... s3. 78⅞ | 200 do... 37⅛
100 do... b3. 78⅞ | 600 do... b3. 37¼
100 do... 78⅞ | 300 do... 37⅛
600 do... s3. 78⅞ | 1200 do... s3. 37¼
1000 do... b3. 79 | 100 Lake Shore... b3. 77⅝
1000 do... 79 | 300 do... 77½
100 do... b3. 79⅛ | 500 do... 77⅜
700 do... 79⅛ | 3000 do... 77⅝
300 do... 79¼ | 100 do... 77⅝
200 do... b3. 79⅛ | 200 do... s3. 77⅝
300 North-west... b3. 38⅞ | 1700 do... b3. 77⅝
100 do... 38⅞ | 500 do... 77⅝
600 do... s3. 38⅞ | 1500 do... s3. 77⅝
100 do... s3. 38⅞ | 100 Rock Island... s3. 103⅝
300 do... b10. 38⅞ | 200 do... 103⅝
100 do... 38⅞ | 500 St. Paul... b3. 34⅞
200 Pacific Mail... 49⅛ | 100 Tol. & Wab... 34⅛
100 do... 49⅛ | 100 do... b3. 33⅞
100 do... b3. 49⅛ | 100 do... 33⅞
200 do... s3. 49⅛ | 200 Ohio & Miss... 26⅞
300 do... 49⅛ | 100 do... 26⅞
300 do... 49⅛ | 100 C., C. & I. C... 11⅞
600 do... s3. 49⅛ | 300 do... 12
100 do... 49⅛ | 200 do... 12
200 do... 49⅜ | 100 do... 12⅛
100 do... b3. 49⅛ | 50 do... 12⅛

FRIDAY, Sept. 25—P. M.

The Stock Exchange has been to-day again the centre of attraction in the Wall street markets, with great activity and higher prices as the characteristics of the transactions. The general upward tone, with an evident undertone of strength which almost immediately extended itself by an advance of ⅛@⅜ in the leading active shares. The exception to this prevailing strength was C., C. and I. C., which fell from 12, in the first sale, to 11. Union Pacific went from 36⅞ to 36½; Erie 37½ to 38, 37¾ firm; Ohios, 26¾ to 26⅞; Pacific Mail, 48⅞ to 49. The list began stronger at the morning Board. Rock Island sold up from 103 to 103¾; Western Union, 78⅜ to 78⅞; Pacific Mail, 49 to 49⅜; Lake Shore, which sold at 76⅞@77 before the call, reached 77½, and Union Pacific jumped from 36⅞ to 37⅛, on large sales. At the end of the Call the whole list was strong, with a higher tendency. There was a further improvement in the sales at the midday recess in some of the favorite shares, among them Union Pacifics, which reached an advance of 1 ₱ cent. on the opening price, or 1⅛ ₱ cent. above the price at yesterday's close; Rock Island went up to 103¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 110¼; Erie, 37¾, and the other stocks ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. above the price at the board. In the second call the general list reached the highest prices of the day, when, as compared with the opening prices, Erie showed an advance of ⅜; Union Pacific, 1 ₱ cent., and Lake Shore, 1 ₱ cent.; North-western, ¾ Wabash ⅜, St. Paul ⅜; the remainder of the list was firm to ¼ ₱ cent. better. Just before the close there was a reaction of ¼@¾ ₱ cent., and the whole list closed firm at an advance of ⅛ to 1¼ ₱ cent. on last night's final sales. Union Pacific, Western Union, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Pacific Mail were most conspicuous in the improvement. At the close C., C. & I. C. recovered to 12⅝. It was reported quite currently, with names of parties actually given, that this stock was being sold heavily short by or for certain Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which, in view of the late reports as to the attitude of that company toward C., C. and I. C., is, to say the least, ominous if true. The total sales were about 200,000 shares, and Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, North-western, and C., C. and I. C. were the features of the volume of transactions. The Union Pacific issues are still the central figure in the market for Railway Mortgages, which to-day was quite active and firm. Union, Firsts, brought 88¾@89, on sales amounting to $55,000; Land Grants, $21,000, at 88½ to 89¼; Sinking Funds, $36,000; at 75⅝ to 76. The sales of C., C. & I. C., Firsts, were nearly $40,000 at 72½ to 73½; Central Pacific Gold Bonds, $20,000, at 92¼@92⅜. In State Securities the dealings were confined to small lots of Georgia Gold 7s at 78; Missouri Long 6s at 94½; Tennessees, old 6s, ex coupon, 56¾; new do., ex coupon, 56¼; do. new series, 56. Bank shares were wholly neglected.

Money has ruled easy at 2@2½@3 ₱ cent. on call, closing at 2½. Foreign Exchange is firm on a slightly better offering of bids, the business rates for 60 days sterling being $4 83¾@$4 84, and $4 86@$4 86½ for demand. Gold has been generally dull, opening at 109⅝ and closing at 109½, the only prices of the day. The bulk of the dealings were made at the lower figures. The rates for loans of gold have been "flat" to 1@2 ₱ cent. for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day on Government account $38,000 for interest and $135,000 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts amounted to $324,000.

The Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable Oct. 27, this being the chief motive in the current strong movement in that stock.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday's final sales:

**Closing Quotations—**Sept. 25.

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. New 5s, coup. '81 | 111⅞ | 111¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, coup. '62 | 112⅜ | 112⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, coup. '67 | 116⅞ | 116⅞ |
| American Gold | 109⅝ | 109½ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 83¾@$4 84 | $4 83¾@$4 84 |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 101⅜ | 101½ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 103⅛ | 103⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 48⅞ | 49½ |
| St. Paul, Common | 34½ | 34½ |
| St. Paul, Preferred | 54 | 53¾ |
| Western Union | 78⅜ | 79¼ |
| Union Pacific | 36⅛ | 37⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 76⅞ | 77⅞ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 33⅛ | 33½ |
| North-western, common | 38⅜ | 38⅞ |
| North-western, preferred | 57 | 56 |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 109⅛ | 110¼ |
| New-Jersey Central | 106 | 106 |
| Panama | 116 | 116 |
| Erie | 37⅜ | 37¾ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 26½ | 26⅞ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 12¼ | 12½ |
| Harlem | 128¼ | 128 |

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold were as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Shares sold. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 101⅝ | 101½ | 4,859 |
| Harlem | 128 | 128 | 600 |
| Erie | 37⅞ | 37½ | 6,310 |
| Lake Shore | 77⅞ | 76⅞ | 40,110 |
| Wabash | 33⅝ | 33 | 7,500 |
| North-western | 39¼ | 38½ | 19,900 |
| North-western Preferred | 56 | 56 | 100 |
| Rock Island | 103¾ | 103 | 6,825 |
| Fort Wayne | 90½ | 90½ | 100 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 34⅞ | 34½ | 6,400 |
| Mil. and St. Paul Pref. | 53¾ | 53¾ | 20 |
| Pittsburg | 87⅝ | 87½ | 140 |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 110¼ | 110 | 3,126 |
| Michigan Central | 77½ | 76⅞ | 584 |
| Illinois Central | 91½ | 91 | 150 |
| Union Pacific | 37⅜ | 36¼ | 32,200 |
| C., C., C. & I. | 69 | 69 | 20 |
| C., C. and I. C. | 12½ | 11 | 12,750 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 27¼ | 27 | 700 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 27 | 26⅝ | 6,700 |
| Bos., Hartford & Erie | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 800 |
| Western Union | 79¼ | 78⅜ | 21,100 |
| Atlantic and Pacific Pref. | 14⅛ | 13¾ | 420 |
| Pacific Mail | 49⅝ | 48⅞ | 30,410 |
| Quicksilver | 32½ | 32 | 300 |
| Quicksilver Pref. | 38½ | 38½ | 100 |
| Spring Mountain Coal | 67 | 67 | 220 |
| Amer. Mer. Union Express | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | 10 |
| United States Express | 63 | 62⅞ | 140 |
| American Coal | 60 | 60 | 100 |
| Chicago & Alton | 98 | 98 | 100 |
| Del. & Hud. Canal | 114½ | 114½ | 17 |
| Total sales | | | 199,811 |

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. Currency, 6s | 117⅛ | 117⅝ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered | 117 | 117⅛ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons | 117⅝ | 117⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered | 112⅜ | 112⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons | 112⅜ | 112⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered | 114 | 114¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons | 114⅞ | 115¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered | 115 | 115¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons | 115⅞ | 116⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New, Registered | 115 | 115¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New, Coupons | 115⅝ | 115¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered | 115⅞ | 116 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons | 116⅞ | 117⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered | 116 | 116⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons | 116⅞ | 117⅛ |
| U. S. 10-40s, Registered | 110½ | 110¾ |
| U. S. 10-40s, Coupons | 111¼ | 111½ |
| U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered | 111¾ | 112 |
| U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons | 111¾ | 112 |
| Central Pacific Gold Bonds | 92¼ | 92½ |
| Western Pacific Gold Bonds | 84 | 84½ |

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross clearances | $17,518,000 |
| Gold balances | 1,292,935 |
| Currency | 1,422,072 |

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $64,269,007 |
| Currency balances | 2,700,496 |
| Gold exchanges | 5,952,408 |
| Gold balances | 630,685 |

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas 6s Funded. | 13 | N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. | 20¼ |
| Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is. | 11 | N. C. 6s, April & Oct. | 20 |
| Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R. | 11 | N.C. 6s, N.C.R., A.&O | 42 |
| Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. | 11 | N.C. 6s, N.C.R., C. off, Jan. & July | 30 |
| Ark. 7s, M.O.&R.Riv. | 11 | N.C. 6s, N.C.R., C. off, Ap. & Oct. | 30 |
| Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. | 11 | N. C. 6s, F. Act. '66. | 15 |
| California 7s | [illegible] | N. C. 6s, F. Act. '68. | 15 |
| Connecticut 6s | 103¼ | N. C. 6s, N.B., J.&J. | 19½ |
| Georgia 6s | 75 | Ohio 6s, '81 | 101 |
| Indiana 5s | 101 | Ohio 6s, '86 | 108 |
| Louisiana 6s | [illegible] | Rhode Island 6s | 108 |
| Mich. 6s, '78-'79 | 100½ | S. C. 6s [illegible] | 20½ |
| Mich. 6s, '83 | 102½ | | |
| Mich. 7s, '90 | [illegible] | | |
| Mo. 6s due in '74 | 96 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mo. 6s due in '75 | 96 | S. C. 6s, Jan. & July | 17 |
| Mo. 6s due in '76 | 96 | S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. | 17 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '77 | 96½ | S. C. 6s, F'dingAct. '66 | 17 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '78 | 94½ | S. C. L'd C., '89 J. & J. | 17 |
| Mo. 6s due in '79 | 94 | S. C. L'd C., '89, A.&O. | 17 |
| L. B. due '81to'91 inc. | 94 | S. C. 7s, of '88 | 17 |
| N. Y. B. B. Loan | 107⅜ | S. C. Non-Fund. B. | 6½ |
| N. Y. C. B. Loan | 107⅜ | Tenn. 6s, old | 74 |
| N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74 | 108 | Tenn. 6s, old, Ex C. | 56 |
| N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75 | 108 | Tenn. 6s, new bds | 74 |
| N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77 | 108 | Tenn. 6s, n., Ex C. | 55 |
| N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78 | 108 | Tenn. 6s, new series | 55 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. B., '77 | 108 | Va. 6s, old | 32 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87 | 108 | Va. 6s, new bds., '66 | 30 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83 | 103 | Va. 6s, new bds., '67 | 30 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91 | 109 | Va. 6s, Consol. bds. | 52¼ |
| N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75 | 104 | Va. 6s, Con. bs., 2d s. | 38 |
| N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76 | 104 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. 1st bs. | 103¼ | L. Shore C. R. 1st | 98⅝ |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d bs. | 101 | L. Shore C. R. 2d | 92 |
| B.,C.R. & M.1st 7s.g. | 67½ | Mar. & Cin. 1st | 100 |
| Chic. & Alton 1st | 105½ | Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902 | 98⅞ |
| Joliet & Chic. 1st | 103 | Mich. 1st 8s, '82 S. F. | 111½ |
| La. & Mo. 1st, guar. | 82½ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 102⅜ |
| St. L., J. & C. 1st | 95 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 96¼ |
| Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st | 110 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 99 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n. | 106 | N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E. | 92 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. C. C. | 102 | N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub. | 92 |
| M. & St. P. 1st 8s P.D. | 104 | N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 100½ |
| M.&S.P. 1st 7 3-10 P.D. | 90¼ | N. Y. C. & H. 1st C. | 108¼ |
| M. & St. P. 1st L.&C.D. | 84 | N. Y. C. & H. 1st R. | 108 |
| M. & St. P. 1st C.&M. | 75 | Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F., '85 | 106½ |
| Mil. & St. P. 2d | 65 | Har. 1st 7s C. | 108 |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F. | 99 | Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. | 91½ |
| Chic. & N. W. C. bs. | 84½ | Ohio & Miss. Con. | 90⅞ |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st | 96 | Ohio & Miss. 2d C. | 77¼ |
| Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs. | 78 | Cen. Pac. G. bs. | 92¼ |
| Gal. & Chic. 2d | 101 | Cen. Pac. St. A. B. | 101 |
| Chic. & Mil. 1st | 91⅝ | West. Pac. bs. | 84 |
| C.,C.C.&I. 1st 7s S.F. | 103½ | Union Pac. 1st bds. | 88⅝ |
| Del., L. & W. 1st | 103¾ | Union Pac. L. G. 7s | 88⅞ |
| Del., L. & W. 2d | 104⅛ | Union P. In. p. due | 90 |
| Del., L. & W. 7s C. | 106¼ | Union Pac. S. F. | 75½ |
| Morris & E. 1st | 107¼ | Pac. R. of Mo. 1st | 79 |
| Morris & E. 2d | 102 | Pac. R. 1st Car. B. | 70 |
| Morris & E. C. | 90 | Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo. | 100 |
| Morris & E. 7s of '71 | 98½ | P., F. W. & C. 1st | 107½ |
| Erie 2d 7s, '79 | 100 | P., F. W. & C. 2d | 102 |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83 | 97½ | P., F. W. & C. 3d | 92½ |
| Long Dock bds. | 100 | Clev. & P. C. S. F. | 100 |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 | 85½ | Clev. & Pitts. 3d | 101 |
| H. & St. Jo. L. G. | 100 | Clev. & Pitts. 4th | 90½ |
| H. & St. Jo. 8s C. | 75½ | Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st | 73 |
| D. & Sioux C. 2d D. | 91 | Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d | 26 |
| Ind., B. & W. 1st | 48 | St. L. & I. M. 1st | 85 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d | 100 | St. L. & I. M. 2d | 59 |
| M.So.&N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c. | 104 | Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. | 87 |
| Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 102 | Alton & T. H. 2d In. | 75 |
| Clev. & Tol. n. bds. | 100 | Belle. & S.I.R. 1st, 8s. | 96 |
| Clev., P. & A. o. b. | 100 | T., P. & W., E. D. | 80 |
| Clev., P. & A. n. b. | 100 | Tol., Peo. & W.C. 7s. | 50 |
| Det., M. & T. bds. | 97 | Tol. & W. 1st St. L.D. | 70 |
| Buff. & Erie n. bds. | 100 | Tol. & Wab. 2d | 71 |
| Buff. & S. L. 7s | 100 | Gt. West. 2d, '93 | 70½ |
| L. Shore Div. bds. | 99 | Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90 | 67 |
| L. Shore C. C. 1st | 99 | Ill. & So. I. 1st | 50 |

And the following for City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 148 | Mechanics' | 132 |
| American Ex. | 113¼ | Mechs. Bank. As'n. | 87 |
| Bks' & Broks' As. | 75 | Merchants' | 118 |
| Chatham | 130 | Merchants' Ex. | 108 |
| Chemical | 1500 | Metropolitan | 129 |
| City | 300 | Nassau | 106 |
| Continental | 88 | New-York | 120 |
| Corn Exchange | 120 | Ninth National | 100 |
| Fulton | 140 | North America | 90 |
| Gallatin National | 130 | Pacific | 165 |
| Hanover | 100 | People's | 140 |
| Irving | 127 | Phenix | 100 |
| Manhattan | 149½ | St. Nicholas | 106 |
| Marine | 150 | Union | 139 |
| Market | 120 | | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 25.

*Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 101½ | 101¾ |
| City 6s, new | 103½ | 103⅝ |
| Camden and Amboy | 124⅞ | 125 |
| Pennsylvania | 54 | 54½ |
| Reading | 56 | 56⅛ |
| Lehigh Valley | 62½ | 62¾ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 42¾ | 43 |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 14¾ | 14⅞ |
| Northern Central | 32 | 32½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 46½ | 46⅝ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 97½ | 98 |

The New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company (Stonington Railroad) has declared a quarterly dividend of *Two and a Half ₱ cent.* out of the earnings of the last three months. The dividend will be payable Oct. 10 at M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William street.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. announce that the coupons of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be payable at their office, Broad and Wall streets, on and after that date.

Messrs. Gwynne & Day received telegraphic information shortly after noon to-day announcing that the New-York State Loan was awarded to-day, and had proved a flattering success. The amount of Loan offered was $2,000,000, and the aggregate of the bids therefor reached $8,500,000, at prices ranging from par to 105⅛, in Gold. The entire loan was taken by the Controller at 103 in Gold for the Sinking Fund. The placing of this loan affords a most excellent proof of the good credit of the State.

## FAMILY MARKETING.

The season for Game having just opened, a good supply of the different species was received at the markets during the past few days, and met with quite a ready sale at high prices. Among the species may be mentioned Partridges, Woodcock, Reed Bird, Yellow-legged Snipe, Plover, Surf Snipe, and very little birds calle Ox-eyes, which are sold at 35c. a dozen.

No changes occurred in the prices of Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, &c., during the week. An early advance in Beef is anticipated on account of the growing scarcity of the best quality of that article. Among the small dealers the price has already advanced from 1c. to 2c. ₱ lb. Some varieties of Fresh Fish are also reported at an advance of 3c. and 5c. ₱ lb. The following were the general quotations yesterday at Washington Market:

MEATS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porterhouse St'k, lb. | 35@ .. | Veal, h'd q'rs, lb. | $ 25@ .. |
| Sirloin Steak, lb. | 26@28 | Veal Cutlets, lb. | 38@ .. |
| Round Steak, lb. | 22@ .. | Loin, lb. | 25@ .. |
| Stewing Pieces, lb. | 16@ .. | Pigs'Tongues, lb. | 12@ .. |
| Suet, lb. | 10@ .. | Beef Tongues | 1 00@1 25 |
| Mutton h'd q'rs, lb. | 18@20 | Bacon, lb. | 16@ .. |
| Mutton Chops, lb. | 20@ .. | Tripe, lb. | 10@ .. |
| Pickled Hams, lb. | 18@ .. | Lard, lb. | 17@ .. |
| Porterhouse Roast'g Beef, lb. | 35@ .. | Smoked Beef, lb. | 25@ .. |
| Roasting Beef, lb. | 26@ .. | Smoked Ham, lb. | 20@ .. |
| Sausages, lb. | 14@ .. | Shoulders, lb. | 12@ .. |
| Sausages, Smok'd, lb. | 15@ .. | Lamb, fore quarters, lb. | 18@ .. |
| Veal, fore q'rs, lb. | 15@ .. | Lamb, hind quarters, lb. | 25@ .. |
| Pork, Fresh, lb. | 14@ .. | | |
| Pork, Corned, lb. | 14@ .. | | |

FISH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Codfish, lb. | 10@12 | Black Trout, lb. | 75@$1 25 |
| Kennebec Salmon, lb. | 40@50 | Eels, lb. | 10@ 20 |
| Halibut, lb. | 18@20 | Porgies, lb. | 10@ 12 |
| Perch, lb. | 10@12 | Mackerel, lb. | 15@ 20 |
| Sunfish, lb. | 10@ .. | Kingfish, lb. | 20@ 25 |
| Flounders, lb. | 10@15 | Spanish Mack., lb. | 25@ 40 |
| Scollops, lb. | 25@30 | Weakfish, lb. | 6@ 12 |
| Sea Bass, lb. | 15@20 | Bluefish, lb. | 8@ 12 |
| Pickerel, lb. | 20@40 | Lobsters, lb. | 8@ 10 |
| Striped Bass, lb. | 15@25 | Salmon, lb. | 18@ 25 |
| Blackfish, lb. | 12@16 | Salmon Trout, lb. | 15@ 20 |

POULTRY AND GAME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spring Chickens, lb. | $ 25@$ 28 | Plover, dozen | $3 00@$3 50 |
| Common Chickens, lb. | 22@ 25 | Surf Snipe, doz. | 1 25@ .... |
| Fowl, lb. | 20@ 25 | Ox-eyes, doz. | 35@ .... |
| Partridges, pair | 1 50@1 75 | Tamed Squab, dozen | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| Woodcock, pair | 1 00@1 25 | Common Turkeys, lb. | 22@ 25 |
| Reed Birds, doz. | 1 50@1 75 | Young Turkeys, lb. | 25@ 28 |
| Yellow-legged Snipe, dozen | 3 00@3 50 | Spg. Duck, lb. | 23@ 25 |

SMOKED AND SHELLED FISH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Smoked Mackerel, lb. | 18@ .. | Oysters, large, gallon | $1 50@$2 00 |
| Dried Cod, lb. | 10@ .. | Oysters, small, gallon | 75@ 1 00 |
| Smoked Salmon, lb. | 20@ .. | Hard Clams, gallon | 50@ 75 |
| Smoked Eels, lb. | 25@ .. | Soft-shl Clams, gallon | 40@ 80 |
| Smoked California Salmon, lb. | 20@22 | Soft-shl Crabs, dozen | 1 00@ 2 00 |
| Smoked Halifax Salmon, lb. | 20@22 | H'd-shl Crabs, dozen | 50@ 75 |
| Salt Mackerel, each | 12@25 | Sturgeon, lb. | 25@ .. |
| Pickled Lobsters, lb. | 25@ .. | | |
| Smoked Bloat, each | 3@ .. | | |
| Freische Buckling, each | 6@ .. | | |

VEGETABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turnips, half peck | 25@ .. | Oyster Plant, punch | 15@ .. |
| Potatoes, half peck | 25@ .. | Lima Beans, h'f p'k | 40@ .. |
| Potatoes, bushel | $1@$1 15 | Mint, bunch | 2@ 5 |
| Squashes, piece | 8@10 | Onions, half peck | 40@ .. |
| Boston Squash, each | 15@25 | Beets, bunch | 5@ 6 |
| Thyme, bunch | 2@ 5 | New Carrots, bunch | 5@ 6 |
| Cabbage, head | 12@ .. | Sage, bunch | 4@ .. |
| Parsley, bunch | 3@ 5 | Water-cresses, b'ch | 2@ 3 |
| Radishes, bunch | 2@ 4 | Cucumbers, piece | 3@ 4 |
| New Tomatoes, q'rt | 5@ .. | Green Corn, dozen | 25@ .. |
| String Beans, h'f pk. | 25@ .. | | |

FRUITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lemons, dozen | 25@35 | New Dates, lb. | 10@15 |
| Apples, half peck | 25@ .. | Raisins, lb. | 10@18 |
| Pears, half peck | 25@30 | Figs, lb. | 15@20 |
| Honey-comb, lb. | 35@40 | Box Figs | 1 00@ .. |
| Macaroni, lb. | 15@18 | Almonds, lb. | 35@50 |
| Brazil Nuts, lb. | 20@ .. | Cocoa-nuts | 8@10 |
| English Nuts, lb. | 20@ .. | Dried Cherries, lb. | 20@30 |
| Hickory-nuts, quart | 10@ .. | Dried Plums, lb. | 25@ .. |
| Black Walnuts, q'rt | 5@ .. | Can Peaches | 35@40 |
| Pecan-nuts, quart | 20@ .. | Can Pears | 35@40 |
| Dried Peaches, lb. | 20@25 | Can Pine-apples | 35@ .. |
| Dried Apples, lb. | 15@ .. | Can Plums | 40@ .. |
| Dried Pears, lb. | 15@ .. | Can Quinces | 35@40 |
| Dried Currants, lb. | 10@15 | Can Cherries | 35@40 |
| Filberts, lb. | 25@ .. | Can Fresh Pears | 50@ .. |
| Prunels, lb. | 25@ .. | Can American Pears | 35@ .. |
| Seedless | 20@ .. | Can String Beans | 35@ .. |
| Malaga Grapes, lb. | 20@25 | Can Tomatoes | 20@25 |
| Prunes, new, lb. | 15@20 | Can Raspberry | 35@ .. |

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Family Butter | 40@ .. | Cheese, ₱ lb. | 10@20 |
| Common Butter | 28@35 | Swiss (imported) | |
| Eggs, fresh, doz. | 40@ .. | Cheese | 32@ .. |
| Eggs, barreled, doz. | 30@ .. | | |

PICKLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chow-chow, quart | 20@25 | Red Cabbage, quart | 20@ .. |
| Mixed Pickles | 20@ .. | White Onions, quart | 25@ .. |
| Cauliflower, quart | 20@ .. | | |

## A TILL-TAPPER CAUGHT.

John Engels was caught on Thursday evening with his hand in the money drawer of Catherine Smith's store, No. 206 West Twenty-sixth street. He fled rapidly, but was pursued by several persons, including Officer Campbell, and captured after a quarter of a mile chase. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Murray held him for trial in $500 bail.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 25, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs. | 4 | Hemp, bales | 18 |
| Beeswax, pkgs. | 10 | Hops, bales | 230 |
| Cotton, bales | 826 | Hides, bales | 7 |
| Broom-corn, bales | 48 | Leather, sides | 9,482 |
| Copper, bbls. | 49 | Oil-cake, pkgs. | 457 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs. | 564 | Cut-meats, pkgs. | 215 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 1,647 | Lard, pkgs. | 100 |
| Flour, bbls. | 6,518 | Butter, pkgs. | 4,809 |
| Wheat, bushels | 317,297 | Cheese, pkgs. | 11,110 |
| Corn, bushels | 326,166 | Starch, bxs. | 1,761 |
| Oats, bushels | 31,300 | Tobacco, hhds. | 314 |
| Malt, bushels | 12,799 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs. | 2,092 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 160 | Whisky, bbls. | 240 |
| Flaxseed, bags | 26 | Wool, bales | 362 |
| Beans, bbls. | 244 | | |

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pine streets, were as follows:

By the bark Agnes, for Liverpool—3,764 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Titania, for Bristol—1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 250 bbs. Resin.

By the bark Silo, for Gloucester—20,163 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Linta G., for Antwerp—39,200 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Lamo Cacace, for Messina—10,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Fra Francisco, for Cork—28,850 bushels Wheat.

By the brig E. Bolton, for Pernambuco—500 cases Refined Petroleum, 5 cases Domestics, 153 bbls. Resin, 1,000 reams Paper, 500 kegs Lard, 2,367 pieces Lumber, 840 bdls. Staves, 360 bdls. Hoops, 120 bbls. Headings, 528 bbls. Flour.

By the brig M. B. Gardner, for Antigua—200 bbls. Flour, 785 bbls. Corn-meal, 200 bbls. Bread, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 500 bags Corn, 100 pails Lard, 30 kegs Butter, 20 bxs. Cheese, 400 Shooks.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at nominally steady rates. Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been comparatively quiet at 31c.@32c. for Yellow.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The dealings in seasonable styles of work have been quite liberal in the aggregate, the sales through the wholesale and jobbing houses, especially the latter, having been extensive and generally at firm prices. The demand from Western buyers has been more animated, while the inquiry from local and near-by purchasers has been good. There has been less call for supplies for the South. The auction business has been fairly active, and the prices realized for the more desirable offerings have indicated a more confident temper on the part of bidders.

CANDLES—Have been moderately sought after, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been selling rather more freely, yet has not been active. Prices have been quoted steady, though not actively sought after, with House Cannel quoted firm at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been in very good demand, and again quoted ¼c. ₱ lb. higher, on much lighter offerings. Sales have been made here of 945 bags by the P. C. Warwick, at 18¼c., gold, ex ship; and 778 bags by the Merrimack at 18c., gold, usual terms. And at Baltimore, 2,500 bags by the Gamaliel, about fair, on private terms. Other kinds in moderate request, and held with increasing confidence. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 16c.@21½c., gold; Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16½c.@18c.; San Domingo, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 15c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15½c.@17c., and Jamaica, 15½c.@17½c., gold, ₱ lb. The jobbing trade has been more satisfactory.

COTTON—The demand for prompt deliveries was fair for spinning purposes at about previous prices, and moderately active on speculative account. Holders generally met the inquiry from spinners quite readily at the ruling figures, but were less accommodating to speculative buyers for delivery on maturing September contracts, refusing, in instances, to make sales of stock for this purpose. There was not much of an export call, and the bids of shippers were generally unsatisfactory. Sales have been reported since our last of 840 bales, including 471 bales to spinners and 369 bales to speculators. The movement for forward delivery was moderately active. September options were in most urgent request, opening 7-16c. higher, but subsequently receding ⅛c. from the highest figures of the day. Options for later months were less called for, and were a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,600 bales, (of which 2,900 bales were last evening and 13,700 bales to-day,) and 3,700 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c., October, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; November, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; December, 15 3-16c.; January, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; February, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; March, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; April, 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c. ₱ lb., closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 826 bales including 697 bales from Norfolk, and 129 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 8,760 bales, and for the week 45,802 bales, against 27,598 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 94,868 bales, against 87,772 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days') exports to Great Britain, 3,829 bales; to the Continent, 200 bales; stock in New-York, 38,967 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 124,318 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| Good Ordinary | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15 9-16 | 15 9-16 |
| Low Middling | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 16 | 16 |
| Middling | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| Good Middling | 17¼ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |

EGGS—Have been in moderate supply and demand, ranging from 23c.@28c. for ordinary to extra choice, main call having been for stock available at from 24c.@26c. for fair to prime.

FISH—The demand for most kinds has been fairly active, with Dry Cod quoted firm at $4 50@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $12@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05 ₱ keg.

FRUITS—In foreign dried there has been a fair business noted, chiefly in job lots. Sales, 1,700 bxs. new Layer Raisins at $3 15; 1,000 half-bxs. Valencia do. at 10¼c.; 1,100 bxs. old Layers at $2 75; 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel on private terms; 100 bags Brasil Nuts at 8c.; 100 bags Barcelona Filberts on private terms; 100 bbls. new Currants, 6¼c.@6¾c.; 20 cks. Turkey Prunes, 10¼c.@11c., and 250 cases Sardines on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active, but at a shade lower prices, on most descriptions. The demand for shipping Extras has been fair at the slightly reduced figures, including lines of regular shipping stock at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly at $5 22½@$5 40; and stock suited to the West Indies and South America at from $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl. Trade and Family Extras, particularly the former, have been rather freely dealt in, on the basis of our modified quotations, showing, in instances, a decline of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Holders have been more urgent in offering supplies at the current rates. A moderate call has been noted for Superfine and No. 2 stock within our range. The sales since our last have been 16,450 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, chiefly at $3 85@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 40@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 22½@$5 40; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 40; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 15. Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$7 75; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 5,600 bbls. shipping stock within our range.... Southern Flour has been comparatively slow of sale, with prices favoring buyers, though the offerings have been quite moderate of most grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 bbls. in lots, at $4 80@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra.... Canada Flour neglected and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in fair request, and held with firmness. We quote the range as from $4 20@$5 60 for Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in moderately active demand at steady rates, ranging from $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey; and $5 15@$5 25 for Brandy-wine. Sales have been reported of equal to 950 bbls., including 400 bbls. Golden Ear, at $4 75 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 70@$2 10 ₱ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal inactive, at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been fairly active, but at a further reduction of about 1c. a bushel, under more urgent offerings, less favorable cable reports and a sharp advance in ocean freights by the Liverpool steam lines. The demand has been mostly from export buyers, who have shown more disposition to operate at the current quotations. The inquiry from millers has been moderate. The bulk of the business has been in new No. 2 Spring, Chicago, North-west, and Milwaukee. A moderate movement was reported in ungraded new crop Spring, chiefly the poorer qualities, partly from store. Old crop Spring was scarce and quiet. Winter Wheat has been without important change as to values, on, however, a restricted trade, mostly in the better grades of new crop Red. Sales have been reported since our last of 251,000 bushels at $1 19@$1 26 for No. 1 Spring, mostly car lots, at $1 16@$1 20 for old crop No. 2 Spring, the latter an extreme; $1 11@$1 12 for new crop No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 11¼@$1 11½ for boat-loads, the bulk of the dealings having been at the latter rate; $1 14 for very choice do., a small lot; $1 09@$1 10 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 10 for boat-loads; $1 08@$1 10 for fair ordinary to choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly at $1 09 for good average stock, afloat; $1 06@$1 07 for new No. 3 Spring; $1 04@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, new, cars and afloat; $1 07 for ungraded Chicago Spring, in store; $1 15@$1 22 for inferior to strictly prime new Red Western, chiefly at $1 20@$1 22 for good to strictly prime samples; $1 22@$1 25 for new Amber Western; $1 26@$1 40 for White Western.... Corn has been in very brisk demand, in good part for export, and regular home trade purposes, though partly on speculative account, opening at a reduction of 1c. a bushel, but closing firmly at about yesterday's final quotations. Sales of have been reported since our last of 368,000 bushels at 95c.@96c. for sailing-vessel mixed Western afloat, closing with 96c. reported bid for strictly prime; 96c.@97c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western, afloat; 94c.@95c. for Mixed Western, in store; and $1 for White Western, ₱ bushel.... Rye quiet; new quoted at from 90c.@98c. for inferior to choice.... Barley lower and offering more freely; demand very moderate. A sale of 9,000 bushels very choice Canada West, to arrive, was reported at $1 42 ₱ bushel, an extreme rate. At the close, the nominal quotations for prime to choice Canada West were within the range of $1 35@$1 40 ₱ bushel.... Of Barley-malt, 1,200 bushels Canada West were reported sold at $1 85 ₱ bushel, four months' credit.... Oats have been fairly active, but at a reduction of 1c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 87,000 bushels at 60c.@63½c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, mainly at 63c. for prime Chicago, and 62c.@62½c. for Toledo; 61c.@65c. for new White Western, and 67c. for choice new White State.... Feed has been moderately active, and quoted at from $21@$32 ₱ ton.... Hay and Straw as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Quiet at former rates; 50 bales Calcutta Bagging sold at 10c.

HEMP—Has been generally inactive within the previous range. Of Jute Butts, 400 bales sold on private terms, quoted at 2 11-16c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been held firmly under a moderate demand. Sales have been reported of 450 Porto Cabello and 300 Dry Texas on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in fairly active request, largely for export, within the previous range. American, crop 1874, 40c.@45c.; American, crop 1873, 15c.@30c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@45c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of domestics have been 1,027 bales, and since Sept. 1, 2,028 bales, against 1,075 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 199 bales, and since Sept. 1, 700 bales. Mr. Wells remarks of the Hop exports: "The Hops now going forward to London are not purchases for London account, but simply shipments by consumers here to their branch establishments there. Present prices over there may warrant this movement, yet we are at a loss to know wherein comes the profit. Samples of our best Hops have been received in London, and the highest value set upon them that we have heard is £10 ₱ cwt.—equal to about 40c. ₱ lb. our currency. The best new English Hops are quoted at £13 18s., and these are probably 'East Kent Goldings,' which are always considered far superior to anything we ever grow. In this connection we have to say, that from what we have seen of our new crop in this market we are becoming more and more convinced that considerable disappointment will be realized in reference to quality, which, all along, has been represented to be so fine. Much of this is caused by careless picking and bad management. Nature has done her part well. Our Hops show extraordinary good strength. The fault lies in poor picking and improper curing."

LEATHER—The demand from manufacturers has been moderately active, and that from the trade and from export buyers fair, within the previous range. The offerings of the more desirable qualities have been comparatively moderate, the receipts and stock having been largely composed of the poorer grades. The inquiry for Sole has been mostly for hemlock tannages. Upper stock has been moderately sought after at about former rates; Morocco quiet; Harness Leather in demand. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@28c.@28½c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 27c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ₱ lb.... Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ lb.... Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 16c.@19c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@30c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@32c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in rather better demand, with prices unsettled; sales 300,000 lbs. at 21c.@21½c., closing at 21½c., cash. New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 18c.@21½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c. Scotch Pig-iron scarce and higher, with a light business in parcels from yard. Of American, sales, 500 tons No. 1 at $31; Eglinton Pig-iron quoted at $37; Glengarnock, $38@$39; Carnbroe, $38; American Pig, $29@$31; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $50, gold; American Rails at works, $55@$60; Old Rails at $33@$36; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37 ₱ ton. Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15½c., gold.... Pig-lead has been in moderate demand, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 62½, and American at $6@$6 10, gold; Bar at 8¼c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¼c.... Spelter has been slow of sale on the basis of 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾@10½c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been quiet and firm, with sales of 200 slabs Straits at 21¾c., gold. Straits quoted at 21¾c.@22c., gold; English at 20¾c.@20⅞c., gold; Banca at 25½c.@26c., gold. Tin-plates have been ruling at steady prices, with a light demand; sales, 500 bxs. Coke Terne on private terms. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 12½; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 62½@$9; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½.... Zinc more active; sales, 50 cks. at 8½c.@8¾c.

MOLASSES—There has been a fair inquiry noted for grades suited to the wants of jobbers, at firm prices; 175 hhds. Caibarien have been purchased at 40c. ₱ gallon, and sundry small lots of Porto Rico and English Island within our range. Refining goods have been offered sparingly, and have been quiet, but quoted firm as to values. Invoices to the amount of 330 puncheons and tcs. St. Lucia were reported as just arrived, but not yet marketed. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (50 test) at 40½c.@41½c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@66c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 42c.@47c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@81c., the latter for strictly choice.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very brisk request, in good part to arrive, at strong and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 12,850 bbls. Strained at $2 35@$2 45, closing at $2 40@$2 45 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar nominal.... City Pitch quiet, but held at $2 62½ ₱ bbl., free on board.... Spirits Turpentine has been fairly active at firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 707 bbls. at 36c. for Merchantable, and 37c. for New-York pkgs., closing at 36c.@36½c. for Merchantable, and 50 bbls. Oil and Whisky pkgs. at 36½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been quiet at former figures. Crude Sperm has been in fair demand and held with more confidence. Refined Whale and Sperm have been in moderate request within our range. There has been a fairly active jobbing call noted for Linseed and Lard-oils, and Refined Cotton seed-oil, at about quoted rates. Most other kinds without animation. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 63; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 88; Bleached do., $1 85@$1 93; Lard-oil, $1@$1 20; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do. at 58c.; Linseed-oil from 79c.@8-c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.@38c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 46c.@50c.; Yellow do. at 55c.@57½c.; White do., 67c.@72c.; Paraffine, 25c.@35c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet at 5¼c.... Refined quiet and rather weak in price. Sales here, 1,000 bbls., early delivery, at 12¼c., and at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls. at 12c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 17¼c.... City Naphtha, 11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, on a very moderate movement. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 350 bbls Western Mess at $23; Prime Mess and Extra Prime nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 500 bbls., October option, at $22 50; 2,000 bbls., buyer October, at $22 95@$23 95.... Dressed Hogs in more demand, with Corn-fed quoted at 9½c.@10c.; Grass-fed at 9¼c.... Cut-meats firm and in fair request. Sales 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 9½c.; 1,500 Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.@11c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 13c.@13¼c., and 1,100 Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.... Bacon has been quoted lower on a restricted business; offerings more urgent. Sales 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 13⅝c.@13¾c., closing at about 13½c. for full lots. And for December and January delivery, 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10½c.... Lard has been in demand for early delivery at firmer rates, but has been weak and somewhat irregular for options extended beyond September, especially seller the remainder of the year. Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of only small lots of Western Steam, on the basis of 14⅝c.; City do., at 14c.@14¼c.; and Refined at 14⅞c.@15c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 750 tcs. September option, at 14⅝c.; 2,250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12¼c.@12 5-16c., closing at 12¼c.; 250 tcs., seller six months, on private terms; quoted at 12½c.@12 3-16c. ₱ lb.... Beef has been quiet at former quotations. We quote job lots at $12@$13 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess, $22@$23 for India Mess, $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams, $24 for Summer-cured Western.... The better grades of Butter have been in good demand, and held with firmness, on restricted offerings. The less desirable qualities have been in very moderate request. We quote within the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@38c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products, 38c.@43c. for extra choice, 24c.@31c. for ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@34c. for choice to very fancy.... At the close, to-day, 100 firkins Western, seconds, sold at 26½c. ₱ lb.... Cheese has been moderately active, the better grades ruling firm. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11½c.@14¼c., chiefly at 12½c.@14¼c., for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in fair demand at firm rates, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 5⅛c., gold, free. The last sale was reported at 4 11-16c., gold, in bond.

SOAP—Has been moderately inquired for, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less 10 ₱ cent.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been very quiet, but without material changes as to values. The demand from refiners has been on a restricted scale, the extreme prices claimed for desirable samples operating against free purchases on refining account. The inquiry for trade lots has been limited. Sales have been made to-day of 839 hhds., including 217 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; 512 hhds. do. at 8⅜c.; and 110 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining, 8 7-16c.@8½c.; good do., 8 11-16c.@8¾c.; prime do., 8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery at 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅞c.@8⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 7½c.@8½c.; Melado, 5¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderately active demand, with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c.; Powdered at 11⅜c.; Granulated at 11⅜c.; A's at 10½c.@11c.; and Yellow at 9¼c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Firm and wanted; sales equal to 167,000 lbs. at 8½c.@8¾c. for good to prime.... Stearine dull and weak; City quoted at 16c.; Western at 15¾c.... Of Grease Stearine 60 tcs. sold at 14½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices. Sales 1,500 half-chests Green, and 900 half-chests Japan, and by auction, 800 pkgs. Japan at 35c.@60c. net, cash. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Long Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@55c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been in good demand and firm in price. Seed Leaf has been moderately active at generally full rates. Spanish Tobacco has been in fair request at steady figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 8¾c.@22c.; 300 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 30c.@45c.; 36 cases 1872 do. on private terms; 700 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 22½c.; 33 cases 1872 Ohio at 11⅞c.; 416 cases 1873 do. at 9⅝c.@15c.; 746 cases Wisconsin, part at 6⅞c.; 150 cases sundry growths at 10c.@30c., and 300 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 150 bbls., in lots, at $1 07¼@$1 08 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been quite animated for most descriptions, with a firm and buoyant market noted. Combing stock showing some improvement. Manufacturers have been purchasing more liberally. The offerings of desirable qualities have been lighter. The latest cable advices from the London sales are of an encouraging tenor. Up to Sept. 24 some 3,000 bales Australian had been purchased for the American markets; prices quoted stronger. Sales have been reported here during the week of equal to 347,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, in lots, at 45c.@57½c.; 215,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at 36c.@40c.; 23,000 lbs. Washed at 57c.@57½c.; 49,000 lbs. Scoured at 68c.@86c.; 57,000 lbs. Combing at 45c.@64c. for Unwashed and Washed; 16,500 lbs. Georgia at 39c.@40c.; 14,000 lbs. Nevada at 32c.@35½c.; 10,000 lbs. Oregon, part at 42½c. for Pulled; 265 pkgs. and 9,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 28c.@50c.; 2,000 lbs. Black Pulled, 200 bales foreign carpet, 5,000 lbs. East India, and 25,000 lbs. Smyrna White on private terms; 150 pkgs. Lambs, Pulled at 45c.@50c.; 490 bales and 271,000 lbs. California Spring at 24c.@36c.; 10 bales California Fall at 22½c.; 327,000 lbs. Texas at 22c.@38c.; 49,500 lbs. Mexican, part at 20c.@21c.; 560 bales and 6,000 lbs. Australian at 52c.@57½c.; 123 bales Cape at 36½c.@37½c., and 19,000 lbs. Noils at 46½c.@50c. A lot of 96 bales California Fall, new clip, is offering at 27¼c., with 26½c. reported bid.

FREIGHTS—The feature of business to-day, especially in the local market, has been the unusually active Grain movement on berth and charter, particularly the latter. Rates on Grain by the Liverpool steam-lines were advanced sharply, closing firmly. Grain tonnage on charter was quoted about steady as to rates. The offerings of Cotton were fair, at about former figures. A moderate demand was noted for tonnage suited to the Cotton trade at about late quotations. The offerings of general cargo on berth were comparatively limited, notably so for the Continental ports. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was in less request, and rates were without improvement. Vessels were in moderate demand for the Lumber trade at about former figures. From the outports the main inquiry noted was for tonnage suited to the Deal trade from the Provincial ports for the United Kingdom, within the range of 70s.@77s. 6d. for Liverpool, 72s. 6d.@85s. for London, 77s. 6d.@80s. for the East coast of Ireland, and 77s. 6d.@81s. 3d. for Bristol Channel.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb., and by steam, 1,350 bales do., chiefly at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 76,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels Grain at 5d.@5½d.; 24,000 bushels Corn at 5¾d., in bulk; 12,000 bushels Wheat at 6d., and 24,000 bushels Grain at 5¾d.@6d. ₱ bushel, which latter were the closing quotations; 8,500 bxs. Cheese at 25s.@27s. 6d., chiefly at 25s.; 650 pkgs. Provisions at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. Also a British bark, 800 tons, with Deals, reported from St. Stephen's, at 71s. 3d.; and another, 651 tons, with do., from La Have, at 70s.; a bark, with do., from New River, at 77s. 6d.; and two steam-ships, with do., from St. John, at 75s. And a Norwegian bark, 486 tons, and another, 448 tons, (both now here,) with Cotton, from Charleston, at 7-16d. ₱ lb. And a brig, with Flour and Wheat, from San Diego, on private terms.... For London, by sail, 100 bales Hair at 50s., and by steam, 500 bales do. at 25s.; also, 400 bales Hops, via Cardiff, at ⅝d. ₱ lb. And two ships, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 72s. 6d.@85s. And a bark, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Hull, a German bark, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ₱ bbl.... For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ bushel; 400 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Apples, and 5,000 staves on private terms, and 1,100 pkgs. Provisions at 25s.@30s.... For Bristol Channel, two barks, with Deals, reported from Provincial ports, at 77s. 6d.@81s. 3d.... For Cardiff, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; with option of Bristol, and 50 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₱ tc.... For Dublin, a bark, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 80s.... For Waterford, a Norwegian bark, 529 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 4s. 3d. ₱ quarter.... For Belfast, a ship, with Deals, reported from Bathurst, at 77s. 6d.... For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 414 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, at 5s., and £5 gratuity; another, 564 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. at 5s.; an Italian bark, 456 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do. at 5s.; another, 547 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do. at 4s. 9d.; another, 508 tons, hence, with about 3,400 do. at 5s.; another, 562 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do. at 4s. 9d.; another, 669 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters do. at 4s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 585 tons, with about 3,900 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter; and a British ship, 1,256 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For the east coast of Ireland, a bark, with Deals, from Musquash, reported at 78s. 9d.... For the Continent direct, a Norwegian bark, 453 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 10½d.; another, 605 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters do. at 4s. 10½d. ₱ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 543 tons, hence with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms, quoted at 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.... For Antwerp, a German bark, 483 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Hamburg, by steam, 2,250 pkgs. Lard and Tallow, 450 pkgs. Tobacco, and 1,250 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms.... For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 328 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.... For Pasagas, a German brig, 270 tons, hence with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., and 1,000 cases do. at 30c. ₱ case.... For Genoa, an American schooner, 381 tons, with Timber, from Pascagoula, at 52s. 6d.... For Calcutta, a Russian bark, 700 tons, hence with about 21,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 36c.... For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. John, reported at $10.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 25, 1874.

There was a fair demand for Beeves ranging from fair to good, while coarse or lean Cattle were extremely slow. This state of trade held firm on both yesterday and to-day, when prices ranged from 3½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 to 8½ cwt., on 55 to 58 lbs., net. Milch Cows were not quoted to-day. Veals sold from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.; Grass Calves at $10 ₱ head. Sheep were firm at 4¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs from 6c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold from 7c.@7⅝c. ₱ lb. City-dressed opened with an upward tendency. Grass-fed, 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.; Corn-fed, 9⅝c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

*At Harsimus Cove.*—C. Kahn sold for Wilson & Co., 70 Indiana Steers, from poor to fair, from 9½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for L. Meyer, 65 Virginia Steers from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb.; 48 Virginia Steers from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7 cwt.; both lots ranged from common to fair, with a few head of good quality Steers. Bray & Fitch sold for Hedges, Hoffane & Co. 52 coarse Iowa Steers from 10¼c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 40 poor Indiana Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold, on yesterday afternoon, 7 car loads of Beeves, terms private. Kase & Sons sold 31 Jersey Ewes, weight 3,310 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 11 Jersey Wedders, weight 1,220 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 65 Lambs, weight 2,816 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 135 Sheep, weight 8,740 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 286 Sheep, weight 25,790 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 675 Sheep, weight 62,500 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 201 Sheep, weight 18,690 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 138 Sheep, weight 15,500 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.

*At Weehawken Yards.*—C. Fagan held on sale five cars of Beeves; A. J. Morehouse, four cars of Beeves and one car for owners.

*At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.*—Judd & Buckingham sold 174 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,730 lbs. at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 445 Ohio Sheep, weight 38,800 lbs., at $5 33⅓ ₱ cwt.; held on sale four cars of Sheep. P. Lerch sold 230 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,730 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 223 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,440 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 187 coarse and lean Ohio Sheep, weight 14,010 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb. T. H. Reid sold 50 Ohio Hogs, weight 147 lbs. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.; 25 State Hogs, weight 295 lbs. ₱ head, at 7⅝c. ₱ lb.; has due two cars of Hogs for to-morrow and one for following day.

*At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.*—J. Kirby sold 4 State yearling Bulls, weight 3,300 lbs., at $2 31¼ ₱ cwt.; 1 Veal, weight 165 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 11 Sheep, weight 1,040 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 158 Sheep, weight 14,540 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 14 Sheep, weight 1,700 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight 130 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 71 Sheep, weight 7,740 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 5 Lambs, weight 380 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 13 Lambs, weight 800 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 96 Lambs, weight 6,700 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 183 Lambs, weight 12,960 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 144 Lambs, weight 9,250 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 361 Lambs, weight 25,480 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 69 Sheep, weight 5,740 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 294 Sheep, weight 28,590 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 223 Sheep, weight 21,220 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,680 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 107 Lambs, weight 7,000 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 191 Lambs, weight 11,140 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 318 Lambs, weight 21,600 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 464 Lambs, weight 32,490 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 19 grass Calves at $10 ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove, 1,554 head of horned Cattle, 2,575 Sheep and Lambs, 2,662 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,962 Hogs, 1 Veal, 3,087 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day, 7,555 Sheep and Lambs, 237 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Weehawken Yards, 10 cars of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,377 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,421 head, or 613 cars, against 629 cars for the same time last week; not sufficient sales to establish a market; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; the yards are bare of stock except through odds and ends. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,000 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week; the market closed firm; Canada Lambs, $6@$6 87½; Canada Sheep, $4@$5; Western Sheep, $4@$5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 8,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 23,200 head, against 20,500 head for the same time last week; the market was fairly active, with pens full of Hogs; prices were steady and lower; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; Heavy Hogs, $7@$7 50.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—The Cattle market opens with receipts of 616 car-loads since last Friday, against 574 the week previous; average quality not as good; sales to-day, 1,195 head; good to choice about same as last week; common, ⅛c. to ¼c. lower; only 10 Milch Cows in market, and they were sold at from $45@$60 ₱ head. Sheep sold fairly; Canada ½c. higher; others unchanged. Lambs, ½c. off; common to fair, 6c.@7c.; fair to good, 7c.@7½c.; extra, 7¾c.; very choice, 8c. In pens at noon, 6 car-loads of Lambs; 5 of Sheep.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—13,655 bbls. Flour, 97,291 bushels Wheat, 67,200 bushels Corn, 38,500 bushels Oats, 8,500 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—130,893 bushels Wheat, 121,782 bushels Corn, 14,800 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—282,085 bushels Wheat, 23,200 bushels Corn, 20,300 bushels Oats. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 10@$6 50; Bakers, $6 75@$7; Amber, $6 10@$7; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 03; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 06; Red and Amber Winter, $1 14@$1 29; White Winter, $1 30@$1 30. Corn dull and heavy; sales, 100,000 bushels at 89c.@90c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 59c.@60c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 70; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Balance unchanged. Amount of Grain afloat on the lake for Buffalo—368,295 bushels Corn, 293,362 bushels Wheat, 430,900 bushels Oats. On canal for tide-water—1,408,863 bushels Corn, 1,334,832 bushels Wheat, 339,454 bushels Oats. In store at Buffalo—165,000 bushels Corn, 206,000 bushels Wheat, and 96,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, 98¾c.; No. 2 Spring, 97c., cash or September; 93⅞c., October; No. 3 Spring, 88c.@89c.; Rejected, 83½c.@85c. Corn active and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 81¼c., cash; 81c. bid, September; 79¼c. bid, October; 72¼c. bid, seller all the year; Rejected, 78½c.@79c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 49¼c., cash or September; 49½c., October; 47c.@47⅝c., seller all the year; Rejected, 49½c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2 at 90c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 04 bid, cash or September; $1 00½ bid, October. Pork dull and drooping at $21 75@$22 25, cash; $21 50, October. Lard dull and a shade lower at $11 65, seller all the year. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn, 78,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 21,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 119,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Flour dull, except for low grades; prices unchanged. Wheat steady for Western; dull and lower for Southern; No. 1 Red Western and Amber, $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 do., $1 23@$1 24; No. 3 do., $1 15@$1 17; White Western, $1 20@$1 30; rejected, $1 13@$1 14; Red Maryland, $1 18@$1 28; do. Amber, $1 32@$1 33; do. White, $1 20@$1 35. Corn very dull and nominal; White Southern, $1 05@$1 06; Yellow Southern, $1 05; Mixed Western, 95c. Oats firm; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 62c.@63c.; do. White, 65c.@66c. Rye dull at 90c.@$1. Hay firm at $17@$19. Provisions heavy. Mess Pork, $24. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; no sides here. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.; Hams dull at 14c.@16c. Lard—Refined, 15½c. Western Butter strong, scarce, and wanted; Choice, 30c. Coffee unchanged and firm. Petroleum firm at 4¾c.@4⅞c. Whisky firm; stock scarce; sales at $1 07@$1 08.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 38c.@40c.; Western prime, 32c.@33c.; do. fair to good, 28c.@30c.; common, 22c. Cheese active; mild grades medium dull; New-York State fancy, 14¼c.@14½c.; do. prime, 13½c.@14c.; Western do., 12½c.@13¼c.; half skims, 10c.@11c. Eggs firm and moderately active; State, New-Jersey and Delaware, 25c.@26c.; Western express, 23c.@24c.; do. freight, 22c.@23c. Quercitron Bark unchanged. Seeds quiet and steady. Flour more active; extra, $4@$4 25; North-west Extra Family, $5 95@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $6@$8 75. Wheat dull; red, $1 18@$1 25; Amber, $1 23@$1 27; White, $1 36@$1 40. Corn in limited demand; Yellow, $1 04@$1 05; Mixed Western, $1 02. Oats moderately active; White, 65c.@67c.; Mixed, 62c.@63c. Petroleum—Refined held at 11⅞c.@12c., September; Crude, 8c.@8¼c. in bbls.; 4½c.@4¾c. in bulk. Whisky quiet at $1 07.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Flour unchanged; sales 2,400 bbls. Wheat lower; sales 12,000 bbls. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20; 1 car Red Wabash at $1 24; 1 car Red Winter at $1 20; 1 car Extra White Michigan at $1 31. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars No. 2 at 94c. Barley quiet; prime Canada offered at $1 30; sales last night of 6,000 bushels on private terms. Corn-meal, $39 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $32 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Barley, 6c., to New-York; Barley, 5¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—50,000 bushels Wheat, 137,000 bushels Corn, 30,600 bushels Barley, 1,230,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—25,800 bushels Wheat, 666,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Wool firmer and in good demand; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, [illegible]; Extra, [illegible]; Medium, [illegible]; Coarse, [illegible]; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, [illegible]; Medium, [illegible]; Coarse, [illegible]; Combing washed, [illegible]; do. unwashed, [illegible]; Canada, [illegible]; Tub-washed, [illegible].

[illegible] coarse and medium unwashed, [illegible]; Tub-washed, [illegible]; Colorado, washed, 25c.@35c.; do. unwashed, 24c.@28c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 43c.@45c.; No. 1 and Superfine Pulled, 45c.@48c.; Texas, fine and medium, 27c.@33c.; do. coarse, 22c.@26c.; California, fine and medium, 28c.@40c.; do., coarse, 27c.@35c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 15@$1 16 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn easier at 80c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats dull, unsettled, and lower at 62½c.@65c. for No. 2. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 04. Pork quiet at $24@$25. Bacon quiet and firmer, only a limited jobbing demand. Lard unchanged, only a peddling trade. Live Hogs dull and lower; Stockers, $4@$4 50; Medium, $5 25@$5 50; Bacon, $5 50@$6 25; Butchers, $6 50@$7. Cattle dull and declining, supply consists mainly of low grades; Inferior sold at $1 50@$2 50; Texans, $1 50@$4 25; fair to choice Native Steers, $3 50@$6. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs, 1,100 Cattle. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower at $1 19 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 13 for No. 3 do.; $1 15 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 20 Extra do.; $1 07 for Amber Michigan, cash; $1 07½ October; $1 10½ for No. 1 Red; $1 10½@$1 11 for No. 2 Amber Illinois. Corn dull and nominal. High Mixed, October, 82c.; new do., December, 67c.; Low Mixed, 83c. asked; 82c. offered; no Grade, 82c. Oats steady at 53c. for No. 1; 52c. for No. 2; October, 52½c.; Michigan, 51½c.@52c.; October, 51½c.; White, 54c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—51,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 Oats. Shipments—34,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 83c.@85c. Oats firm and scarce at 60c.@65c. Rye, 90c. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet and easy; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15⅞c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. Hams—Sugar Cured, 14c.; plain, 13½c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15⅛c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, $1 03. Bagging—Two-pound Kentucky Hemp, 13¾c.@14¼c. Flax and Jute, as to weight, 14c.@14¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 sold at $1 02; No. 2 at 95¼c., cash; 93⅞c., October; 91½c., November. Oats—No. 2 lower at 48½c.@48¾c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 80c. Rye lower, and in fair demand; No. 1 sold at 81½c., cash and September; 81, October. Barley—No. 2 Spring, 84c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Wheat in fair demand; sales of five cars No. 1 White Illinois Southern at $1 28; 8,000 White Michigan, to arrive, on private terms. Corn dull at 98c. Oats in moderate request; sales of one car White, in bags, at 63½c.; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 52½c.; one car No. 2 Mixed State, in bags, at 63c.; one car White State, in bags at depot, at 60c. Barley in fair request; sales, seven cars No. 2 Canada, on private terms. Malt steady.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Flour dull. Wheat very dull; nominally lower; Red, $1@$1 08; White, $1 12@$1 18. Corn firm at 85c.@87c. Oats in good demand at 54c.@57c. Rye firm at $1 01. Barley firm and unchanged. Butter steady and unchanged. Lard—Nothing done. Bulk Meats dull at 9¼c. for Shoulders; Sides nominal. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear do., 16¼c. Whisky steady at $1 03.

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 18¾ for Extra, $1 14½@$1 15 for No. 1 White, $1 08 for Amber Michigan. Corn dull and lower; nominally 93c.@95c. Oats dull and declining at 52c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 05. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 88c.; Low Mixed, 87c., in cars, on the track, 83c.@84c. Oats dull; No. 1 State, 54c.; No. 2, 52c.; White, 55c. Petroleum unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn lower at $1@$1 01. Oats firmer at 65c.@66c. Lard dull and drooping at 15¾c.@16¾c. Bacon lower at 10¾c. for Shoulders; 15¾c.@16¼c. for Sides.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 25.—Cotton steady and unchanged; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 608 bales; gross, 608 bales; exports coastwise, 24 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 14,766 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,228 bales; gross, 6,338 bales; exports coastwise, 3,050 bales; sales, 4,270 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 25.—Cotton steady, firm; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 2,276 bales; gross, 2,341 bales; exports coastwise, 1,621 bales; sales, 1,322 bales; stock, 13,333 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,013 bales; gross, 12,857 bales; exports coastwise, 8,514 bales; sales, 5,287 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.—Cotton firm; Middling 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 1,714 bales; gross, 1,858 bales; exports coastwise, 2,310 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 6,404 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,967 bales; gross, 7,218 bales; sales, 4,400 bales; exports coastwise, 6,183 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 25.—Cotton quiet, Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 269 bales; exports coastwise, 194 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,232 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,267 bales; exports coastwise, 2,673 bales; sales, 2,800 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 2,691 bales; gross, 3,116 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 27,647 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,123 bales; gross, 12,139 bales; exports coastwise, 3,098 bales; sales, 10,000 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 25—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 104¼; New 5s, 104½. Erie Railway Shares, 34¾@35; do. preferred, 55.

2 P. M.—New-York Central, 96.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 34¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 35c.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 35. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 37½c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 81,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken for export, and 4,000 for speculation. The stock in port is 777,000 bales, including 256,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 60,000 bales, of which 8,000 were American. Actual export, 13,000 bales. The stock afloat is 255,000 bales, including 14,000 American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped September and October, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 45,000 quarters, including 39,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 8s. 6d.@9s. 4d. ₱ cental for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 10d.@9s. 6d. for Red Winter. Corn, 37s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 23s. 6d.@24s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Provisions—Pork, 78s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess. Produce—Tallow, 41s. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable November and December, at 7⅝d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 11d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d. ₱ gallon; Spirits Petroleum, 14½d.@15d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Sperm-oil, £105 ₱ ton. Linseed-oil, 27s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

## PROVIDENCE PRINT-CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25.—Printing Cloths unchanged, but the decision of manufacturers in regard to short time has given a rather firmer tone to the market.

## PRODUCE RECEIPTS AT TIDE-WATER.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley left at tide-water during the third week in September in the years 1873 and 1874, was as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bushels. | Corn, bushels. | Barley, bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1873 | 3,900 | 1,282,500 | 674,300 | 4,400 |
| 1874 | 1,700 | 1,717,700 | 812,400 | 33,800 |
| | Dec. 2,200 | Inc. 435,200 | Inc. 138,100 | Inc. 29,400 |

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d inst., inclusive, during the years 1873 and 1874, was as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bushels. | Corn, bushels. | Barley, bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1873 | 72,100 | 11,025,000 | 11,741,800 | 40,800 |
| 1874 | 62,400 | 15,919,900 | 13,784,400 | 107,900 |
| | Dec. 9,700 | Inc. 4,894,900 | Inc. 2,042,600 | Inc. 67,100 |

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 969,280 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of September, in the years indicated:

| | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canal opened | May 13. | May 15. | May 5. |
| Flour, bbls. | 74,700 | 72,100 | 62,400 |
| Wheat, bushels | 4,316,600 | 11,025,000 | 15,919,900 |
| Corn, bushels | 19,756,100 | 11,741,800 | 13,784,400 |
| Barley, bushels | 433,100 | 40,800 | 107,900 |
| Rye, bushels | 338,400 | 738,400 | 189,300 |
| Oats, bushels | 4,557,600 | 2,350,500 | 1,368,500 |
| Malt, bushels | 755,000 | 577,700 | 397,500 |
| Feed, lbs. | 4,515,700 | 5,756,100 | 788,000 |

—*Albany Argus.*

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Sept. 28: Nos. 144, 146, 147, 152, 153, 154, 156, 157.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Commission of Appeals, for Saturday, Sept. 26: Nos. 255, 257, 186, 203, 235, 248, 253, 261, 262.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Daniels.*

Phillips vs. Price; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

Muller vs. The Mayor, &c.; case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

The Mayor, &c., vs. Duryea; motion to make answer more definite granted as to the first, second, and third grounds mentioned in moving papers as to residence denied.

Jackson vs. Rowbotham; Same vs. Same; Sheridan vs. Fields; Lucky vs. Gannon; Walters vs. Spaulding et al.; Garony vs. Janovin; Newman vs. Selling et al. Petrie vs. Pollen; The American Corrugated Iron Company vs. Eisner; Sherman vs. Schwab; Archer vs. Barratt; Levy vs. Weber; Ettlinger vs. Stigmaller; orders granted.

Thomas vs. The Leather Bank of New-York; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Loew.*

Sand vs. Duhernal; motion for judgment on the answer as frivolous denied.

[illegible]

## INSTRUCTION.

# COLUMBIA

No. 338 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

# GRAMMAR

111th year began MONDAY, Sept. 14.

# SCHOOL.

Principals {Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / E. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
**Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.**

*This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.*

*Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.*

*It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.*

# Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

**MLLE. ROSTAN'S**
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

**PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,**
**No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,**
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21
**Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.**
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

**MISS HINSDALE,**
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

**MRS. GARRETSON'S**
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

**CARLISLE INSTITUTE**
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

**MADAME O. da SILVA**
AND
**MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S**
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

**BOYS' SCHOOL.**
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

**A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS**
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE**
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

**ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,**
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

**MISS SPRING'S**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

**MISS JAUDON'S**
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

**DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

**MME. LESPINASSE'S**
Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel. Brentano's, 33 Union square.

**COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,** New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.
WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

**GIRARD INSTITUTE** BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

**ABINGDON BOARDING** AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S** ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, re-opens Oct. 1. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them. Mrs. REED is at home and will receive applications in person or by letter.

**MME. GIRAUD'S** BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

**PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE**—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

**CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.**—CORNWALL-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

**UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

**EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL** FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college, scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

**PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,** Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars, apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

**KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44** East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

**THE MISSES ANGIER** WILL OPEN A SCHOOL for young girls on the last Monday in September, at their residence, No. 58 Irving place. For circulars and references, apply at the above address.

**THE MISSES DOREMUS**
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

**THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR** school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

**PARENTS WHO BELIEVE** THAT THE EARLIEST education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

**PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY** new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

**THE MISSES MARSHALL'S** SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

**NOT FASHIONABLE**—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

**CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND** private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

**A GRADUATE OF YALE,** WITH HIGHEST CITY reference, desires private pupils; preparing for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box 187 *Times* Office.

**A HARVARD GRADUATE** WISHES ONE OR two evening pupils. Address A. Z., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

**MISS S. B. JOHNSTON,** NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

**WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,**
No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

## INSTRUCTION.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE,**
***No. 108 West 59th st.***
*on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.*
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

# M. W. Lyon's
## Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.
**Rooms**—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
**Assistants**—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
**Government**—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
**Patrons**—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, John Brooks, Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss, Adam T. Bruce, John L. Melcher,
John Adriance, Benjamin Curtis, Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance, Henry Day, Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, Jas. H. Goadby, James Somerville
John S. Boyd, Parker Handy, Homer H. Stuart.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE,**
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**MME. C. MEARS,**
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

**D'AERTS INSTITUTE.**
Miss M. A. B. PHILLIPS, Principal.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen Sept. 23. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL, graduate of the Imperial Military College at Berlin, will be resident Professor of German Language.
Special afternoon classes in higher English Branches, Elocution and the languages for young ladies not attending school.
Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

**MRS. & MISS STEERS'**
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

**MISS COMSTOCK,**
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

**COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.**
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:
T. S. Hastings, D. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D., H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Gause, D. D., Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

**MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS,** Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE.**—SCHOLASTIC EXERCISES will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE**—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
**NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL**—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

**PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,**
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.
For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

**MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S**
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

**GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.**
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

**MISS AYRES'**
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

**THE MISSES HAYWARD'S** ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

**MISS DU VERNET,** ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

**MISS PERINE.**
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

**MRS. LEVERETT'S**
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

**MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S**
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

**CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY** FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, homelike, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

**FEZANDIE INSTITUTE** FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

**THE MISSES GRAHAM,** SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

**MISS BURGESS**
**WILL REOPEN** her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

**THE MISSES LANE'S** BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

**MISS BALLOW'S**
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

**NEWPORT, R. I.**—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

**MISS MASON WILL RESUME** HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st.

**MLLE. TARDIVEL,** 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

**HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,** WITH THOROUGH instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,** CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING** School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

**A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1** by Miss Olsson, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

**MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE** FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

**FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,** FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

**ART SCHOOL.**—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

**MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY** school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

**HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.** APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

**THE MISSES HUBBARD'S** SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,** WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

**$300** FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

**NAZARETH HALL.**—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MISS HAINES**
AND
***MLLE. DE JANON***
*Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.*

*They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.*

*They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.*

*Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.*

**ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
**Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.**
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
*Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.*
*The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.*
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

***Charlier Institute***
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
**NO. 167 MADISON AV.**
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

# MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,

*No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)*

**MISS WHITCOMB,** 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

**FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.**—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

**JOHN MACMULLEN'S** SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

**AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**
No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

**MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

**BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.**—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

**PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.**—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY.**—THE PREPARATORY School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

**RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE** WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

**J. HARRIS PATTON'S** CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

**DR. BERTHET'S** BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

**THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE** for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

**MRS. WILLIAMS,** NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

**THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE,** A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

**MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER** will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

**MRS. N. H. GILLET** WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

**THE MISSES ROGERS'** ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

**MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S** BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

**NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.**
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
**MISS M. W. WARREN.**

**MR. CORNWALL'S** SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

**COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL** FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

**SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE** at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

**KINDERGARTEN.**—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

**J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND** CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

**MISS F. B. PRIEST'S** SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

**BOYS' SCHOOL.**—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

**MISS GIBBONS'** ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

**MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL** WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

**MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL** for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

**SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS,** 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

**CLAVERACK** College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

## LAW SCHOOLS.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.**
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

**LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

## TEACHERS.

**AN EXPERIENCED** CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university desires to establish a school, in which the thorough drill of English public schools would be given. Takes private pupils. Prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American.) Highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st., City.

**TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH** st.—Schools and parents promptly supplied with efficient and reliable teachers, especially for languages, music, and drawing. Teachers recommended only when found capable. ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st. Open from 10 to 3.

**A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED TO TEACH** music, French, and the English branches, would like to obtain board in a private family for tuition of the same. Can furnish her own room. Address S., No. 20 East 35th st.

**AN EXPERIENCED AND WELL-QUALIFIED** teacher desires a few classes in Rhetoric, English Literature, or Composition; best of references given. Address C. C., Box No. 27 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**A YALE GRADUATE** DESIRES TO GIVE PRIvate instruction; the best references offered. Address K., No. 243 5th av.

## INSURANCE.

**ARE YOU INSURED?**
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM SQUARE, JUNCTION MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION
for a Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOSEPH W. HUGHES, Secretary.

## PROPOSALS.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for the repairs and alterations to be made on the premises corner of 10th av. and 129th st., Grammar School No. 43.
DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for new seats, &c., for Primary Department of Grammar School No. 4, on Rivington st., near Ridge st.
FREDERICK GERMANN, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for additions to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 33, on West 28th st., near 10th av.
H. D. BANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, for new stoves, &c., for Grammar School No. 9, on 82d st., near the Boulevard.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDY, Oct. 7, 1874, for repairing the steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
The name of the party submitting the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1874.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**
Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 5th day of October, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for furnishing the Normal College buildings with lightning-rods.
Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for iron railings, &c., for inclosing the site of said buildings.
Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for the flagging, curbing, &c., required for walks and yards around said buildings.
Specifications and drawings may be seen, and all necessary information obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder, proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The names of parties submitting proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing a proposal.
The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
JAMES W. FARR, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, ALBERT KLAMROTH, RANH. W. TOWNSEND, JAMES M. HALSTEAD, } Committee on Normal Schools.
Dated New-York, Sept. 19, 1874.

**SHEETING, BLANKETS, &c.**
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 1, 1874, for brown sheeting, blankets, flannel, brogans, socks, &c.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**ROOFING TOMPKINS MARKET.**
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works till 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 2, 1874, for carpenter work, roofing, and slating, and plastering for new roof on Tompkins Market.
For particulars see the *City Record*, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17, 1874.
**PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN WI**comico River, Maryland, will be received until noon of Oct. 17, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.
Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874. CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.
my30-1aw6mSa* JOHN B. STEVENS, EUGENE THORN, } Executors.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.
JOHN M. SLADE, FRANCIS B. SLADE, Executors.
my23-1aw6mS

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executor.
m28-1aw6mS*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6mS*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.**

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.
Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public action at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.**
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
**Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.**
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

**EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**—170 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

**FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,** CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

## SHIPPING.

**AMERICAN LINE.**
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ILLINOIS | Oct. 1 | INDIANA | Oct. 22 |
| OHIO | Oct. 8 | *ABBOTSFORD | Oct. 29 |
| *KENILWORTH | Oct. 15 | PENNSYLVANIA | Nov. 5 |

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

**CUNARD LINE.**
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26 | *Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14 |
| *Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30 | Java, Saturday, Oct. 17 |
| Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3 | *Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21 |
| *Abyssinia, Wed. Oct. 7 | Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24 |
| China, Saturday, Oct. 10 | *Scotia, Wed'day, Oct. 28 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA** embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 26th September. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

| | |
|---|---|
| CELTIC | SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M. |
| OCEANIC | SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M. |
| REPUBLIC | SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M. |
| BALTIC | SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M. |

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
**SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.**
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

**RED STAR LINE.**
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:
FOR ANTWERP.

| From Philadelphia. | | From New-York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEDERLAND | Oct. 17 | SWITZERLAND | Oct. 5 |
| VADERLAND | Nov. 10 | COLINA | Oct. 29 |

FROM ANTWERP.

| For Philadelphia. | | For New-York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| VADERLAND | Oct. 17 | COLINA | Oct. 5 |
| NEDERLAND | Nov. 10 | SWITZERLAND | Oct. 29 |

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First cabin ......$90 | Second cabin ......$60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| PEREIRE, SURMONT | Saturday, Oct. 3 |
| ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ | Saturday, Oct. 17 |
| VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE | Saturday, Oct. 31 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

**ANCHOR LINE.**
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| Elysia, Saturday, Sept. 26 | California, Saturday, Oct. 17 |
| Victoria, Saturday, Oct. 3 | Utopia, Saturday, Oct. 24 |
| Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10 | Bolivia, Saturday, Oct. 31 |

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
**INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE**
As low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

**STATE LINE.**
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| STATE OF GEORGIA | Wednesday, Sept. 30 |
| STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA | Wednesday, Oct. 7 |
| STATE OF FLORIDA | Wednesday, Oct. 14 |
| STATE OF NEVADA | Wednesday, Oct. 21 |
| STATE OF VIRGINIA | Wednesday, Oct. 28 |

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

**NATIONAL LINE.**
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin......Sept. 26, 3 P. M. | The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M.
Egypt......Oct. 3, 11 A. M. | England.....Oct. 17, 9 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA......Saturday, Oct. 10, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**FOR LIVERPOOL,**
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| NEVADA, Capt. PRICE | Sept. 29, 3 P. M. |
| IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH | Oct. 6, 3 P. M. |
| WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN | Oct. 13, 3 P. M. |
| MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES | Oct. 20, 1 P. M. |

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.**
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin......$100 gold.
Second cabin......60 gold.
Steerage......24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

**INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.**
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
**FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF BRUSSELS | Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M. |
| CITY OF CHESTER | Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M. |
| CITY OF RICHMOND | Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M. |
| CITY OF PARIS | Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M. |
| CITY OF MONTREAL | Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M. |

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

**NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.**
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 13.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS' SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

**GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT**
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Sept. 26.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Sept. 29.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Oct. 1.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

**ATLAS MAIL LINE.**
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES......Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA......Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL......Oct. 8
ATLAS......Oct. 30
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

**NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.**
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
**FOR HAVANA.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF HAVANA, (via Nassau.) | Thursday, Oct. 1 |
| CITY OF NEW-YORK | Thursday, Oct. 8 |
| CITY OF MEXICO | Saturday, Oct. 10 |
| CITY OF MERIDA | Thursday, Oct. 15 |

**FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,**
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF MEXICO | Saturday, Oct. 10 |
| CUBA | Saturday, Oct. 31 |

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## STEAM-BOATS.

# FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
**BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,**
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.
For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C S B Com.

**STONINGTON LINE**
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

**ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.**—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip. $4 40.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.**—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

**FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST.,** Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

**SEA BIRD,**
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVES NEW-YORK. | LEAVES RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 22d...11:30 A. M. | Tuesday, 22d....4:00 P. M. |
| Wedn'day, 23d. 2:30 P. M. | Thursday, 24th...6:45 A. M. |
| Thursday, 24th. 2:30 P. M. | Friday, 25th......7:00 A. M. |
| Friday, 25th.... 3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 26th...7:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 26th. 3:30 P. M. | Monday, 28th.....7:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 29th. 10:00 A. M. | Wedn'day, 30th. 7:00 A. M. |

**ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA,** AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

**MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE** FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

**FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.**—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

**AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT,** NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON** Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY**
FOR SALE.
A rare opportunity for parties desiring to engage in a good manufacturing business. The tools, machinery, patterns, patents and fixtures belonging to the late DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Auburn, N. Y., are now offered for sale upon very favorable terms. The
REAPERS AND MOWERS,
built by this company have a wide-known reputation for their superior quality, and at the close of the present season stand higher in the estimation of the farming community than ever before.
The business can be entered upon with but very little delay. A large number of valuable agencies can be retained, and the benefit to be derived from the good-will and experience of the former company would be worth to any one continuing the business, many thousand dollars. For particulars apply to
G. J. LETCHWORTH, for Trustees.
AUBURN, Sept. 15, 1874.

## RAILROADS.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del. Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

**NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.**
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

**WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.**
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8.20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT**—COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY K. SPRAGUE, plaintiff, against CHARLES HUBBELL McNEIL and ARCHIBALD McNEIL, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1874.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of August, 1874.—Dated Aug. 28, 1874.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
au29-1aw6wS* No. 29 Nassau street, New-York.

**COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.**—ABRAHAM LOTT against JOHN McGOWAN, Philip J. McGowan and his wife, Diederich Van Thunen, Theophilus Olend, Frank E. Craig, John D. Craig, Herman F. Doscher.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Brooklyn, June 25, 1872.
A. & J. E. LOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$10** REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, ... a gentleman's SHAWL-PIN ... [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.


# LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

## 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.

FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

## ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

# VERMILYE & CO.

## BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

*FIRST-CLASS WESTERN*

## CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

## GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

## ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,

(Payable in London.)

## Houston and Texas Central Railway

1st MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

A Small Amount on Main Lines for Sale at Ninety and Interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the Executors of GEORGE MERRITT, deceased,

the following Stocks and Bonds:

$10,000 Central Pacific Railroad (State aid) 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1883.
$5,000 Houston and Texas Central Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.
$25,000 Northern Missouri Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Toledo and Wabash Railroad Equipment Bonds.
$4,000 Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
11 Bonds Mobile and Ohio Railroad, £225 each.
$8,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
240 Shares Spring Mountain Coal Company, $50 each, leased to Lehigh Valley Railroad.
75 Shares Wells-Fargo Express Company, $100 each.
400 Shares Western Union Telegraph Co., $100 each.
50 Shares Guardian Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
80 Shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
400 Shares Westchester Fire Insurance Co., $10 each.
100 Shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
300 Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
150 Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, $100 each.
200 Shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, $100 each.
455 Shares Illinois Central Railroad, $100 each.
300 Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, $100 each.
400 Shares Philadelphia and Reading R. R., $50 each.
100 Shares Central Railroad of New-Jersey, $100 each.
24 Shares Michigan Central Railroad, $100 each.
642 Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, $50 each.
400 Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, guaranteed, $50 each.
100 Shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, $100 each.
325 Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, $100 each.

WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM A. HAINES, DOUGLAS MERRITT, } Executors.

$2,384,000.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.

Principal and interest at seven per cent., payable in CURRENCY, or six per cent. in GOLD, at option of bidder.

To redeem City Bonds due in 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,384,000, Consolidated Stocks of the City of New-York, interest payable semi-annually. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1896.

The stocks will be issued as Registered Stock, principal and interest payable in lawful currency of the United States, at seven per cent. per annum, or principal and interest payable in gold coin at six per cent. per annum, either as registered or coupon stock, at the option of the bidder, if a sufficient amount is bid for six per cent. stock payable in gold to warrant its issue.

The proposals will state the amount of each kind of stock desired, and whether payable at seven per cent. in CURRENCY, or six per cent. in GOLD, and the price per $100 thereof.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see advertisement in the *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Sept. 19, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY. STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 29th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to 29th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, UNION BUILDING, NOS. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., 17th of September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 19th of October next.

By order, W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 6'S, DUE IN 1885.
BROOKLYN CITY 7's, due in 1880.
BUFFALO CITY 7'S, due in 1903.
JERSEY CITY 7's, due in 1904.
ROCHESTER CITY 7's, due in 1893.
PEEKSKILL 7's, due in 1904.

For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

RAILROAD BONDS WANTED—OF INTRINSIC value, but now unmarketable, in exchange for valuable unencumbered real estate; would make a large trade. Address H. P. WITBECK, Box No. 69 Brooklyn Post Office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE—SOME of the choicest at reasonable prices, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.


## METALS.


## PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST.,

NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.


## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Madison av., corner of 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services (in the church proper) tomorrow, at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Communion service at 4 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES SUNDAY, Sept. 27. Social bible class for young men only, 5 o'clock P. M., in reading-room. Meeting for prayer at at 6:30 o'clock. Service of song at 7:30 o'clock, led by cornet and organ; followed by a short address to young men. Young men's meeting, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. F., PASTOR OF WASHington Square M. E. Church, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers visiting the City will meet with a hearty welcome, and will be provided with seats by the Trustees.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday, 10:30 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon. Evening prayer, with short address, at 4 o'clock. The Rector will preach.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—Preaching Sunday, Sept. 27, morning and evening, by the Pastor, Rev. C. E. Harris. The evening sermon to young men, subject: "The Son at Home and Abroad." Seats free.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M., Rev. William Fishbough. Subject—"The Way Out of Materialism." 2:30, conference: 7:30 P. M., Prof. Hitchcock. Tuesday evening, 7:45 o'clock, lecture and conference.

AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST. near Lexington av., Dr. Holme, Pastor. Subject of discourse Sunday morning—"Fidelity in Little Things." Sunday evening—"Why Tarriest Thou." Baptism at the close of service.

APOSTLES GIVEN—LOST—RESTORED.—Evangelist preaching on this subject, Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Sunday, 7:30 P. M.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE.—A SERVICE IN memory of the late Stephen Merritt will be held in the Thirtieth Street M. E. Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Revs. D. Buck, J. Millard, and H. H. Birkins are expected to participate in the exercises.

ALL STRANGERS AND FRIENDS WILL REceive a hearty welcome at Old Allen Street Presbyterian Church. Seats all free. Services morning and evening. Rev. Geo. G. Phelps, Pastor.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 and 7:45; also lecture on Wednesday evening at 7:45.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching Sept. 27 at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

A PICNIC OF THE CHILDREN'S LYCEUM and the Society of Progressive Spiritualists will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at Elm Park, 92d st. and 10th av., commencing 10 A. M. Dancing 2 to 10 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers are always cordially welcome.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. H. Thomas, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock; evening at 7:30 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Services as usual at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, Sept. 27, Prof. R. H. Mather, of Amherst College, will preach at both services.

BISHOP SNOW, OF THE MOUNT ZION CHURCH of Christ, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. All who have the heart to learn pure Bible truth are invited to hear him.

BENEFIT MEETING.—E. V. WILSON WILL give a seance on SUNDAY NIGHT, Sept. 27, at the New Opera-house, No. 1,195 Broadway, for the special benefit of the Society of Progressive Spiritualists. J. V. Mansfield, the great writing and test medium, has volunteered his help in this good cause. Dr. Harry Slade, the great test medium, is expected to be present on this occasion.

Admission, 50 cents; doors open at 7 o'clock; meeting commences at 8 P. M., sharp.

Mrs. Wilson lectures at 10:30 A. M., as usual; Lyceum at 2:30 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., near 6th av.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject—"What Great Day of the Feast of Tabernacles." Evening—"Boyhood of Paul." Strangers cordially invited. Seats down stairs provided by ushers. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (Protestant Episcopal,) 5th av., above 45th st.—Rev. Dr. Howland, Rev. Dr. Conrad, Rectors. Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Howland will preach in the morning; Rev. Dr. Weston in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, 57TH ST., NEAR 8th av.—Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor, having returned from his vacation, will preach Sunday morning at 10:45.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTErian,) Park av., corner 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Dr. Sawyer, of Tarrytown, will preach on Sunday, 27th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34TH st. and Park av.—Prof. William Everett, of Cambridge, will preach Sunday, 27th; services commence at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER st., near Waverley place.—Sunday, Rev. Dr. Deems at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All seats free.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Madison av. and 47th st.,

Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.

DIVINE SERVICES AT 10:30 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, SUNDAY, Sept. 27, and Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., in the evening.

All cordially invited.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH AT 3 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, the 27th inst., Holy Communion at 7:30 A. M. Morning Prayer, Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 10:30 A. M. Evening Prayer, (choral,) at 5 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, officiating on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. All are cordially invited to each service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH ST. and Park av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Morning, 10; evening, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 4 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Seats free to strangers.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Thomas Wylie will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Spirit of Truth, the Comforter."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. Ganse, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject—"Fruits Meet for Repentance." Afternoon service, 3:30; communion.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE "PRIMARY Class" meetings will be resumed on Saturday, Oct. 3, at 3:30 P. M., in the lecture-room of the "Y. M. C. Association" building. Miss Morrill, Conductor.

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Prayer and praise meeting at No. 101 East Broadway, Sabbath at 3 P. M. Public services meeting at 2 P. M., junction of Division and Bayard sts. Prayer-meeting Tuesday evening, lecture-room Market Street Church. Corner-stone of the old church will be relaid Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.; further notice in Monday's papers.

OPEN FOR ALL.—STANTON STREET BAPtist Church, No. 36 Stanton st. Rev. Wm. M. Mikels, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. N. G. Cheney, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., west of 8th av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Morning, at 10:30, subject—"Mending their Nets." 7:30 P. M.—"Fatherhood and Discipline of God." All are welcome.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT WILL PREACH IN Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Sabbath morning and evening. Morning subject—"The Infallible Road to Heaven." Evening subject—"Soul Harvest." Seats free; all welcome.

REV. LEON PONS WILL PERFORM DIVINE SERVICE in French at the Episcopal French Church du St. Esprit, in 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs., every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

REV. D. W. THOMAS, OF INDIA, WILL PREACH in the Free Tabernacle Church, 34th st., near 8th av., on Sunday, at 7:45 P. M.; also address the Missionary Society at 3 P. M.

REV. DR. N. W. CONKLING WILL PREACH on Sunday at 10:45 A. M. in the chapel, and at 7:30 P. M. in the church 4th av. and 22d st., Rev. Dr. Crosby's.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. H. M. PAYNTER, OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL., will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

## VOCAL NOTICE.

All old members of St. Thomas' choir, and Holy Trinity choir, Brooklyn, are invited to unite with the GRAND CHORUS now forming to furnish the music for the GREAT MISSIONARY MEETING, to be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the evening of TUESDAY, Oct. 13.

Let there be a grand rally for the sake of the cause and old times. Chorus limited to 200 voices, so send addresses at once, by mail, to

GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN,

St. Thomas' Church,

Corner 5th av. and 53d st.

N. B.—Twenty good fresh voices wanted immediately to fill vacancies in St. Thomas' choir, especially sopranos and contraltos. Superlative educational advantages offered.

Apply as above.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight st., Sunday morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30. About $3,000 has been expended in making the house clean and comfortable; the seats have been lowered and recushioned, and are all free. Come and welcome.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.

REV. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.

Public services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Praise session of the Bible-school at 10 A. M. Session for study and review, 2:30 P. M.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. Free seats.—Services Sunday, at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. At 7:30 P. M., the sermon of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will be commemorative of Rev. Eastburn Benjamin.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. N. B. Hart, associate; Rev. Prof. Roberts, assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. PHILIP'S P. E. CHURCH, MULBERRY st., near Bleecker st.—Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, will officiate at 10:30 A. M., Sunday, Sept. 27, and at 3:30 P. M. Rev. S. D. Denison, D. D., will officiate. All are invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) 56th and 57th sts., midway between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. Geo. Jarvis Geer, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

ST. AMBROSE CHURCH, CORNER OF PRINCE and Thompson sts., Rev. Frederick Sill, Rector.—Rev. N. E. Cornwall, D. D., is expected to preach on Sunday, at 7:30 P. M. Sittings free, with the usual offertory.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Strangers and friends cordially welcomed.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Services at 7, 9 and 10:30 (full choral) A. M. Evening prayer at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer, will officiate.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday, by Mrs. O. R. Fassett, wife of Elder O. R. Fassett, late from California, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the second coming of Christ, now nigh at hand.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d av.—Rev. W. H. Boole will preach Sunday morning and evening. Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.

REV. A. S. PATTON, D. D., in morning.

Subject—"How Christ was Tempted, and Why."

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., in evening.

Subject—"The Rock Upon Which the Church is Built. Is it Peter or Christ? Answered According to Patristic, Romanist, and Protestant Authority."

REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, of Louisville, Ky., Pastor elect, will commence his work with this church Sunday, Oct. 4.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. J. H. Lent, of New-York Conference. Seats free; strangers invited. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Public worship, with preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. Meredith, at 10:30 and 7:30. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Seats free. All invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor, is expected to preach to-morrow. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church.—Preaching Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST.—The Pastor, Rev. George D. Mathews, will preach here to-morrow forenoon at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 7:45 o'clock.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector. Seats all free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

## DIVIDENDS.


SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, (REORGANIZED,) SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the share capital stock of this company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next at the office of the First National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, in par exchange to Eastern stockholders. Holders of stock certificates not transferred with their own name on the books of the company are requested to forward their certificates immediately to this office for transfer. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared payable on the 27th day of October to the shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of October next. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A QUARTERLY Dividend of TWO AND A HALF (2½) PER CENT. in cash on and after the 20th October prox.

Transfer-books will be closed from 30th inst. till 21st October. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STREETS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons from the above bonds, due 1st October prox., will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.


## BOARDING AND LODGING.


NO. 129 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN LEXington and 4th avs., about five minutes of 5th av., Broadway, and the great hotel centre.—Second floor, front; sunny rooms; brown-stone house, elegantly furnished; all conveniences; superior board; prices reasonable; best references.

TO LET.—BY A QUIET PRIVATE AMERICAN family of six adults, in a large, comfortable, and centrally located house, second-story front, one large square room, hall-room off, and small room, for two or four, elegantly furnished; table home-made and homelike. Address H. C., Box 72 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, in private family, a desirable second story, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

For parties desiring elegant suites or single rooms with first-class table and attendance, No. 18 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs. References.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, without board; every convenience; baths on each floor. Also, front basement to let.

SECOND FLOOR.—FAMILIES WISHING TO make arrangements for rooms, with board, can find superior accommodations at No. 106 East 23d st.; private table if desired.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 165 WEST, one and a half block from Broadway, a pleasant second floor and other desirable rooms, with first-class board and attendance. Reference exchanged.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.

Elegantly furnished apartments, with or without private table; highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN OR A small family may obtain pleasant rooms with board, at No. 406 West 22d st. References given and required.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board; two connecting if desired; second and third floors; references exchanged. M. E. GAGE.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE PARLOR FLOOR; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also second floor, with private table or without board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

MADISON AV.

Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, for gentlemen. Call at or address No. 75 Madison av.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS OFfering very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

FIFTH AV., NO. 995.—MRS. HALL IS PREPARED to let fine suites of apartments; private table only.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, for adults who desire a refined home.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM AND HALL bedroom with large closet, with board. No. 156 West 14th st.


## BOARDING AND LODGING.


ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

## MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

(MURRAY HILL.)

Corner 6th av. and 38th st.

W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

TO LET—WITH BOARD—A SUITE OF SUNNY rooms, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st.; the rooms are large, exquisitely finished in fresco; have every convenience of closets, gas, grates, and bath, and will be let furnished or unfurnished; private table, if desired. Also, one very attractive single room.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AND superior table board can be found after Oct. 1 at No. 22 East 49th st.; rooms en suite or single; good stable accommodations; references exchanged. Address, until Oct. 1, L. H. R., Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

NO. 236 WEST 21ST ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily occupying their own house would let to one or two gentlemen a third story back room, with pantry attached; breakfast if preferred; one block from Elevated Railroad station; references exchanged.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, TO SINGLE GENTLEmen of quiet habits, a back parlor nicely furnished, without board; convenient to the different lines of cars and also to the Twelfth Street Station of the elevated road. Address M. B., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, Agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH board, handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also other rooms; house and table first class.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.,

Between 37th and 38th sts.

An elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references.

ELEGANT FLOORS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also suites for families; furnished rooms, with board; all locations; list prices, &c., gratis; houses recorded free; open evenings. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MADISON AV., ON MURRAY HILL, AN elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; all modern conveniences; house private; references exchanged. Address L. M. P., Box No. 12, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second and third floors, and a single room, to let with board; references exchanged.

BOARD FOR THE AUTUMN AND WINTER AT Fort Washington, overlooking the Hudson; elegant accommodations. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., or Friday at No. 42 East 9th st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all appointments of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer three large rooms, newly papered and carpeted; bath, &c.; ample pantries; private table if preferred; also medium sized room, third floor.

HARLEM.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A brown-stone house, convenient to three lines of cars and boats, wish to take a large family or party of friends to board. Apply at No. 229 East 124th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN THE ELEgant brown-stone house, No. 29 West 15th st., near 5th av., (Delmonico's;) breakfast if desired; will let parlor floor, with private table.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST BROADway.—Large square rooms, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen at moderate rates; also small rooms; hot and cold water; breakfast if desired; first-class house; reference.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON third floor, also hall room, at No. 46 West 51st st.; superior table board; references exchanged. Address, until Oct. 1, E. J. R., Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor, with or without private table; third and fourth floors, large rooms, southerly exposure, with board.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 54th st., west of Lexington av., would let second story room, with board, to gentleman and wife. Address Post Office Box No. 586.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH ST.

Desirable, handsomely-furnished front room; also, pleasant upper room, to let with board to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

AT NO. 327 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished front room and bedroom; southern exposure; second floor; unfurnished room, with good board.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—THREE ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; liberal arrangements can be made to permanent parties; furnished or unfurnished.

A FURNISHED ROOM—THIRD STORY FRONT, to let without board, to one or two Christian young men. Apply to L. E. JACKSON, No. 50 Bible House, or No. 239 East 52d st.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, en suite or single; house, location, &c., first-class. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent their second floor, handsomely furnished, to a party of gentlemen, without board; first-class attendance.

$12 PER WEEK.—NICE FRONT ROOM, THIRD floor, all conveniences, for two persons, with board; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 75 Bedford st., Ninth Ward.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square, desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES of rooms on first and second floors; private table if desired; also other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let en suite, with or without private table; appointments first-class; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, second floor. No. 50 West 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references.

TO LET—NICE SECOND FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, to a gentleman and wife only; private house. No. 310 West 26th st.

NO. 123 5TH AV.—SECOND AND THIRD STORY front rooms handsomely furnished, with first-class board.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLOORS, with private table, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

FRONT ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD, AT NO. 19 East 46th st.; references exchanged.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, third story, and two on fourth floor, with board.


## BOARD WANTED.


WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter, two rooms in a private family, or few boarders, between 20th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, HOME, No. 95 Liberty st., Room No. 17.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND SINGLE gentleman want two unfurnished rooms with board near Broadway and 34th st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, PERMANENT, Box No. 100 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A GOOD ROOM and board for the Winter, in a strictly private family; terms, $8 a week; answers must state full particulars in regard to advantages offered. Address B. M., Box No. 872 New-York Post Office.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher of English and French desires a home in a private family, and would be happy to give instruction in return for her board; best of references given. Address C. L. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A HOME FOR his sister in a private family; location between 4th and 6th avs., and 30th and 48th sts.; terms moderate; references given and required. Address M. E. R., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; references given and required. Address, stating full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, C. W. M., Post Office Box No. 3,932.


## HOTELS.


THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,

(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)

is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.

C. T. JONES & NORTON.

WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON.—Convenient to business by rail, boat, or drive. Arrangements made on liberal terms for the Fall and Winter seasons. CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

THE TYLER HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 12th st., is now open. Rooms renovated and refurnished. $1 to $3 per day. W. S. SINEY.


## SUMMER RESORTS.


ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.

Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.


## COUNTRY BOARD.


BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A SMALL PRIvate family would like to meet with a gentleman who would board in a quiet country home for the Winter months. To a literary person of retired habits a moderate compensation only would be required; references must be unexceptionable; stabling for horse, if required. Address E., Flushing Post Office.


## AMUSEMENTS.


UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

SHERIDAN SHOOK.......Proprietor
A. M. PALMER.......Manager

BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Feuillet and Rowe's drama,

# THE SPHINX.

This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, is attracting

## IMMENSE AUDIENCES,

and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.

The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:

Admiral De Chelles.......Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny.......Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch.......Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie.......Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines,
Aid to the Admiral.......Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer.......Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law.......Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny.......Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece.......Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

***The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

Due notice will be given of the appearance of Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Misses Maude Granger, Louise Henderson, Kate Holland, Meta Bartlett, Mary Stuart, Ella Burns, Hattie Thorpe, Cora Cassidy, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, and W. H. Wilder.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, AT 1:30, FIRST MATINEE of THE SPHINX.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA and all theatres, at TYSON's New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.

MM. GRAU and CHIZZOLA.......Lessees and Managers

ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.

TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

MATINEE AT 1:30. EVENING AT 8.

Of Offenbach's highly successful opera,

LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.

With the following unsurpassed cast:

AIMEE....as....Raphael | Minelly....as....Zanetta
Gaudon....as....Regina | Kid....as....Paola
Duplan....as....Casimir | Dubouchet....as....Cabriolo
De Beer....as....Tremolini | Guyot....as....Sparadrap

GRAND TREBIZONDE MATINEE, TO-DAY AT 1:30.

# AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTY-THIRD

## ANNUAL EXHIBITION

NOW OPEN AT

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

STEINWAY HALL. DE MURSKA MATINEE.

TO-DAY AT 2. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF MLLE ILMA DE MURSKA,

THE REIGNING QUEEN OF THE STAGE,

And her GRAND CONCERT COMBINATION, including Mme. CARRENO SAURET, HABELMANN, FERRANTI, SAURET, and BRAGA, the celebrated violoncello virtuoso; Signor Marzo, accompanist.

Reserved seats, $2 and $1 50. Admission, $1. Seats at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's, 701 and 114 Broadway.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

GILMORE AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GILMORE'S FAMOUS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND

SHORT SERIES OF GRAND CONCERTS

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.

All the eminent soloists, under the direction of P. S. GILMORE.

Tickets 50 cents, at the office of the Band, No. 84 Broadway; Carl Heuser's music store, and at the door.

CARD.

MAX MARETZEK, the renowned Conductor and Operatic Impresario, is now associated in the musical direction of the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., (next to Delmonico's,) and will personally instruct such pupils as desire to prepare for a public career. Mr. Maretzek will also have charge of the Amateur Operas to be given by the Conservatory the ensuing season.

The advantages of this connection cannot be overestimated. Pupils fully competent may obtain good engagements in this country or in Europe.


## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.


ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARMER, HAYS & CO., IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Saddlery Hardware and Saddlers' Goods, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of HORSE BLANKETS suitable for DRESS, stable, and out-door use; also, the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, TRUCK, RAIN and WAGON BLANKETS. CARRIAGE ROBES in all grades up to the richest qualities, and in the latest styles imported. CLARK'S patent, and the Perfect Horse Clipper.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, being in want of a horse for one of its light vehicles, any lady or gentleman wishing to secure a good home for a sound and favorite animal, at a moderate price, will please address the undersigned. HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

SADDLE HORSE

for sale.—One of the finest saddle horses in this City; suitable for a lady; warranted in every particular; sold for want of use; owner's name will be given, with full guaranty. Inquire at private stable, No. 149 West 29th st., before 3 P. M.

A.—ONE LANDAULET, ONE COUPE, ONE SIX-seat rockaway, and one double set of harness, all City make and nearly new; used by a private family going to Europe. To be seen at M. Curley's, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS belonging to a gentleman going to Europe. To be seen at private stable, No. 27 East 40th st., between the hours of 10 and 12 each day.


## AUCTION SALES.


RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

BUILDINGS AND PARTS OF BUILDINGS to be removed in consequence of the opening of Lexington av., between 102d st. and Harlem River, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, Feb. 10, 1874, will be sold at public auction, the sale to take place on the ground,

TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1874,

at 10 o'clock A. M.,

commencing with three two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 137, 139, and 141 East 112th st.; one two-story frame dwelling, No. 141 East 112th st.; three three-story brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 143, 145, and 147 East 114th st.; part of three-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 149 East 114th st.; part of three-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 152 East 115th st.; two three-story brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 144 and 150 East 115th st.; part of three-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 142 East 115th st.; one two-story frame dwelling, 25x30, No. 141 East 119th st.; part of three-story English basement brick dwelling, 14.10x40, No. 141 East 120th st.; one two-story frame dwelling, No. 143 122d st.; part of one and a half story frame dwelling, with extension, 8x9.10, No. 141 East 125th st.; part of one and a half story frame dwelling, No. 140 East 126th st.; part of two-story frame dwelling, No. 137 East 126th st.; one two-story frame dwelling, No. 135 East 126th st.

Terms cash, on day of sale.

NOTICE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, 1874, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern: One hundred and seventy-two of the first mortgage convertible bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway Company, for $1,000 each, payable in gold May 1, 1919; interest at seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in gold, in New-York or London. Also fifty first mortgage convertible bonds, (Pacific division,) of the same railway company, for $1,000 each, payable Jan. 1, 1909. Also fifty first mortgage (Muscatine Western Extension) convertible bonds of the same railway company, for $1,000 each, payable Sept. 1, 1908. Also fifty Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company's first mortgage sinking fund bonds for $1,000 each, payably (in gold) July 1, 1902. Also thirty-eight eight per cent. bonds of the State of Alabama, for $1,000 each, payable first Monday of January, 1892, and six bonds of the County of Lowndes, Mississippi, for $1,000 each, payable Nov. 1, 1889. All with interest coupons attached, and all pledged as collateral. The sale will be in lots to suit purchasers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASPER JACOBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will sell at public auction the stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the auction-house of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, No. 9 Greene street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock.

By order of CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.


## COAL AND WOOD.


A GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE

OF KINDLING WOOD.

Only $4, $4 50 and $5 per load.

Oak and Hickory sawed and split to order for grates.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,

No. 154 East 26th st., near 3d av.

N. B.—Orders by mail delivered with dispatch free of charge.


## AMUSEMENTS.


DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Order carriages for 11. Seats may be secured ten days ahead.)

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.......Proprietor and Manager.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

A brilliant and enthusiastic success.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER.....as.....Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE.....as.....Charles Surface
Mr. LOUIS JAMES.....as.....Joseph Surface
Mr. W. DAVIDGE.....as.....Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. F. HARDENBERG.....as.....Crabtree
Mr. JAMES LEWIS.....as.....Moses
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD.....as.....Sir Benjamin Backbite
Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL.....as.....Trip
Mr. HART CONWAY.....as.....Careless
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.....as.....Lady Teazle
Miss SARA JEWETT.....as.....Maria
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.....as.....Mrs. Candour
Miss ALICE GREY.....as.....Lady Sneerwell

During the GOSSIP SCENE A MINUET and GAVOTTE is danced By the PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

## COLOSSEUM

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

MATT. MORGAN.......Manager

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

J. A. EMIDY.......Musical Director
Mme. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER.......Contralto
Mr. TOM BARTLEMAN.......Baritone
Miss LILLIE ANDREWS.......Mezzo Soprano
Miss ANNIE MACKENZIE.......Soprano
Mr. CHARLES PYKE.......Tenor
Mme. EMILIE GILBERT.......Pianist

Miss ANGIE SCHOTT in a second series of her great illusion of MASKS AND FACES, and who will also appear in her celebrated original act of BLIND READING.

Ye doleful tragedy of PUNCH and JUDY for ye little folks.

MOORE'S MELODIES, illustrated with painting and music. THE DEVIL'S GORGE, with its superb cataract of real water. DOLORES, THE GYPSY, in her cavern of mystery.

THE SIBYL'S CAVE.

PARIS BY NIGHT.

Starlight. Moonlight. Gaslight.
Thunder. Lightning. Rain.

Prof. Sedgwick's lecture entitled SALT LAKE CITY, and a host of other attractions open every afternoon and evening from 2:30 to 5 P. M., and 7:30 to 10:30 P. M.

Admission, $1. Children, half price. No extras.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION,

NOW TO BE SEEN THE

WINNING BOAT,

OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK,

At the College Regatta, Saratoga, July 18, 1874,

49 feet 6 inches long; weight 130 pounds.

See other advertisements.

STEINWAY HALL.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Oct. 14, first appearance in the United States of the eminent musical trouvere, and great character delineator, Mr. FREDERICK MACCABE, in his universally popular entertainment, entitled

BEGONE DULL CARE,

or an elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing voice, figure, and face, with rapid and picturesque changes of costumes, introducing new and original songs, appropriate music, &c.

For particulars see bills of the day.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

The management has the honor to announce that a series of operatic concerts will be given during the present season at this house.

The inaugural

GRAND SACRED OPERATIC CONCERT

is to be next Sunday night by the

GRAND PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY ORCHESTRA,

directed by HERR CARL BERGMANN,

and assisted by

Mlle. MACKENZIE, the celebrated soprano.
Mlle. ATTALIE KLAUZEK, the brilliant pianist.
Signor GAETANO BRAGA, violoncello virtuoso.
Signor CARLO ORLANDINI, buffo baritone.

Admission, 50 cents; Parquette seats, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1. Doors open at 7:30; begins at 8.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.

201 BOWERY. (Opposite Spring st.) 201 BOWERY.

A GREAT BILL FOR THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.

TONY PASTOR and HIS GREAT STAR TROUPE.

TONY PASTOR and HIS GREAT STAR TROUPE.

In a Choice, Amusing, and Entertaining Programme. Three Hours of Real Genuine Positive FUN!

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 Broadway.

THE PEOPLE'S VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

More new stars and specialties this week.

Mme. PICAUT'S CAN-CAN OR CABUT DANCERS.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.


## DANCING.


A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

MR. DEGARMO, NO. 82 FIFTH AV., CORNER 14th st., will resume private instruction in dancing Oct. 1; regular classes, Oct. 10. Particulars in circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.


## MUSICAL.


WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.* WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice.* All are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments.* Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new; *also, for sale at great bargains.* AGENTS WANTED *in every county in the* United States. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT

FOR SALE OR RENT AT

OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,

No. 27 West 13th st.,

Between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.


## FURNITURE.


T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,

Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,

Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

FURNITURE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than Broadway prices. Selling out for removal. A fine assortment of Parlor, Library, Dining, and Chamber Suits; also, Office Furniture. WM. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton st., near Church st.; No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPing wishes to dispose of his elegant first-class furniture for cash; very little used; a good chance to parties about to begin housekeeping. Address A. T. L., Box No. 196 Post Office.


## MARBLE MANTELS.


A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Henry Wimmer lost his life on the cars, and left his wife and three children (one only three days old) in destitute circumstances. Generous people willing to aid where aid is really needed can address or call at No. 332 East 9th st., Room No. 7.

## AMUSEMENTS.


ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MLLE. HEILBRON.

Mr. Max STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that the regular Fall and Winter Season of Italian Opera will be inaugurated on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, on which occasion Verdi's opera,

LA TRAVIATA,

will be presented for the simultaneous introduction of the eminent artists from Covent Garden, London, and the "Italiens," Paris.

Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON.....as.....VIOLETTA

—in which rôle she so brilliantly inaugurated the late London season; and of the distinguished tenor from the Paris "Italiens,"

Signor BENFRATELLI.....as.....ALFREDO

—supported by the admired baritone,

Signor DEL PUENTE.....as.....GERMONT

Signor LOTTI, Miss COONEY, Mme. SC. ROEDER, Signor SCOLARA, Mr. G. F. HALL, Signor CAPRA.

Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

Musical Director.......Signor E. MUZIO

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, Second Subscription Night. Revival of Verdi's Magnificent Spectacular Opera,

AIDA, AIDA, AIDA

and debuts of Signora POTENTINI, Signor CARLO CARPI, Signor FIORINI.

Reentrée of Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor SCOLARA.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2, Third Subscription Night.

FAUST. FAUST.

Mlle. HEILBRON, Miss CARY, Signors CARPI, DEL PUENTE, and FIORINI.

SATURDAY, Oct. 3,

FIRST GRAND OPERA MATINEE.

Seats and boxes may be secured at the box-office of the Academy; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway. Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location; family circle, $1.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1874.

LAST PERFORMANCE BUT SEVEN

of the eminent comedian

Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

At the Matinée, commencing 1:30 P. M.

Mr. TOOLE IN THREE OF HIS GREAT SPECIALTIES,

THE WEAVERS,

OFF THE LINE, and ICE ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

TOOLE AS SIMMONS, HARRY COKE, and SPRIGGINGS.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, will be presented, for the first time in this City, a beautiful domestic drama, in three acts, written for Mr. Toole by H. J. Byron, entitled

UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.

With a fine cast, including

Mr. J. L. TOOLE in his original character of Dick Dolland.

Mr. W. R. FLOYD.....as.....Hon. Claude Lorrimer
(His first appearance this season.)
Mr. W. HERBERT.....as.....Mr. Chevenix
Mr. H. WESTLAND.....as.....Joe Lennard
Miss IONE BURKE.....as.....Mary Belton
Mme. PONISI.....as.....Miss Torrington

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, with the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Irish Rifle Team, will visit the Theatre this evening by invitation of the management.

PARK THEATRE.

Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., a few minutes' walk from the Fifth Avenue, Albemarle, Hoffman, St. James, Coleman, Barnum's, Everett House, and accessible by all the popular lines of stages and cars.

RAGE OF THE TOWN,

MARK TWAIN'S

AMERICAN DRAMA,

GILDED AGE,

and

JOHN T. RAYMOND'S

Col. MULBERRY SELLER'S

"Raymond, as Col. Sellers, now takes his place by Sothern's Dundreary, Owen's Solon Shingle, Florence's Bob Brierly, Mayo's Davy Crockett, and Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle.—*Home Journal.*

EVERY NIGHT

and

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CONNIE SOOGAH.

EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEES,

Charles Gayler's Great Irish Drama,

CONNIE SOOGAH;

for which has been painted entirely NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

Mr. AND Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

the unrivaled impersonators of Irish character, who WILL APPEAR AFTER AN ABSENCE OF OVER FIVE YEARS FROM NEW-YORK, will assume the principal parts.

CORNEY McGRATH, with songs and dances.......Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
NELLY NOLAN, with a honey-comb between her chin and her nose.......Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

C. R. THORNE.......Lessee and Manager

THE DELUGE.

With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

ACADEMY. HEILBRON—TRAVIATA.

THE $3 RESERVED SEATS,

Including admission, for MONDAY,

FIRST NIGHT OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,

Are for sale at the Academy only.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.

New Opera-house, Broadway, corner of 29th st.

AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.

Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early."

☞Street cars may be ordered at 10.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

E. L. DAVENPORT.

EVENING AT 8. MACBETH. | AFTERNOON AT 2. THE STRANGER.

BOWERY THEATRE.

NICK OF THE WOODS.

OBJECT OF INTEREST.

GAME COCK OF THE WILDERNESS.

NEW MUSIC.—"ROSE SONG," FROM "THE Talisman," 40 cents; "Keep the Ring," duet from "The Talisman," 80 cents; "Little Darling do you Miss Me," Blake, 40 cents; "Giroflé-Girofla Galop," Baker, 40 cents; "Where the Citron Blooms Waltz," Strauss, 75 cents; "Sphinx Galop," W. A. Pond, Jr., 50 cents; "St. Patrick's Day Parade" new song, by Harrigan and Hart, 40 cents. Copies mailed. W. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square.

APTOMMAS IN NEW-YORK, NOV. 23.


## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED


A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS DESIRE PART of a private house, about five or six rooms, to keep house; must be nice and convenient; below 25th st., and between 5th and 2d avs.; reference must be positive. Address W. P., Box No. 150 Times Office.


## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE S. McKENZIE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD M. EVERITT, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward M. Everitt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the fifteenth day of October, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1874.

s19-law3w8* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. MENGEL, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles C. Mengel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirteenth day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1874.

s19-law3w8* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss. At Jersey City, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the United States Watch Company, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM MUIRHEID, Assignee, No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J.

s26-law3w8*

NO. 4,894.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD KEEPING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Richard Keeping, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

s19-law3w8* MATTHEW V. CABLE, Assignee.

## REWARDS.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR EVIdence as to the authorship of an anonymous communication, fabricated by means of printed letters cut from a book or paper, and relating to parties staying at the Pequot House, New-London, in 1873. Address H. W., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town Times Office.

# THE LIBERAL CLUB.

*HON. L. BRADFORD P. PRINCE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.*

THE GREAT ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN—POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE SEVERAL AMENDMENTS EXPLAINED.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, lectured last evening before the members of the Liberal Club on the "Pending Amendments of the Constitution." After a few introductory remarks he said: In about six weeks the people of the State of New-York will be called upon to elect the highest officers whom they ever choose. They are to elect a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, other State officers, the whole of their Representatives in the popular branch of Congress, the whole of their membership in the popular branch of their own Legislature, and through the latter a United States Senator. It is seldom that there is a more important election at hand, even looking at the officers that are to be elected; but to my mind the people of the State have a far more important duty to perform on next November than the election of these officers. It is more important, because more lasting in its effect. The Governor continues in office for two years, the members of the Assembly but one, and the longest term to which any one is elected is three years, while the amendments to the Constitution of the State—which are to be acted upon—leave their influences in the destiny of the State, perhaps for a century to come. These officers are under the Constitution, the limitations of their power are under the Constitution, but the Constitution is far more important than simply the *personnel* of the officers who are to administer the law under it. If these amendments are carried this Fall their influences will extend for many years in the future, for they contain all the great reforms in the State Government which have been suggested for the past twenty years. Within their scope will be found every great subject which has come up before the State of New-York for discussion within the last two decades, and if they are defeated the result is no less lasting, because it will be a discouragement to those who have endeavored for years to place these reforms in a fundamental law, and that will prevent any repetition of the attempt for many, many years. It is not the work of a day to amend the Constitution of the State of New-York. At the least, it is the work of three years, and it may be the work of a very much longer period of time. In this case it is the work of about four years, and it may be the work of a much longer period. Now, concerning these amendments, article 11 relates to suffrage and bribery, and in connection with it is the proposed amendment relating to the oath of office. The language of both articles is almost identical. The latter disqualifies from voting; the former disqualifies from holding office. False swearing under article 12 would of course be perjury, and as such punishable by law, so that it is difficult to see how more stringent safeguards could be thrown around the sanctity of the ballot-box, than by these provisions. It seems almost superfluous to adduce any reasons in support of these amendments. Their justice and necessity are almost universally recognized. The purity of the ballot-box lies at the foundation of Republican government. Indeed, without it, the Government ceases to be republican, because the majority ceases to rule. It is the deep-rooted respect for the expressed will of the majority among the American people which causes such cheerful acquiescence in the results of elections, and forms the broad distinction between our nation and the turbulent and ever-changing South American Republics. But let it once be understood or even suspected that the decisions of the ballot are not a correct reflection of the unbiassed will of the people, and that respect is undermined and disappears.

No crime in a Republic is so grave, and so far reaching in its evil consequences, as bribery at elections. It is high treason against the State, for it seeks to overthrow the true Government, which is that of the majority, and substitute a Government of corruption. It is the pollution of the fountain-head of the political stream, the effects of which widen and deepen as time goes on. No provisions to prevent this evil can be too stringent, and every effort to maintain purity of elections should command the support of all right-minded citizens.

The amendments to article 3 provide that no City official can be elected to the Legislature, and no member can receive any City office until the time for which he was elected has expired. The reason of this is obvious. No one should make laws to govern a department or a bureau from which he is receiving a salary; neither should appointments to City offices be held out as inducements to bias the judgment of members of the Legislature. In the days of the "Ring" nearly every Senator and Assemblyman from New-York City held a Municipal office, and a number were pluralists in official honors and emoluments. The evil effect on legislation of having as law-makers those who are directly interested in the administration of the laws, is too obvious to require argument or illustration. Were there no stronger reason for the prohibition, the absolute impossibility of attending to the duties of two offices 150 miles apart, would be sufficient; but the real evils of the plural system are far beyond that.

The amendment in section 6 is that which changes the salary of Senators and Assemblymen from $3 per day (limited to 100 days) to $1,500 per annum. This salary should not be so large as to cause the office to be sought simply for the sake of its emoluments, but it should be sufficient to pay the expense, and partially compensate for the loss, consequent on attendance at the Legislature, and thus prevent the strong temptation to corruption arising from the necessities of the members. The present salary was fixed nearly thirty years ago, when the purchasing power of money was much greater than at present, and the cost of living, consequently, far less. The sum then designated, although smaller than it had been years before, and far from a proper remuneration to men of business or professional life, was yet sufficient to meet all expenses of moderate living in Albany, and allow a small sum to be saved as compensation for the time taken from the ordinary affairs of life. But the lapse of years has entirely changed all this. The cost of living at the capital during the session has greatly increased, while no corresponding advance has been made in the pay. No one with the slightest knowledge of Albany will hesitate to say that the present inadequate salary is the cause of a vast amount of injury and expense to the State. There can be little doubt that in the majority of cases the necessity for money to pay actual expenses is the entering wedge in bringing about corruption. Many a man has come to the capital with the best intentions, who has found that his expenses exceeded his salary, or that he was not able to send home the amount required for his family; and thus tempted by actual want, and with conscience deadened by the feeling that the State is taking his time without making even enough compensation to support existence, has hesitated and fallen. By removing this temptation we remove its result in the form of extravagant and corrupt legislation.

One other view of this subject, though not so obvious, is not without importance; and that is that the present inadequate pay tends to degrade the Legislature and bring the members who receive it into suspicion.

On considering the causes of the difficulty in question, a careful observer (said the lecturer) will soon arrive at the opinion that one great source of all the evils and dangers in the present routine of legislation is haste. There are introduced in the Assembly each session about 1,300 bills, of which over 800 are reported favorably, and then placed on the files. This is irrespective of Senate bills, of which over 500 are printed. From 1,100 to 1,200 bills in all go through the whole routine in each House during the session, of which about 1,000 pass both Houses and are sent to the Governor for approval. On investigation we find that the time actually required for the passage of a bill through all its stages in the House, if the letter of the law were complied with, would average thirty-nine minutes. The number of days for which members are entitled to be paid is 100, which includes Sundays and recess days. In practice, deducting days on which no session is held, and counting Mondays, when only an evening meeting is held, as half days, the number actually employed in legislation ranges from fifty-five to sixty-five. The daily sessions—necessarily short during the first part of the year, and when the committees are most busy—will not average over four hours. By a liberal calculation, then, the annual session during the prescribed 100 days, includes about 250 hours of actual work in the House. Here are 250 working hours, and a volume of legislation to pass, which, through the ordinary and prescribed channels, requires double the time. The consequence is obvious. Either the time must be extended, the amount of legislation decreased, or "short cuts" provided, which will enable the work to be "got through" within the prescribed limits. The members cannot be expected to prolong the session to any great extent; and, at all events, experience shows that they become restive as Spring opens, and that any considerable lengthening of the session is impracticable. The daily meetings cannot well be enlarged, as the members on important committees are already occupied during all the other available hours of the day and evening. The volume of bills presented increases rather than diminishes, year by year. The result is, that necessity has actually forced the invention of "short cuts" in legislation, such as the "grinding committee," the reference of bills to be "reported complete," the reading of a few lines instead of the whole bill, even on its third reading, the hasty calling of the roll, &c. Haste is the great source of all the varied evils in our present system; and until some means can be found by which to do away with that, these evils must continue and increase. The general legislation of the State cannot, of course, be curtailed. But of the 3,500 "laws" enacted within the last four years, almost nine-tenths are special or local in their character.

Gov. Dix, in his last annual message, states that of 1,017 bills passed in 1873, 833 were private or local, and but 184 general. The Judiciary Committee report of 1872 recommended two measures to meet these difficulties—being exactly those covered by the amendments now proposed:

*Firstly*, the adoption of general laws which will cover all proper special cases, except in very peculiar instances; including the organization of corporations, which is such a prolific source of legislation.

*Secondly*, the delegation of power over local matters within counties, such as the laying out and regulating of roads and bridges, and a multitude of analogous matters, to the Boards of Supervisors, which are the local legislatures of the counties.

One other point worthy of note is, that the passage of this amendment will be the death-knell of the "lobby." The bills that "have money in them" are not the general acts for the government of the State, but the special charters, and the bills relating to local improvements, &c., which are to be of corporate or individual benefit. Destroy special legislation and you take away the occasion of corruption, and at one blow relieve the Legislature from the improper influences which have gathered around it.

The amendment to article four provides:

*First*—The extension of the term of office of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to three years. (Section 1.)

The object of this is obviously to secure greater administrative stability, by lengthening the term of office. The tendency of public opinion has been strongly in the direction of this change for some years. Many of the States have increased the term to four years, and none but those in New-England still retain the old system of annual elections. The Gubernatorial terms in the several States, at the present time, are, four years in fifteen States, three years in two, two years in thirteen, one year in six.

*Second*—The fixing of the salary of the Governor at $10,000 and a residence, (section 4;) and of the Lieutenant Governor at $5,000, (section 8.)

The present salary of the Governor is $4,000, having been fixed, (as were all the salaries of constitutional officers,) prior to 1850. This amount is obviously altogether inadequate now; and, indeed, so evident is this, that the Legislature annually appropriates to his use, for rent of residence, furniture, &c., an amount sufficient to increase it to $10,000 or $12,000.

To live and entertain, as the Governor of the Empire State is expected and forced to do, for the honor of the State, requires a fair and adequate salary. There is no reason why he should not receive at least as much as a Marine Court Judge or an assistant to the District Attorney in New-York City, whose salaries are $10,000 each. Much that has been said relative to legislative compensation will apply equally well to this case.

The amendment to section 10 is a most important one. It strikes at the root of State appropriations for private purposes, and will prevent forever the enactment of so-called "charity bills," like those which characterized the Tweed régime in this State. When the principle is once admitted that the whole people can be taxed for the support of a private institution, the flood-gates are opened and there is no escape from the most immense appropriations. If A's institution receives State aid, why should not B's? Each appropriation is the forerunner of a dozen equally worthy applications, and the evil necessarily extends itself more and more widely.

Thus the "Charity bill" for 1869 amounted to $563,608
In 1870 it had reached ........ 776,150
And one year later, in 1871, it called for ...... 1,040,545

This immense appropriation of the people's money produced a reaction, and the next Legislature, elected just after the Ring developments as a "reform" body, refused to pass any charity bill at all, thus setting an example which has been followed by its successors in 1873 and 1874. But while public sentiment is now strongly opposed to this class of appropriations, it is certainly safest and best to insure the permanence of this reform by inserting a distinct prohibition in the fundamental law. It will be observed that this proposed amendment does not affect the case of such unfortunates as the blind, deaf, and dumb, or of juvenile delinquents.

Mr. Prince merely referred to the names of the other amendments, and in conclusion he spoke of the proposed fifteenth article. This, he said, is a very important and earnest attempt to prevent official corruption. Its language is so distinct that it needs no special explanation, and its object must commend itself to all lovers of honest government. The first section, in terms so comprehensive as to include all phases of official corruption, and as far as possible to prevent the possibility of evasion, declares the crime to be a felony; the second pronounces the offense of the person offering the bribe to be equal with that of the receiver; and the fourth section contains several valuable provisions looking to the strict enforcement of the law. The feature from which the most important results are expected, however, is that which releases the person offering the bribe from all liability to prosecution, civil or criminal, if he shall himself testify to the fact, and which takes from him the privilege he now enjoys of refusing to testify on the ground that his evidence would criminate himself. This, it is supposed, will disconnect the interests of the person offering from those of the officer receiving the bribe, and so lead to the detection and punishment of the latter, and in the great majority of cases will prevent, through fear of exposure, the crime being committed at all. The power of corrupt appliances at Albany, and the influence of the "lobby," are too well known to require more than this mention. While undoubtedly greatly diminished within a few years—since the great uprising of 1871—yet enough remain to make it of the highest importance to erect all possible barriers in the way of their advance.

The extirpation of all corruption from official life will not only be of vast benefit to the State by the prevention of improper and extravagant legislation and administration, but by taking from political positions this stigma which now attaches to them in many minds, will make them more attractive to the best men of the State, and so bring to the administration of the Government that class of citizens who are now too rarely found performing their highest political duties.

## *CHAG HASSAROTH.*

THE JEWISH FEAST OF TABERNACLES—SERVICES AT THE SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES LAST EVENING.

Last evening at sundown the Jewish festival of "Succoth," more familiarly known as the Feast of Tabernacles, commenced in the Hebrew places of worship, and was generally observed throughout the City. The first day of the feast falling on the Sabbath this year, the ceremonies combined the usual Sabbath services with some of those peculiar to the feast. The attendance at the synagogues and temples was not large, in consequence of the holiday following so close on the New-Year. Nor were the preparations for celebrating the occasion as elaborate as those of former years. The feast is kept in commemoration of the season in each year in which the children of Israel dwelt in tents, and returned thanks to God after gathering in the harvest. The two first and three last days of the eight days' festival are observed by the orthodox Jews, but only the first and last are kept by the members of the reformed churches. Attached to each of the synagogues were arbor-like booths, or "succos," consisting of trellis-work, many of them sufficiently large to accommodate 100 persons. The roof and sides of these booths were beautifully decorated with flowers and trailing plants, interspersed with pictures, flags, and other ornaments. A table, covered with a white linen cloth, was placed in the centre, and on it were displayed bread, wine, and fruit, which were symbolical of the gathering of the fruits of the earth. Special seats were provided for the Rabbi and his assistants, and the congregation occupied positions around the table, the women sitting, while the men stood. A few of the tents were exquisitely decorated with flowers, but in the majority of them the preparations were exceedingly simple. On former occasions it was customary to serve up all sorts of delicacies on the occasion, but the repast is now confined to bread and wine, and, in some instances, fruit, the more elaborate festivities being enjoyed by the Hebrews in their own houses. It was also the custom to erect booths in private residences, where the family ate and slept during the festival, as is still done in Europe and Asia, but the usage has been observed in this City less and less every year, until only a very few of the more wealthy families now adhere to the custom. In addition to the usual Sabbath services last evening, the beautiful and impressive ceremonies, consisting of the reading of appropriate portions of the law and the singing of Psalms of thanksgiving, of the Feast of Tabernacles were performed. The congregation then adjourned to the booth, where the bread and wine were blessed by the Rabbi, and appropriate prayers and thanksgivings were offered up. All then partook of the repast, and, at its conclusion, the benediction was pronounced, and the worshipers separated to their own homes, where the feast was celebrated in a becoming fashion. The appearance of the tents, gay with flowers and plants, and brilliantly illuminated, was exceedingly animated, and to those unacquainted with such festivals the ceremonies were of great interest. At many of the places of worship the singing was exquisite, particularly at the Forty-fourth Street Synagogue, of which Rev. Dr. Isaacs is Rabbi. At the Temple Emanuel, on Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, which is the church of the leading congregation of Reformed Jews, the attendance was large, and the ceremonies very impressive. The performance of the choir was admirable, and the music of that high order peculiar to this place of worship. The second day not being observed by the reformers, the services in connection with the feast will conclude with the usual Sabbath services to-day. The only fruit displayed in the Reformed churches is a citron suspended in a prominent position where the whole congregation may see it, and be reminded of the occasion of the feast. In the synagogues of the orthodox Jews the religious services of the festival, postponed from the first day in consequence of the Sabbath, which is considered a more important holiday, will be performed to-morrow. The priests and his assistants, bearing branches of palm, myrtle, and willows, together with citrons, form in procession, and with the assembled worshipers make a circuit of the building a number of times, chanting hymns of praise and thanksgiving. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, sermons in English, having reference to the festival and its teachings, will be preached in nearly all the orthodox Jewish places of worship. The festival of the rejoicing of the law, commemorating the giving of the Mosaic law to the Israelites, occurs on the day following the close of the Feast of Tabernacles, and brings the festive season to a close.

## *TRIAL OF ROBERT N. WOODWORTH.*

The trial of Robert N. Woodworth, Ex-President of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the State Bank, was continued yesterday in the Middlesex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Scudder presiding. Joseph Fisher, Jr., a teller in the State Bank, testified that in the months of July, August, and September, 1872, three notes of Woodworth's for $10,000 each were sent for collection, but they were not paid. On July 25, 1873, the Newark Banking Company was credited with the amount of the notes, which were held as cash. There was a difference of $30,000 in his books until the notes were credited to the Banking Company. Appleton told him to charge Woodworth's checks to the account of the Atlantic Carpet Company. Benjamin Bonney, Discount Clerk, testified that he saw Woodworth and Appleton in frequent and close conversation in the bank. In the Fall of 1872 and Summer of 1873 these conversations were more frequent and earnest. Woodworth seemed to be uneasy; he would come in, look around, and then walk out again. This was particularly noticeable on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1872, on which day he came in two or three times, but Appleton was engaged at a meeting of the Directors. After the meeting Woodworth and Appleton talked together for about half an hour, and at the end of that time the former seemed more pleased, while the latter was just the reverse. Woodworth never had any accommodations at the State Bank. Some other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was of no great importance.

## *LOCAL POLITICS.*

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The German Republican Central Committee, Charles Schwedler presiding, held a meeting at its hall, No. 349 Bowery, last night, and after hearing a report of the delegation that attended the State Convention at Utica, resolutions were passed, by a unanimous vote, indorsing the action and platform of the convention, and ratifying the candidates nominated. After three cheers for Dix and Robinson the committee adjourned.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Twentieth Assembly District German Republican Association met Thursday evening at their headquarters, No. 794 Third avenue, Mr. H. F. Bauer in the chair. Several new members were enrolled, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Twentieth Assembly District German Republican Association fully indorses the nominations and platform of the Republican State Convention at Utica, and pledges its unqualified support to the ticket nominated.

After the regular routine business had been transacted, the meeting adjourned, but subsequently formed itself into a campaign club, and elected the following officers:

*President*—H. Cautor.
*Vice Presidents*—A. May and C. Pistorius.
*Treasurer*—L. Nauman.

A Committee on Resolutions afterward reported the following:

*Whereas*, The election of a United States Senator by the next Legislature makes it highly desirable to obtain a Republican majority; and

*Whereas*, The success of this election depends greatly upon the consideration shown to the German citizens of the Twentieth Assembly District; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we hereby recommend for nomination as member of the Assembly Mr. Jacob Hess, a citizen who not only will poll the largest number of votes, but in whom the voters will secure an able and trustworthy representative.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Mr. Albert Elterich was nominated last night by eight hundred enthusiastic German Republicans as a candidate for Assembly, in the Eighth Assembly District. Mr. Elterich pledged himself, in a neat speech, to support the Republican candidate for United States Senator, in case he should be elected, of which his friends entertain no doubt whatever. The meeting indorsed also the State ticket nominated at Utica, and unanimously passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we, the German Republican Club of the Eighth Assembly District, being the strongest German Republican organization in the United States, indignantly repudiate the mendacious assertion of the New-York *World*, and of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*, that nine-tenths of the Germans in New-York will vote the Democratic ticket.

The German Republican Eighth Assembly District Club numbers 1,200 members.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee was in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

The following State Committee was appointed by the Liberal Republicans at their head-quarters yesterday:

C. W. Goddard, Kings County.
T. E. Stewart, New-York.
F. A. Conkling, New-York.
F. J. Fithian, New-York.
M. L. Filkins, Albany.
John Walls, Erie.
B. F. Manierre, New-York.
*Ex-officio*, John Cochrane, Chairman; B. A. Welles, Secretary; A. M. Bliss, Treasurer.

NOTES.

At a regular meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District, at their rooms, No. 1,400 Third avenue, on Thursday evening, it was unanimously resolved to indorse the action of the Republican State Convention at Utica, especially in the representation given the soldiers and sailors by the renomination of Gen. John C. Robinson.

The Hudson County (N. J.) Democratic Executive Committee have named October 8 as the time for the holding of the County and Congressional Conventions. The latter will be held at McPherson Hall, the former at Library Hall, Jersey City.

The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Jersey City met last evening in St. John's Hall, Jersey City, to ratify the nomination of Judge Bedle for Governor.

The Republicans of Essex County, N. J., held primary elections last night for the selection of delegates to the Congressional and county conventions.

The Sussex County (N. J.) Democrats have nominated William E. Ross for Sheriff and George H. Neldon for County Clerk.

## *BASE-BALL.*

THE CHICAGO "GIANTS" DEFEATED BY THE ATLANTICS.

Between 800 and 1,000 persons witnessed the seventh championship contest between the Chicago "Giants" and the Atlantic "Muffs," played on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon. The game, though marked with a very small score, was not by any means a fine one, as both clubs indulged in some child-like play. The batting of the "Giants" was unusually weak. They made but three earned base hits during the entire game, and if it had not been for a wild throw by the Atlantics' left fielder, which let in a run, they would have been whitewashed in all of the nine innings. Nor was the batting of the Atlantics much better, as they also failed to earn a run out of the three scored. In the third inning, after two hands had been put out and Force given an easy chance to retire the third, the Atlantics made two runs, which gave them the game, as the score will show. Force, however, redeemed himself in the ninth inning, by making one of the most extraordinary one-handed catches off a hard hit line ball ever seen on any ball field. Hines also made a brilliant line catch in the first inning, which was loudly applauded. Pearce, the veteran short stop, played without error, and Kessler showed a decided improvement on his play in Thursday's game. Glenn, as usual, played a very good first, and Hines was all that could be desired at second base. The pitching on both sides was excellent, but did not receive the support it deserved. The following is the score:

| ATLANTIC. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. | CHICAGO. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chapman, r. f. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Cuthbert, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Ferguson, 3b. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Force, 3b. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Pearce, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Malone, c. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Bond, p. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | Devlin, r. f. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Martin, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | Hines, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Dehlman, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | Glenn, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Clack, c. f. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Tracey, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McGee, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Peters, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Kessler, c. | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | Zettlein, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 3 | 8 | 27 | 7 | Total | 1 | 3 | 27 | 8 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Giants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |
| Muffs | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Runs Earned—None.
Bases on Errors—Atlantic, 4; Chicago, 3.
Total Fielding Errors—Atlantic, 4; Chicago, 7.
Total Base Hits—Atlantic, 8; Chicago, 3.
Wides Pitched—By Zettlein, 27; by Bond, 19.
Passed Balls—None.
Wild Pitches—None.
Umpire—William McLean, of Philadelphia.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.

The grand match between the New-York and Brooklyn picked "tens" will be played on the Union Grounds on Tuesday.

A very fine amateur game was played at Norwich, Conn., yesterday, between the Arctic and Manchester Clubs, which was won by the former by a score of 5 to 0.

OTHER GAMES YESTERDAY.

The best game ever played between an amateur and a professional club was that between the Eastons and Philadelphias, at Easton, yesterday. The professionals won by a score of 3 to 0.

At Boston the Red Stockings defeated the Baltimore "Mosquitoes" by a score of 9 to 1.

The Athletics won a game from the Hartfords by the following score:

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hartford | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | —13 |
| Athletic | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —14 |

## *THE GRAND JURY.*

The Grand Jury made a tour of inspection yesterday among the island institutions, and found everything in excellent condition. Minute examination was made into every department of the asylums, the workhouse, and penitentiary, with results very favorable to the management of the same. The jury expressed themselves well satisfied with the cleanliness, good order, and regularity of every detail.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## *NEW-YORK.*

The body of an unknown man was found drowned in the East River, at Pier No. 47, yesterday.

Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, is staying at the residence of a friend, No. 127 Fifth avenue.

Bishop Smith, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, will preach at St. Philip's Church on Sunday at 10:30 A. M.

Six clergymen leave this City to-day as missionaries to Egypt and India under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions.

Lizzie Terry, aged six years, fell into the area of her residence, No. 45 West Forty-eighth street, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

Edward Weider, aged forty-five, of No. 53 Macdougal street, was knocked down by a railroad car in front of No. 142 Chatham street, and fractured his knee-pan.

Ann Bohan, aged forty, having no home, a prisoner in the Eighteenth Precinct Station, attempted suicide last night by hanging herself to the door of her cell.

William McMahon, aged thirty-two, of Fourteenth street and Third avenue, died suddenly in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, where he was confined for intoxication yesterday morning.

The Executive Committee of the German Saloon-keepers' Association met last night and appointed Charles Appel, Charles Kimbal, and John Ricke a delegation to the Liquor Dealers' Convention at Albany.

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church and Chancellor of the University of New-York, will preach at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, Sunday evening, Sept. 27, at 7:45 o'clock.

The walking match for $500, wherein W. E. Harding, of this City, was to walk from James Gordon Bennett's residence in Fifth avenue to Jerome Park, in one hour and thirty-seven minutes, has been postponed from to-morrow until Oct. 2, by consent of both parties in the contract.

Patrick Brady, of No. 703 Third avenue, was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with retailing liquor and manufactured tobacco without having paid the United States special tax. He was held in the sum of $500 bail to appear for examination.

The ship Titan, of Boston, Capt. Berry, which arrived at this port Thursday from London, encountered a terrific gale which began on the 31st of August and lasted for forty-eight hours. The vessel lost and split a whole suit of sails, and also sprung mizzenmast, fore, main, and cross jack yards, fore and maintopsail yards and maintopgallant yards.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly, who are engaged in the revision and modification of the present laws bearing on the taxation and assessment of property, will meet on the 5th of October in the Common Council chamber, in this City, for a public hearing. The sessions will be open, and any one desiring to give his views will be welcome.

The sporting fraternity assembled last evening in considerable numbers at Johnson's Pool-room, for the purpose of buying pools on the match between the Irish and American rifle teams, at Creedmoor, to-day. A large number of pools were sold. The Irish team had the call in the betting, but at small odds. The following figures indicate the estimation in which the rival teams are held by the betting men:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Irish | $100 | $60 | $50 |
| American | 80 | 45 | 42 |

In the French pools the odds were less, the Americans selling almost even with their competitors.

## *BROOKLYN.*

On Monday a grand reunion of Knights Templar will take place at Prospect Park.

The Marcy Avenue Baptist Church is nearly completed, and will be dedicated on Sunday, Oct. 11.

Yesterday the Park Commissioners made their final draft on County Treasurer Gardner for $12,854 45, on account of the Ocean Parkway Improvement.

A large number of new and valuable specimens have recently been added to the natural history department of the Long Island Historical Society.

Early next week three gangs of men, at present being organized by the Engineer of the Board of City Works, will be put to work repairing the streets.

Mr. Edward Clark, ex-offal contractor, commenced a suit for $75,000 against the City yesterday. Mr. Clark claims to be damaged to that extent by the rescinding of his contract.

A motion for a new trial was made yesterday before Judge Pratt by the defendants in the case of Jesse Hoyt et al. vs. Abel Lakin et al., on the ground that the prosecution tampered with the jury.

In the suit of Mrs. Fields against her husband, Thomas W. Fields, Superintendent of Public Schools, for a limited divorce, a motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court to send the case before a referee. Decision reserved.

Ann Clements was committed yesterday to await the result of injuries inflicted by her on Eliza Dermody. Both women reside at No. 65 Franklin avenue. During a dispute about some trivial matter, the woman Clements struck Mrs. Dermody on the head with a pitcher, fracturing her skull.

In Justice Walsh's Police Court yesterday Julia Rorke, of No. 78 Raymond street, made a charge of abandonment against her husband. The defendant was some time ago divorced from his wife, but, after the divorce, lived with her again, as she alleges. If Mrs. Rorke offers proof of her assertions the husband can be held responsible. The case was adjourned.

On Thursday night an unknown man was found by an officer of the Second Precinct lying insensible in Water street. He was taken to the station-house, where he was locked up on a charge of being drunk. Some hours afterward an examination proved that the man's skull was fractured, and a physician being sent for, he was removed to the City Hospital. The unfortunate man still remains unconscious, and is in a precarious condition. Nothing by which he could be identified was found on his person.

## *WESTCHESTER COUNTY.*

The ladies connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Katonah have subscribed $1,500 toward paying for their new house of worship.

Mr. John W. Husted, of Bedford, father of Hon. James W. Husted, has resigned his position in the Custom-house and returned home, on account of feeble health.

The challenge recently given by James Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, to row against any man in New-York, has been accepted by John Biglin. It is to be a three-mile race.

The Yonkers Council of Sovereigns of Industry has been organized with the following officers: E. Curtiss, President; J. T. Bell, Vice President; J. A. Dowe, Secretary; William Conk, Treasurer; James Biggerstaff, Lecturer; J. H. Hinchcliffe, Steward.

The "Isaak Walton Club," of Port Chester, has been permanently organized by the election of the following officers: Christian Wenkenbach, President; William M. Rich, Vice President; George W. Smith, Secretary; Philip Wiegand, Treasurer; William Baker, Steward.

The Handel and Haydn Society of Peekskill held their first meeting for the season a few evenings ago, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: G. T. Sutton, President; S. H. Mead, Vice President; C. C. Sherwood, Secretary and Treasurer; Samuel Barrett, Librarian.

Mr. Pierre Van Cortlandt has sold 400,000 cubic yards of sand from the bank west side of the railroad of Croton Landing to Mr. N. H. Decker, of New-York. The sand is to be used for the purpose of filling in the cattle yards of the Hudson River Railroad Company at Fifty-ninth street. One hundred Italians have reached Croton Landing to take up the sand.

## *LONG ISLAND.*

The North Side Railroad has effected an English loan of $1,500,000 with which to extend their road.

Competition between Charlick's and the North Side Railroad has produced a general reduction in fares.

A case of malignant scarlet fever having made its appearance in a house adjacent to the Union School-house, at Sag Harbor, the Board of Education have decided to close the school until the danger of contagion is past.

The broadside of a wreck, supposed to be that of a large schooner, without masts, sails, or rigging, was floating in the surf opposite Bridge Hampton yesterday. No name was visible on the wreck, and there were no signs of human life about it.

The small-pox having made its appearance in Hunter's Point, fears were entertained that the disease might become epidemic. To prevent this the Health Bureau have issued orders that all persons not vaccinated shall present themselves at the office of the Sanitary Inspector, Dr. Z. P. Dennler, and receive the proper treatment.

Mr. Harry Foster, a printer, who mysteriously left his home from Hunter's Point, a few weeks ago, has not been heard from since. When he left he had over $200 on his person, and fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. He was seen on Chatham street, New-York, the same night he left home. The next morning he visited a friend of his in the Bowery, and requested the loan of a couple of dollars. This was the last seen of him.

## *STATEN ISLAND.*

The revenue steamer Grant was again at her anchorage, off Tompkinsville, yesterday, after an extended cruise along the coast in search of disabled vessels.

The Staten Island Railway Ferry Company will change the week-day schedule of their ferry trips on the 1st of October. The boats will then leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M., with an evening trip at 10 o'clock; and New-York from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., with evening trips at 9 and 11:45.

## *NEW-JERSEY.*

The trial of John A. Broadwell, the alleged defaulting tax collector of Newark, has been set down for Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Edward Taylor, aged nine years, fell from the roof of a building in Caldwell, a day or two ago, and sustained serious injuries.

The Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, of Newark, have decided to participate in the parade at Brooklyn on the 28th inst.

Franklin Broom, a resident of Burlington County, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for the alleged abduction of Mercy S. Cramer, aged fifteen years.

Fifteen feet of the Van Houten street sewer, in Paterson, caved in yesterday. Martin Cummins, a laborer employed on the sewer, was buried beneath the debris. He was taken out, having sustained no serious injury.

John McDermott and Frank Reynolds were arrested in Weehawken yesterday on a charge of robbing James Cooley of $70. After an examination before a Justice, John McDermott was discharged and Reynolds committed for trial.

The silk weavers in the employ of William Strange & Co., Paterson, who struck to test the validity of a contract precluding them from leaving the service of the firm until they had finished the warps in their looms, yesterday agreed to resume work. The case already tried will be sent to the Supreme Court for decision.

John Smith, James Williams, and Nellie Collins were arrested in Newark at a late hour Thursday night on a charge of highway robbery. The complainant, Bertanello Antonio, an organ-grinder, alleges that the trio attacked him in Market street between 10 and 11 o'clock, and the two men held him while the woman took pennies and stamps to the amount of about $2 out of his pockets. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Ex-Police Justice Roderick B. Seymour, of Jersey City, has commenced suit against the *American Standard* for libel, and claims damages to the amount of $20,000. The alleged libel is contained in an article published in that paper containing an account of the charge made against Seymour by Mrs. Dunn of refusing to pay over to her $279 pension money, which he had collected from the Government for her and her two children. Seymour says that he could not pay over the money to Mrs. Dunn because it was attached by Isaac Houston, the guardian of the children. Mrs. Dunn denies that Houston is the guardian, and says that she herself is not only the natural but legal guardian of the children, and therefore entitled to receive the money for them.

## *THE STATE OF TRADE.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Cattle fairly active and steady at unchanged prices; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs moderately active at higher prices; extreme range, $5 50@$7 25; bulk of sales at $6 30@$6 90; receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 11,000 head. Sheep quiet and 10c. lower at $2 25@$3 for common; $3 25@$3 50 for medium; $3 75@$4 25 for good to choice; receipts, 800 head.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Spanish Gold 191@192; American, 195@196. Exchange firm: on the United States 60 days currency, 73@75 premium; short sight, 78@80 premium; 60 days Gold, 88@90 premium; short sight, 93@95 premium; on London, 116@118 premium; on Paris, 94@96 premium. Sugar, No. 12 D. S., 17½@18 reals per arrobe.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 25.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 35c. Resin firm; $2 for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm; $1 40 for Hard; $2 40 for Yellow Dip; $2 40 for Virgin. Tar firm at $2 10.


[Advertisement.]

DASH, BEAUTY, AND PERFECTION.—The Knox Fall style of gentlemen's hats possesses these characteristics, and has secured the approval and evoked the admiration of the refined and intelligent. Buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

DYEING AND CLEANING.—Secure elegant work at moderate prices by having it done at LORD'S offices, No. 111 Eighth avenue, near Fifteenth street; No. 630 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street; No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.


## *PASSENGERS ARRIVED.*

*In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre and Brest.*—Mrs. M. Steble, H. St. Marc, Mrs. H. St. Marc, Miss Amelie St. Marc, F. Forestier, L. Sandier, Miss M. Camaret, Miss M. Daries, H. Hatch, Ramsay Prooks, Jose Aviles, H. Aviles, Regis Hebert, Albert Hebert, Capt. Urquhart, Mrs. Urquhart, H. Stern, C. Charpentier, Mrs. M. Tugis, A. Pitot, Mrs. Marietta Santini, Gabriel Santini, G. Brandin, A. Marill, Mr. Delvale, Augustus Yerger, Mrs. M. Yerger, T. Strehler, E. Gallois, H. Baillard, Mrs. M. Baillard, F. G. Guimares, L. Bonnet, M. Lang, Mrs. Marie Lecour, J. Audiffret, L. Chaurent, H. Frerot, Mrs. Frerot, J. Riches, Mrs. J. Rubb, J. Rubb, S. Perez, —Baeguic, L. Pele, Mr. Angaud, E. Angaud, Mrs. C. Montenot, F. White, Mrs. V. Rousseau, Mrs. A. Rousseau, Mrs. S. Cantel, Miss T. Monthell, Mrs. Culasseau, P. Pisani, Mrs. M. Pisani, J. Bardeau, H. Severe, Mrs. M. Pasquale, Mr. Caveses, Mr. Raglaise, Mrs. B. Lupin, Miss C. Lupin, J. M. Abadie, P. Chemin, Mr. Peguiron, H. Monnier, Mr. Marcot, Mrs. Marcot, Mrs. Schindler, Mrs. M. Losse, Mrs. Bailly, Mrs. Bellott and child, C. Caffiaux, Mr. Shierry, Mr. Boray, Mr. Flamact, P. Cahn, Ch. Lavanaux, P. Gibert, F. Vrudell, Mrs. F. Vrudell, Miss Louise Vrudell, Miss Susen Vrudell, Miss A. Seugert, Miss M. Valzer, P. Burnier, J. Ulber, C. Montamat, Mrs. P. Franco, Mrs. C. Drion, Mrs. M. Grandpres, Mrs. M. Rafon, P. Bonabeau, F. Cherronnet, J. Culotteau, M. Billy, Mrs. Wehrlin, Mrs. M. Serr, E. Serr, E. Crevier.

*In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.*—Dr. E. E. Jenkins, Mrs. Keefe and child, D. W. Erwin, C. T. Dunham.

## *MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.*

Sun rises.....5:51 | Sun sets......5:51 | Moon rises..6:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:40 | Gov. Island..8:29 | Hell Gate...9:51

## *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Sept. 25.

*CLEARED.*

Steam-ships Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; City of Peking, Griffin, San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Penn., A. Abbott.

Barks Linda G., (Ital.,) Tarsino, Antwerp, J. Benham; Silo, (Norw.,) Telefsen, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Titania, (Norw.,) Amethsen, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Agnes, (Norw.,) Foss, Liverpool, Eng., Tetens & Bockmann; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Fra Francesco, (Ital.,) Marsom, Cork, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Leuro Cacace, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Messina, Laure, Strong & Co.

Schrs. M. B. Bramhall, Gillette, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Wm. H. Phare, Edwards, St. Augustine, Fla., W. Ray; Ada Barker, Dobbin, Point-au-Pitre, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Marcia Reynolds, Westerdyke, Laguayra, &c., Dallet, Bliss & Co.

*ARRIVED.*

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre Sept. 11, via Brest 15th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. Had heavy sea and strong westerly winds the first four or five days; Sept. 23, lat. 42 57, lon. 63 39, met a steam-ship showing signals of the German Line, bound E.; 24th, lat. 41 21, lon. 67 07, a steam-ship of the Guion Line, do. The P. brings 102 passengers.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London Aug. 10, and Isle of Wight 18th, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sept. 24, lat. 40 14, lon. 72 20, saw ship Rhein, hence for London.

Ship John Bright, Hadley, Antwerp 34 ds., in ballast to William s & Guion.

Bark Folkvang, (Norw.,) Hamre, Rotterdam 36 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Brage, (Norw.,) Schwensen, from Antwerp, which arr. 15th and anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders, towed up to the City this P. M., 25th.

Bark Europa, (Ger.,) Johannesen, Antwerp 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Ilex, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Antwerp 47 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Rothsay, (Norw.,) Iversen, Rotterdam 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Waaja, (Russ.,) Uppman, London 43 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Tarifa, Brown, Stettin 41 ds., in ballast to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Gustav, (Ger.,) Zeplein, from Newry, Ireland, which arr. 2d, and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, towed up to the City this P. M.

Brig Ternen, (Norw.,) Ledien, Charente 38 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig J. R. E., (of Bear River, N. S.,) McDorman, Fajardo, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to order; vessel to Heney & Parker. Had fine weather; was 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Charles Robinson, (Br.,) Lewis, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Brig Wm. Dobson, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buck, Rockland, N. B., 8 ds., with 235 blocks building stone to Dorchester Free-stone Company; vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Lucy, (Br.,) Irving, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with ice & lath to Pomares and Cushman.

Schr. Ella Worden, Young, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Eldridge, Price, Virginia.
Schr. D. M. French, Child, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Caleb Eaton, Higgins, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Enterprise, Seaman, for Philadelphia.
Schr. E. Willets, Bolts, for Port Johnson.
Schr. J. A. Brown, Brown, for Baltimore.
Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffing, Somerset.
Schr. Florida, Rodgers, Providence.
Schr. Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Imogene Diverty, Carroll, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport.
Schr. Bella, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. [illegible], [illegible], Fall River for Rondout.
Schr. Rhode Island, Decastro, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Bertha, Conover, Pawtucket for Rondout.
Schr. Elias Ross, Bishop, Pawtucket.
Schr. Emma and Ellen, Fox, Hartford.
Schr. Henrietta, Baker, New-Haven.
Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickenson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. R. H. Daley, Dart, New-London.
Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.
Schr. A. H. Peory, Peory, Kennebec, with ice to order.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferves, Portchester.
Schr. George Edwin, Stevens, Norwich.
Schr. E. F. Meaney, Lewis, Portland.
Schr. F. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. C. D. Emson, Pierce, Virginia.
Schr. James Jones, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Gates, Virginia.
Schr. T. G. Benton, Miller, Virginia.
Schr. A. M. Bailey, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr. Lissie, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Rebecca Knight, Leek, Virginia.
Schr. E. Edwards, Townsend, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Alert, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Jones, St. Lucia 21 ds., with molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left no vessels.

Schr. Lavenia, Osburn, Virginia.
Schr. Jennie Hall, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr. Chingarora, Jackson, Virginia.
Schr. Banvard, Tooker, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Thayer, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. M. A. Willey, Willey, Virginia.

Schr. E. B. Beard, (Br.,) Lewis, St. John, N. B., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Nellie Eaton, Eaton, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Schr. Flora Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. H. M. Somers, Townsend, Virginia.
Sloop Jordan, Bedille, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light W. S. W.; clear.

SAILED—Bark Billy Simpson, for Smyrna; brigs Fidelia, for Barbados; Altavela, for ——.

*MISCELLANEOUS.*

Ship Titan, (of Boston,) Berry, from London, which arr. 24th, reports: Passed the Downs Aug. 15 and Land's End 20th; first of the passage had very light winds and variable between W. N. W. and W. S. W.; Aug. 30, the weather was very threatening and barometer very low; 31st, lat. 44 52, lon. 28 37, encountered a most terrific gale, commencing at W. and varying southward, lasting 48 hours; lost and split a whole suit of sails, some of them blown from the gaskets; also, sprung mizzenmast, fore, main, and cross jackyards, fore and main upper topsail yards and main-topgallant yard. The gale came on suddenly in so terrific a squall that it was impossible to get the canvas off in time, and lasted about two hours, during which time the roaring of the wind and the cracking of the torn canvas were deafening; it then moderated down to a heavy gale which lasted until Sept. 2; Sept. 12, experienced a heavy gale, doing some damage.

Ship Bridgewater, (of Boston,) Todd, from Dublin, which arr. 24th, reports, no date, lat. 33 25, lon. 58, passed a wreck bottom up, apparently a schr. of about 120 tons, sea breaking over her; in a dangerous position for navigation; Sept. 1, no lat., &c., exchanged signals with bark Franconia, (Fr.,) steering E.; Sept. 10, lat. 34, lon. 64, signalized bark Speed, Nov. 1 from Hull, for Wilmington, N. C.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Boston; Blackstone, from Providence; William Woodward, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; barks Talisman, from Rio; J. J. Marsh, from St. Uber; Dolphin, from Dublin; Village Belle, from Londonderry; schrs. A. P. Craumer, from Bridgeport; John A. Curtis, from New-York; Miranda, from do.; Helen A. Hoyt, from New-Haven; Clara, from New-York; S. W. Bunnell, from do.

Below, steamer Hanover, from Bremen.

Cld. steamers Lucille, for Wilmington; McClellan, for Providence; Commerce, for Edinton, N. C.; Tuckahoe, for Newbern, N. C.; Elisabeth, for New-York; Florence Franklin, for Philadelphia; bark Antares, for Belfast; brigs Mississippi, for Demerara; Romance, for Navassa; schrs. Palos, for Barbados; Annie P. Chase, for Providence; Helen A. Hoyt, for New-Haven; Margaret and Lucy, for New-Haven; Clara, for New-York; Alexander Wiley, for Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Ilma, for Havre; schr. Nellie, for Nassau.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—Arr. steamers Worcester, Hedge, from Savannah; George Appold, Loveland, from Baltimore; Reading, Colburn, from Philadelphia; barks Adele, (Br.,) Barnett, from St. Martins; Swallow, Farrar, from Hyeres, France; Eliza White, Watton, from Baltimore; brigs Goldfinder, (Br.,) Hadley, from St. Marc; Ida, (Br.,) Whittier, from Milk River, Jam.; Kossack, Smith, from Cienfuegos; Henry Perkins, Whelpley, from St. Johns, Newfoundland; schrs. Moses Williamson, Lake, from Alexandria; Charles A. Jones, Griffin, West Dennis, Kelly, J. R. Manning, Gandy, Samuel, McMenamy, Ball, and Sarah C. Smith, Green, from Philadelphia; Clarabell, Nickerson, from Albany; Wm. Capes, Kelley, from Weehawken; Fleetwing, Kennison, Rescue, Kelley, from New-York.

Also arr. steamers Clara Helena, (Haytien,) Colinette, from Port au Prince; Arius, Whelden, from Philadelphia; Hercules, Swasey, from do.; Nereus, Bearse, from New-York; brigs A. J. Ross, Lathrop, from Yabucoa, P. R.; Chilian, (Br.) Lord, from Inagua; schrs. Annie E. Dole, Sunce, from Matanzas; Mabel Hall, Bartlett, from Richmond, Va.; Belle Hardy, Crowell, from Alexandria; Thomas G. Smith, Hand, from do.; Speedaway, Stuart, from do.; Charles F. Sampson, Nickerson, from Baltimore; E. C. Knight, Huntley; Adelia Corson, Corson; W. B. Thomas, Winsmore; Estella Day, Carry; Wm. G. Mosely, Abbott; J. S. Hurett, Foster, and R. and S. Corson, Corson, from Philadelphia; 'Onnest, Bowman, from New-York; Spartel, Smith, from do.; Timothy Field, Leland, from do.; Washington Freeman, Hawthorn, from Rondout; Empire, Ryan, and Valparaiso, Mason, from do.; Harmonia, Ryder, from Weehawken; Willington, Barbour; Ocean Ranger, Whitney, and Goddess, Kelly, from do.; Minnesota, Kelly; Ann E. Martin, Bell, and Lucano, Small, from Elizabethport; Benjamin Strong, Hinds; Lucy Lee, Ingalls, and Roger Drury, Sprague, from Port Johnson; Pennsylvania, Nickerson, from Perth Amboy.

Cld. steamer John Hopkins, Hallett, for Baltimore; barks Zingarella, Strickland, for Goree; Warren Hallett, Doane, for Cape Verde Islands and Africa; brig Abbie Clifford, Clifford, for New-York; schrs. Nellie C. Paine, Pierce, for Windsor, N. S.; Jas. A. Brown, Kane, for Jacksonville; Czar, Hammond, for Newark, N. J.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 25.—Arr. steamers Columbia, from New-York, and Charles Morford, from do.; schr. M. E. Femerick, from Philadelphia; brig Carlotsa Ponce, from Porto Rico.

Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York, and Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 25.—Arr., bark Palestine, from St. Thomas, for orders; brig Neva, from Inagua, for orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 25.—Sld. bark Traffik, for Baltimore.

Passed out, schr. Geo. Peabody, for Matanzas.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—The steamers Morro Castle and City of New-York, from New-York, arr. here this afternoon.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 25.—The schr. Monisita has sld. for Philadelphia.

Passed up, barkentine Panola, from San Domingo; two hermaphrodite-rigged steamers and one fore-and-after.

Gone to sea, bark Picton.

The pilot-boat Cape reports that she spoke, yesterday, off the Capes, the ship Bridgewater, from Dublin, for New-York.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Sept. 25.—Passed up, steamer Berks, from Fall River, with schr. Charles E. Smith, from Boston, in tow; steamer Leopard, from New-Bedford; schrs. Frank B. Colton and Bella Powell, from Boston; Emma B. Shaw, from Milton. Steam-ship Saxon, from Boston; schr. John C. Henry, from Richmond; steam-ships Mary, from Providence, and Florida, from do., are in sight, coming.

Passed down, schrs. Sunbeam, for Lynn; Frank Adkins, (new,) Althea, James H. Gordon, Harbeson, Hickman, (new,) Emma Heather, all for Boston; steamer Vindicator, for New-York; brigs Tally Ho, for Bath; Eudoros, for Portland; schrs. C. G. Cranmer, for Boston; Henrietta Simmons, for Salem; John S. Detwiler, for Cambridge; Mowhawk, for Norfolk. The United States light-steamer Violet is passing up with the Cross Ledge light-ship in tow. Schr. H. B. McCauley passed down for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—Cld. steamer Gen. Meade, for New-York; Yazoo, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Cld. steamers Lancaster, for Boston; Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; bark Karnak, for Belfast; brig Wm. McKean, for Barbados; schr. C. A. Coulub, for Portland.

Arr. schrs. Ocean Traveler, from Newburyport, and A. Fluell, from Choptank.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 25.—Arr. 24th, steamer Oriental, from Boston. Schr. Annie Virden, from Philadelphia.

Sld. 24th, steamer H. Livingston, for New-York.

Arr. 25th, steamer Leo, from New-York; schrs. A. E. Baizley, from Philadelphia; Hattie A. Butler, from New-York.

At Tybee, bound in, bark H. L. Routh, for harbor.

The schr. A. J. Bentley is aground.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 24.—Arr. A. M.—Schrs. Margaret Ann, New-Bedford, for St. John, N. B.; Leontine, and Fannie Barney, Rockland, for New-York; Challenge, Gardiner, for do.; Mansfield, Frankfort, for do.; Eri, Machias, for do.; S. P. Brown, Calais, for do.; R. Foster, Steuben, for do.; Leonora, Ellsworth, for do.; Watchman, Lincolnville, for Fall River; J. F. Carver, Calais, for do.; Ophir, do., for Philadelphia; Lucy Wentworth, do., for Middletown; Earl, Belfast, for Eddyville; Laura, and Marion, Bristol, Me., for New-Bedford; Alquissar, Bangor, for Jersey City; New-Zealand, do., for Providence; Mary Eliza, do., for Norwalk.

Sld., the above arrivals and all before reported.

Arr. P. M.—Schrs. Waterloo and William Stevens, Bangor, for New-York; W. R. Barry, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for do.; Mary B. Smith, Thomaston, for do.; Sarah, Calais, for do.; L. and M. Knowles, Machias, for do.; S. and E. Corson, Boston, for Philadelphia; Mollie Porter and Emeline Haight, Wellfleet, for do.; Carrie Nelson, Duxbury, for do.; Willard, Bangor, for Stamford; Dick Williams, Plymouth, for Baltimore.

Wind variable; light; clear.

*LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.*

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Sld. for the United States: Mercur, Victoria, Woodland, and Sarah B.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Pohjola, Veranda.

25th, Fortunato, Olive S. Southard, and William M. Reed.

Also arr. out Morina and Atlas.

The ship John R. Worcester, which was run into while leaving Shanghai for New-York, and put back slightly damaged, has resumed her voyage.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 25.—The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond sld. for New-York to-day.

MOVILLE, Sept. 25.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Olympia, Capt. Young, from New-York Sept. 12, for Glasgow, arr. to-day.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25.—The steam-ship Colina, Capt. Marr, from New-York Sept. 11, arr. here to-day.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 25.—The steamer Beta, from St. Thomas and Bermuda, arrived here last night.

The ship Roseneath, from Glasgow, is reported off the harbor.


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Manufacturers of

COOKING AND HEATING APPARATUS,

No. 295 Water st.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—J. J. Thomas, of the *Cultivator*, says: "We are able to report the result of seven years' trial with the Gothic Furnace, and those who are about to erect heating apparatus for next Winter's use will find this Furnace to possess the following excellent qualities: Cheapness, simplicity, durability, and efficiency. We have run it eight months on less than ten tons of coal; the castings are still good." ALEX. M. LESLEY.
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HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

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